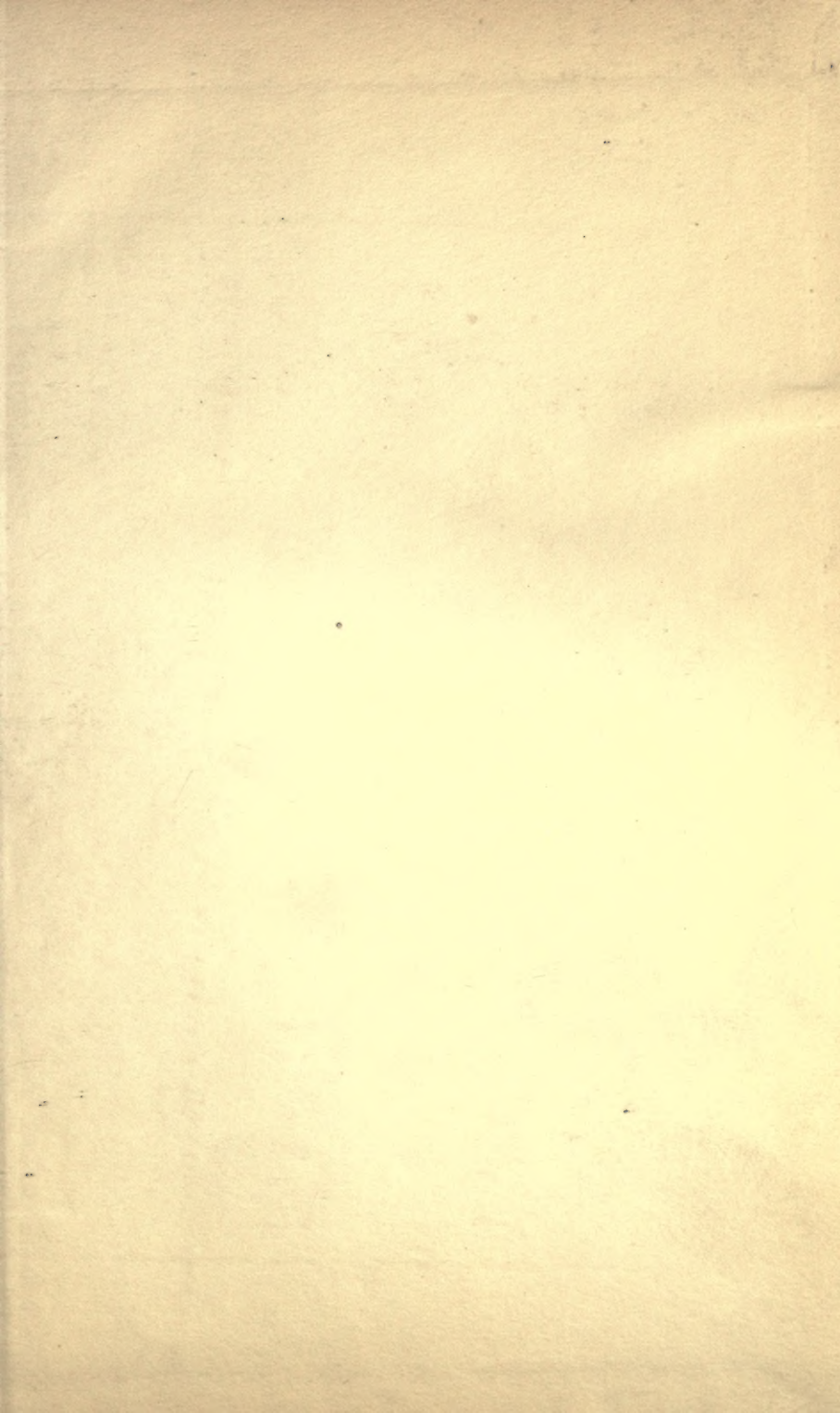
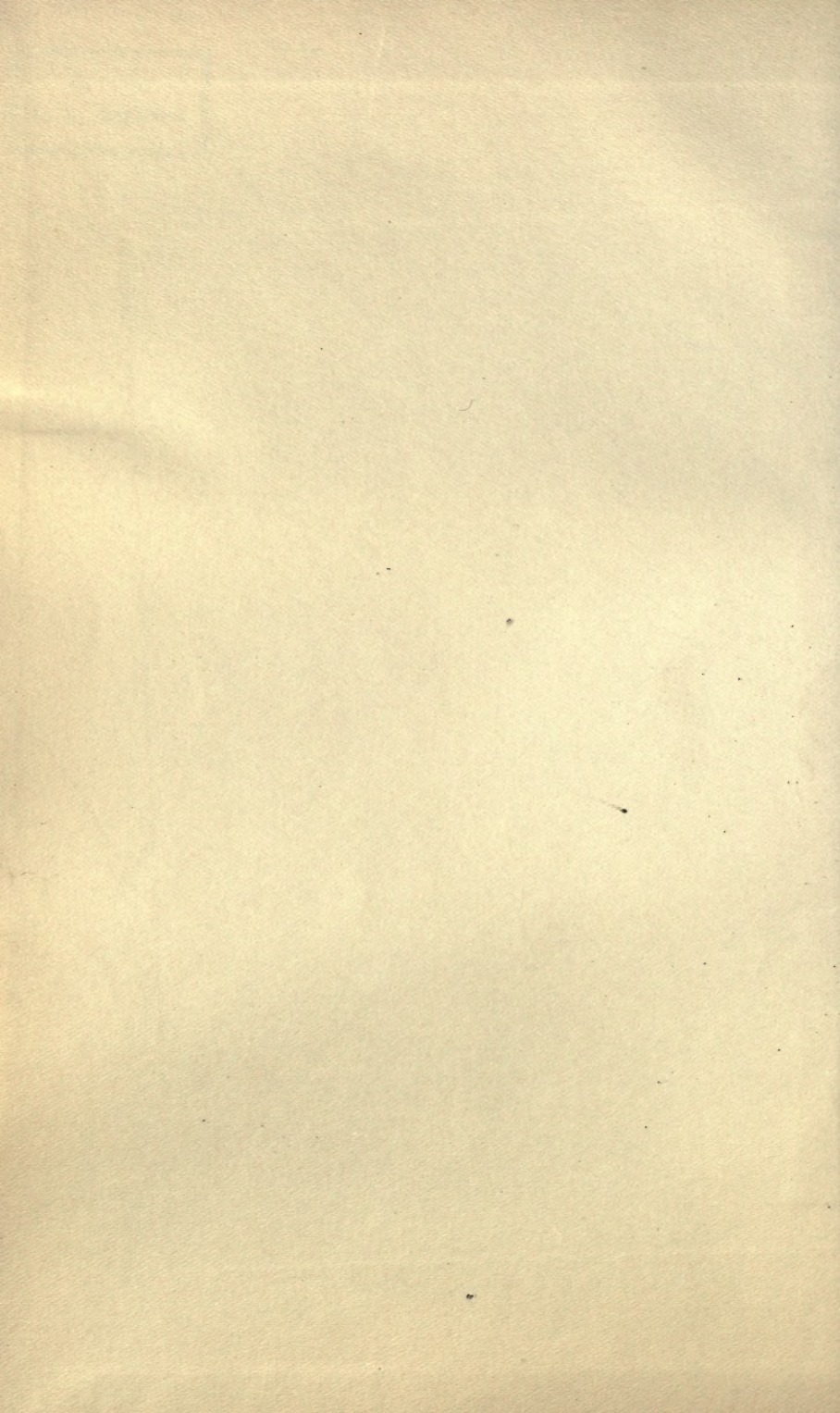


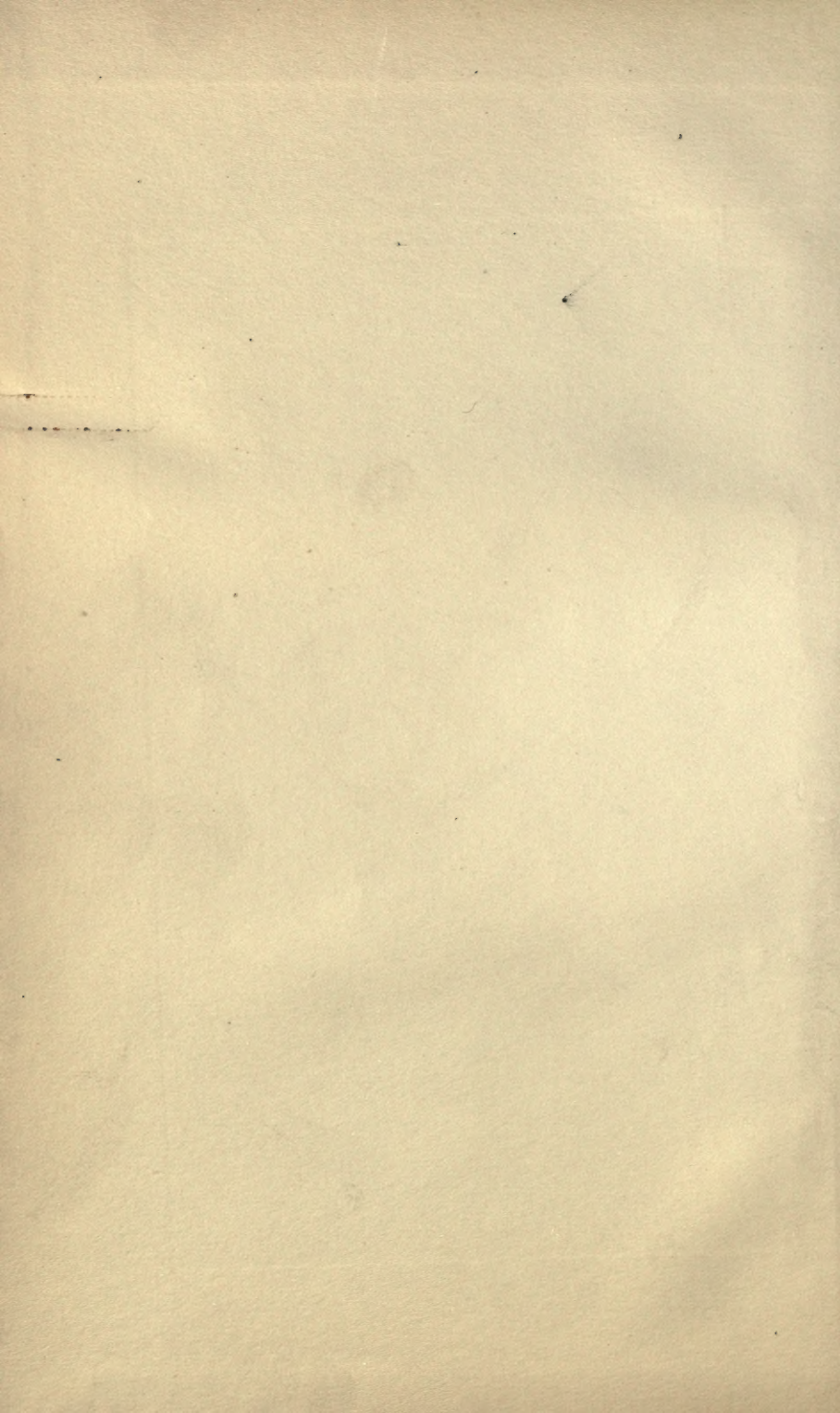
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THE DICTIONARY
OF
CHRONOLOGY,
OR
HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
WILLIAM HENRY OVERALL, F.S.A.

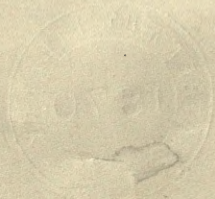
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TO THE READER.

IN submitting this work in its present form to the public, my apology (if any be necessary) may be thus briefly stated. Having been requested by the publisher of the well-known and popular work entitled "Tegg's Chronology" (the first edition of which was published in 1822), to revise and modernize it for a new edition, I at once entered upon the work, but, finding therein so much that was unnecessary to the present generation, and so many additional particulars requisite to bring the work down to the present time, I have, with his consent, attempted a reconstruction of the work. No exertions have been spared to afford correct information on all subjects, the original authorities having been consulted where possible. Considerable care has also been taken with the History of London, and the London Companies, &c., &c. The lists of names having been alphabetically arranged, will, it is hoped, facilitate reference.

Craving the indulgence of my readers for the errors which must inevitably have found their way into a work of this magnitude, and compiled from so many sources, and their assistance in pointing them out for correction in any future edition,

I beg to subscribe myself,

Most respectfully,

THE COMPILER.

DICTIONARY

OF

CHRONOLOGY.

AALBORG

AALBORG, Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1658 ; and at the peace of Roskild restored, Feb. 25, 1658 ; the Prussians occupied the town during the late campaign, 1864.

AARHUS, Denmark. The Prussian army defeated here by the Danes, May 31, 1849.

ABANCAY Battles. The Spaniards under Almagno defeated those under Alvarado, during the Civil War, July 12, 1527. The forces of Pizarro defeated the Peruvians here in 1533.

ABATTOIR. The first erected in Paris, 1818. In Edinburgh, 1851. In London, at the New Cattle Market, Copenhagen Fields, Islington, June 13, 1855.

ABBAYE PRISON. After the revolt of the regiment of Gardes Françaises, some of the mutineers being imprisoned there, they were rescued by the mob, who broke into the prison, 1789. The Revolutionists under Robespierre, Billaud, and the other leaders, broke into this prison and murdered 24 Priests, Sept. 2, 1792 ; a Mock Tribunal, with Maillard as president, tried the Swiss soldiers and other prisoners, who were afterwards given up to the bloodthirsty mob to be murdered.

ABBEOKUTA, Guinea, '*Under Stone*.' The king of Dahomey defeated in an attack upon this town, March 3, 1851 ; he renewed attack with an army of 10,000, many of them being his celebrated Amazons, but they were defeated with great slaughter, nearly 1000 being killed, March 16, 1864.

ABBEVILLE, France. The town nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 150 persons perished, Nov., 1773.

ABBEYS, religious communities presided over by an Abbot or Abbess ; the most splendid was that of Fulda in Franconia, founded, 784 ; the Great Abbeys were the repositories of the laws, edicts of kings, and acts of Parliament. The first established in Britain, 560. They were pillaged by William I., 1069 ; compelled by him to alter their tenures, 1070. In the 49th Henry III., 1265, 64 abbots and 36 priors had seats in parliament ; this number was reduced to about 30 abbots and 2 priors by Edward III. The following is a list of the mitred abbeys in England ; those distinguished by * are priories.

Abingdon, Berks
St Albans, Herts
Bardney, Lincoln
Battle, Sussex
Bury St Edmonds, Suffolk
Canterbury, St Augustine's, Kent

*Canterbury, Christ Church, Kent
Cirencester, Gloucester
Croyland, Lincoln
*Durham, Durham
Evesham, Worcester
Glastonbury, Somerset

Gloucester, Gloucester
 Hulme, Norfolk
 Hyde, Hants
 Malmesbury, Wilts
 Peterborough
 Ramsey, Hants
 Reading, Berks
 Selby, York

Shrewsbury, Salop
 Tavistock, Devon
 Thorney, Cambridge
 Waltham, Essex
 Westminster, Middlesex
 Winchcomb, Gloucester
 *Worcester
 York, St Mary's

On July 29, 1539, 31 Henry VIII., a statute passed for the seizure of the abbeys, which brought a revenue to the king of £100,000 per annum, besides plate and jewels. The number suppressed in England and Wales was—1643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals. The revenues of 193 dissolved at this time, reached £2,653,000.

ABBOT. In the Greek Church the abbot is called archimandrite, or chief monk. Some are mitred, others croziered abbots. In early times secular persons were frequently denominated "field abbots," and "abbot counts," upon whom the sovereign had bestowed certain abbeys. The number of abbots allowed by Parliament was 25, 20 Rich. II., 1396.

ABBOTSBURY, Dorset. The Monastery of St Peter's, founded by Orcus, steward of Canute, 1044.

ABBOTSFORD CLUB, founded in 1835, in honour of Sir Walter Scott, from whose residence its name is taken. Its object is the printing of pieces illustrative of history, literature, and antiquities.

ABDICATION. Baliol, king of Scotland, 1306; Bonaparte, Jerome, king of Westphalia, 1813; Bonaparte, Joseph, of Naples, to become king of Spain, 1808; the same of the crown of Spain, 1808; Bonaparte, Louis, king of Holland, 1810; Casimir of Poland, 1669; Charles V. of Spain, 1556; Charles, king of Naples, 1759; Charles IV. of Spain, 1808; Charles X. of France, 1830; Charles of Bavaria, 1848; Charles Albert of Sardinia, 1849; Charles Emanuel II., 1802; Christina of Sweden, 1654; Christina of Spain, 1840; Don Miguel of Portugal, flying the kingdom, 1834; Don Pedro of Portugal, 1826; Eric IV., king of Denmark, 1439; Eric XIII. of Sweden, 1441; Ferdinand I. of Austria, 1848; Francis II. of Germany, becoming Emperor of Austria alone, 1804; Frederic Augustus II. of Poland, 1704; James II. of England, 1688; Louis Charles of Bavaria, 1848; Louis Philippe of France, 1848; Leopold 2nd Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1859; Napoleon, Emperor of France, 1814; Otho of Hungary, 1309; Pedro of Brazil, 1831; Philip V. of Spain, 1724; Stanislaus of Poland, 1795; Victor Amadeus I. of Sardinia, 1730; Victor Emanuel of Sardinia, 1821; William I. of Holland, 1840.

ABELARD and **HELOISE**, their amour, 1118; he died, 1142; she, 1163.

ABERCONWAY, North Wales. Castle built by Edward I., 1284; suspension bridge constructed, 300 feet span, 1824. The tubular iron bridge across the Menai Straits is near this place.

ABERCROMBY, **ROBINSON**, and **WATERLOO** transports, lost at the Cape of Good Hope, with 189 souls, 1842.

ABERDEEN (OLD), Scotland, is a place of great antiquity. The bishopric was founded in 1004, by Malcolm II., at Mortlach, in Banffshire, and translated to Old Aberdeen, and in 1153 a new charter was granted by Malcolm IV. Its cathedral was called St Machar's. King's College was founded in 1494, by William Elphinston, bishop of this place.

ABERDEEN (NEW), Scotland. In 1333 and 1336 the town was burnt by the

fleet of Edward III. ; when rebuilt it was called New Aberdeen. The college called Marischal College was founded by George Keith, earl marshal, 1593 ; the bridge over the river built by Bishop Dunbar, in 1500 ; a statue by Marochetti, to the late Prince Albert, inaugurated by the Queen, Oct. 13, 1863 ; a statue to the Queen inaugurated by the Prince of Wales, Sept. 20, 1866 ; the water-works for supplying the city, opened by Her Majesty, Oct. 16, 1866.

ABERDEEN MINISTRY, formed upon the resignation of Lord Derby's ministry, Dec. 17, 1852 ; resigned, Feb. 1, 1855.

ABERDEEN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, instituted, Jan., 1840, for the discussion of subjects on natural history, physiology, mental sciences, &c.

ABERRATIONS of the fixed stars discovered by Dr Bradley, 1727.

ABERYSTWITH, Wales. The town incorporated by Edward I. The castle founded 1109 ; burnt down, 1208 ; rebuilt, 1211.

ABHORRERS, a political party in the reign of Charles II., who denounced the system of petitioning pursued by Shaftesbury and his friends to importune the king to re-assemble Parliament. An address from the grand jury and justices of Essex declared an *abhorrence* of these petitions : hence they were stigmatized as the Abhorrrers. Petitioners and Abhorrrers, in 1680, divided the nation, which a few weeks later received the name of Whigs and Tories.

ABINGDON, Berkshire, is supposed to be the *Cloveshoo* of the Saxon annals. Its monastery was founded in 686, destroyed by the Danes in the reign of Alfred, 871. It was rebuilt in the tenth century, and was a mitred abbey, and at its dissolution its yearly rental was £1876 10s. 9d. Eldred, grandson of Alfred, laid the first stone of the New Abbey, 955. William I. celebrated his Easter at this town, being entertained by Robert D'Oilly, 1084. The town incorporated, 1557. It was the head-quarters of Charles I. in the civil wars. Captured by the Parliamentarians under Earl of Essex, May 25, 1644, who here placed a garrison for the Parliament, of which General Browne was governor. A cruel custom is said to have prevailed within this garrison of hanging all the Irish prisoners without a trial, a practice so notorious that "Abingdon Law" became proverbial.

ABJURATION, Oath of, against Popery. First required, 25 Charles II. c. 2, 1672 ; against the Pope and the Pretender, 13 William III. c. 3, 1701 ; a Bill introduced by Mr C. W. W. Wynn to repeal the Acts requiring members to take this oath, altered, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48, July 23, 1858 ; power to modify form for Jews in Parliament, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49, July 23, 1858 ; amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 6, 1860 ; form of affirmation, 22 Vict. c. 10, April 8, 1859.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY, Stoke Newington, London, opened May 20, 1840.

ABO, Finland. The city was founded by Eric II., king of Sweden, 1152 ; captured by the Russians, 1713 ; ceded to the latter power, Sept. 17, 1809 ; treaty of, 1743 ; the town nearly destroyed by fire, Aug. 22, 1775 ; again, in 1827 ; the University founded, 1640 ; burnt, Sept. 4, 1827.

ABOUKIR, Egypt, castle and bay ; near the former was fought a battle between the French under Napoleon I. and the Turks, when the latter were defeated, July 25, 1799 ; the battle of the Nile fought Aug. 1, 1798 ; on shore, the battle of Alexandria, March 21, 1801, in which General Abercrombie was wounded, he died on the 29th ; the castle surrendered to the British, March 20, 1801.

ABRAHAM, Era of, so called from the patriarch. It was used by Eusebius in 313, and began Oct. 1, 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian era subtract 2015 years and 3 months.—*Nicolas*.

ABRAHAMITES, a religious sect, suppressed by a patriarch of Antioch ; it reappeared between 800 and 900, but was annihilated for worshipping images.

ABSENTEE-TAX, levied in Ireland, 1634, on the profits, fees, emoluments, and pensions of absentees, 1715 ; it ceased, 1753 ; reimposed, 1800, but repealed the next year.

ABSTINENTS, a mild sect of religionists, who appeared in France and Spain about the year 300, and repudiated wine, flesh, meat, and marriage.

ABYSSINIA, Africa. The Abyssinians under King Elesbaan, defeated and destroyed the Homerites, A.D. 522 ; the natives were subsequently expelled their country. The kingdom was restored in 1268. The Portuguese sent several missionaries into the country, and they converted to the Romish Faith even the Emperor Lusneius, in the 15th century, but they obtained religious liberty in 1631. Major Harris was sent on a political mission to the country, 1841. The Church Missionary Society sent out two missionaries in 1829, but on account of the opposition of the native priests, they were compelled to return, 1838. Mr Plowden, the English Consul, killed, 1860 ; he was succeeded by Captain Cameron, 1861 ; who with several other English subjects were taken prisoners by the Emperor Theodorus, 1863. The English Government determined to send out an expedition to obtain their release, Aug. 1867.

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the Creation, which they place in the 5493rd year before the Christian era, on the 29th of August, old style ; and their dates will consequently exceed ours by 5492 years and 125 days. They have 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 days added at the end. To reduce Abyssinian to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

ACACIA brought from North America, 1640.

ACADEMY, an association of learned men, and so called from the groves of Academus, in the neighbourhood of Athens. In the 15th century the term Academy was revived in Italy, the first century in which literary and scientific academies were established in the modern form. The popular use of the word is sometimes perplexing ; hence in the voluminous catalogues of the British Museum, all acts, memoirs, transactions, journals, minutes, &c., of academies, institutes, associations, and societies, learned, scientific, or literary, are entered under the general name *Academies*, according to the county or town at which the society is held. The following are the principal Academies in Europe :—*Antwerp*: Academy of Arts, founded, July 6, 1663 ; enlarged, June 17, 1796. *Austria*: Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, at Vienna, 1652 ; but in 1687 called Academia Cæsareo Leopoldena ; Arts and Sciences of Vienna, 1705 ; Surgical, 1783. *France*: Académie Française, 1635 ; Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, 1663 ; Sciences, 1666 ; National Institute, 1795 ; Celtique, 1807. There are likewise academies in many of the provincial capitals of France. *Germany*: Royal Society of Göttingen, 1733 ; Electoral Academy of Science at Munich, 1760. *Italy*: Academy della Crusca, at Florence, 1582 ; but afterwards called the Royal Florentine : Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Naples, 1779 ; Herculanean, at Naples, 1755 ; Etruscan Antiquities, at Cortona, 1726 ; Royal Academy of Turin, 1757. *Portugal*: at Lisbon are three—History, 1720 ; Science and Arts, 1779 ; Geographical, 1799. *Prussia*: Science and Belles Lettres of Berlin, 1700 ; Arts, 1798 ; Science, at Erfurt, 1754. *Russia* and *Poland*: Imperial, at Petersburg, 1725 ; Royal, at Warsaw, 1753. *Spain*: at Madrid are two—the Royal Academy of Spain, 1714 ; and Historical, 1730. There is also one of History and Geography at Valladolid, 1753 ; a Literary Academy at Seville, 1753. *Sweden*: at Stockholm are two—Scientific, 1739 ; Belles Lettres, 1753. Copenhagen, Sciences, 1742. Those in the United Kingdom are described under their names.

ACADIA, America. Discovered by John Cabot, the Spanish Navigator, in 1497. The French first made a settlement here in 1604. *See* Nova Scotia.

ACAPULCO, Mexico. A Spanish galleon, *Nostra Seigniora de Cabadonga*, intercepted by Gen. Anson in the Straits of Manilla, June 20, O.S. 1743. It was manned by 600 sailors, and laden with treasure to the value of £313,000, and reached Spithead June 15, 1744. The town bombarded by the troops of Gen. Santa Anna, April 22, 1854; defeated by Gen. Alvarez, May 5, 1854. A severe shock of an earthquake at, the ground opened in the principal square and threw out volumes of smoke, Dec. 4, 1852.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY, established in London, June, 1860; branch societies have since been established in several countries.

ACHÆAN LEAGUE, a confederacy began B.C. 284, by the inhabitants of Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ, which continued for 130 years, till at last they were attacked by the Romans, and the league totally destroyed, B.C. 147.

ACHALZIE, battle between the Russians and Turks, Aug. 24, 1828.

ACHONRY BISHOPRIC, founded by St Finian, 530, and continued a separate see till 1585. It is now united with Tuam and Killala.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, first invented by Mr John Dollond, optician, of London, in 1758.

ACOUSTICS. The doctrine of the different sounds of vibrating strings of different lengths, and the communication of sounds to the ear by the vibration of the atmosphere, probably first explained by Pythagoras, about B.C. 500; and mentioned by Aristotle, about B.C. 300. The conjecture of Aristotle first explained by Galileo, A.D. 1600; investigated by Newton, 1700. Galileo's theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr Brooke Taylor, 1714, and further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange in the 18th century.

ACRE (ST JEAN D'), a town of Syria, anciently called Ptolemais. In the crusades it was taken by Richard I. and Philip Augustus of France, after a siege of two years, July 12, 1191. Taken by Edward I., June 17, 1271. At this place his wife Eleanor gave birth to a Princess, named Joanna of Acre. In 1291 the Sultan Khalil marched against the town at the head of 60,000 horse, and 140,000 foot. After a siege of 33 days the Mamalukes made a general assault, the city was stormed and taken, and 60,000 Christians were put to death or sold into slavery; the churches and fortifications were destroyed. In the 18th century, Sheik Daher fortified the town; and his successor, Jezzar Pasha, built a new mosque. It was besieged but not taken by Bonaparte in 1799; and on July 2, 1832, was taken by Ibrahim Pasha. It was stormed by Admiral Sir R. Stopford, in the *Phoenix* steamer, Nov. 2, 1840, taken on the 3rd, and is memorable for being the first occasion of the use of steam in battle. Mr Burford, 1841, exhibited a panoramic view of St Jean d'Acre under bombardment by the British fleet.

ACROPOLIS of Athens, built and fortified, B.C. 1057; partially destroyed, A.D. 1687; taken from the Turks by the Greeks, June 21, 1822; retaken by them, May 17, 1827.

ACS, battle between the Austrians, Russians, and the Hungarians, the latter defeated, July 2, 1849.

ACTIATIC ERA, founded on the battle of Actium, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman Empire. This event took place on Sept. 1, 30 B.C. The Romans commenced this era on 1st Jan. A.U.C. 724, and in the 16th of the Julian era.—*Nicolas*.

ACTIVE, Indiaman, lost in Margate Roads, 1803.

ACTON BURNEL, or Shrewsbury, a parliament held at, Oct. 2, when an act was passed, called the "Statute Merchant," against debtors, Oct. 12, 1283.

ACTRESSES first appeared at the Vere Street Theatre, Dec. 8, 1660. A few days after Pepys has the following entry in his *Diary*: "Jan. 3, 1660-1. To the Theatre [Lincoln's Inn Fields], where was acted 'Beggar's Bush,' it being very well done; and here the first time that ever I saw women come upon the stage." In 1656, indeed, Mrs Coleman, wife to Mr Edw. Coleman, represented 'Ianthé' in the first part of the 'Siege of Rhodes;' but the little she had to say was spoken in recitative. Sir W. Davenant's patent, 1662, contained a clause permitting all women's parts to be acted by females.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. *See* Statutes. The ancient ceremonial of giving the royal assent to acts was more graceful and significant than the modern practice. It was called "Scepttring the Act;" the sovereign extended the sceptre and touched the Act immediately before the proclamation of "La reine le veult," "the king (or queen) wills it." This practice throws a light on the ancient use of the sceptre.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, being a continuation of St Luke's Gospel, and supposed to have been written by that evangelist at Rome, before 64 or 65.

ACTUARIES. The British Institute of, first established, 1848; in Scotland, 1856.

ADAMITES, a sect that arose in 130, and met naked, in imitation of Adam before the fall; Prodicus was their leader. This sect was introduced into Germany in 1416, revived in Poland in the 15th century.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. On March 17, 1801, Mr Pitt having resigned, was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Addington, late Speaker of the Commons, as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Terminated May 12, 1804, when Mr Pitt resumed those offices. Mr Addington made a Peer, under the title of Lord Sidmouth.

ADDISCOMBE, MILITARY SEMINARY, near Croydon, Surrey, for cadets intended for the East India Company's Service established, 1809; extended to candidates for the Infantry, 1829; the presentation of pupils by patronage was abolished by 16 & 17 Vic. c. xcvi., Aug. 20, 1853.

ADELAIDE, South Australia. First founded by the early settlers in 1836; officially selected by the Government Surveyor, Colonel Light, 1837. The town extended to 1000 acres in 1843. Copper ore discovered, 1844. The Bishopric founded, 1847.

ADELPHI (The), built by the brothers Adam, architects, 1768.

ADELPHI THEATRE, built by John Scott, and opened Nov. 27, 1806, as the "*Sans Pareil*;" first called Adelphi, 1825; present building constructed from the designs of T. H. Wyatt, opened Dec. 27, 1858.

ADEN, Arabia. An extensive trade with the East was carried on here in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Portuguese obtained possession of the town and held it until they were expelled by the Turks, in 1538. In the following year the Turks retired, and the Arabians gained possession. The merchant ship *Vesta* was captured, and the crew ill treated by the natives, at Point Clara, Dec. 28, 1836; remonstrances being made in vain, the combined Naval and Military Force, under the command of Capt. H. Smith, arrived off the town, on Jan. 16, 1839, and captured it on the 19th.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND since the Restoration. In the reign of Charles II. 7 changes, James II. 2, William and Mary 2, Anne 3, George I. 5, George II. 5, George III. 16, George IV. 4.

The following are the names and the duration of the various Administrations since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. The Ministry of the late Earl Grey held office from Nov., 1830, to Aug., 1834. It was instrumental in carrying the bill for the reform of the representative system. On the resignation of Earl Grey, in

Aug., 1834, the Whig Ministry was modified, and Viscount Melbourne was made First Lord of the Treasury. This Ministry was dissolved by William IV., in Nov., 1834, when Sir Robert Peel formed a new Government on moderate Conservative principles. Sir Robert's tenure of office, however, was brief, for, in the following April (1835), the right hon. baronet was defeated on the famous "Appropriation Clause" of the Irish Tithe Bill, and Lord Melbourne once more resumed the reins of Government. This, the second Melbourne Ministry, endured from April, 1835, to Aug., 1841, or upwards of six years, exclusive of the week's *interregnum* in 1839, when Lord Melbourne temporarily resigned, and was reinstated on the refusal of Sir R. Peel to take office. In the summer of 1841 the Whigs were defeated in two Parliaments elected under their own auspices, and Sir R. Peel formed the Administration which carried the principle of Free Trade, and was eventually upset in 1846 by the secession of its "Protectionist" supporters. Lord John Russell's Administration, which succeeded, lasted from June, 1846, to Feb., 1852, when a defeat on the Militia Bill induced his Lordship to resign office. Then came the brief Administration of the Earl of Derby and the "country party," which lasted about nine months. It was dissolved just before Christmas, 1852, and the Earl of Aberdeen succeeded as the head of a Coalition Ministry, but on account of the inefficient way in which they had conducted the Crimean war, were defeated, Feb. 1, 1855. On Feb. 7, 1855, Lord Palmerston was appointed First Lord of the Treasury (in other respects the chief departments of the late administration remained undisturbed), but was defeated in 1858; followed by Lord Derby, who was in 1859 defeated by Lord Palmerston; upon whose death Earl Russell once more formed a Cabinet, Nov., 1865; but being in a minority upon the Reform Bill, resigned, June 26, 1866, when Lord Derby formed the present Ministry. It will be seen that the second Ministry of Viscount Melbourne held office for upwards of six years, that of Sir Robert Peel (the second Ministry) nearly five years, and that of Lord John Russell nearly six years. During the period in question, viz. from 1834 to 1854, three appeals were made by existing Ministries to the public opinion of the nation, by the usual course of a general election: thus, Sir Robert Peel dissolved Parliament in December, 1834, and the result was a considerable, but not adequate, accession of Parliamentary support; Lord Melbourne dissolved in 1841, but the country returned a majority of 100 against him; and the Earl of Derby's appeal to the people, in 1852, was similarly unsuccessful.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM SOCIETY, held their first meeting at the London Tavern and Guildhall, May 5, 1855. A branch meeting held at Norwich, May 16; at Gloucester, May 18; at Yarmouth, May 17; at Finsbury, London, May 22; at Birmingham, May 21; and their last at Drury Lane Theatre, June 13, 1855.

ADMIRAL. Before the term Admiral was used, there was an officer designated *Custos Maris*, or Guardian of the Seas. The title of Admiral of the English Seas was first given to William de Leybourne, 1297, by Edward I. That of Lord High Admiral, 1387, by Richard II. The office was executed by commission from 1708 to 1827, when it was conferred on the Duke of Clarence, who resigned in 1828, when it returned to a commission. Admiral of the Fleet receives £5 per day. The Lord High Admiral of Scotland discontinued, 1703. Henry VIII. appointed James Butler Lord High Admiral of Ireland, 1534. The present Admiralty office dates its origin from 1512.

ADMIRALTY COURT, instituted by Edward III. and usually held at Doctors' Commons. It consists of the *Instance* Court, which has a criminal and civil jurisdiction: those of piracy are tried at the Old Bailey: also of the *Prize* Court, a tribunal for naval captures in war. By 2 & 3 Will. IV. an appeal lies from this court to the king in council. Provision is made for the judge,

registrar, and marshal of this Court by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 66, Aug. 7, 1840. Judge of Probate Court to be judge of the Admiralty Court on the next vacancy, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 10, Aug. 25, 1857. The judge of Admiralty and Probate Court may sit for each other, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 95, s. 1, Aug. 2, 1858. Barristers and Attorneys permitted to practise in, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 6, Aug. 8, 1859. The jurisdiction extended, and the practice improved, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 10, May 17, 1861.

ADMIRAL ISLANDS, Pacific, discovered by the Dutch, 1616; visited by Capt. Carteret, 1760; by Morello, the Spanish navigator, 1781; and by Entrecasteaux, 1793.

ADRIANOPLE, battles by which Constantine won the empire, July 3, 323. Taken by Amurath I., the Turkish sultan, from the Greeks, 1360. The seat of the Ottoman empire removed thence to Constantinople, 1453. Mahomet II. born here, 1430. Enos, its chief port, was taken by the Russians, Aug. 20, 1829, but restored at the close of the war in 1830.

ADRIAN'S MOLE at Rome, constructed, 120.

ADRIATIC SEA first wedded by the Doge of Venice upon Ascension-Day, 1173; discontinued, 1797.

ADULTERATION OF WINE, prohibition of, at Nuremberg, 1409; in Swabia, Franconia, and Alsace, 1487; at Worms, 1495; at Freyberg, 1498; at Augsburg, 1500, 1548; Holland and Zealand, 1327; Brussels, 1384; Paris, 1371 and 1696.

ADULTERY has been punished by most nations, though with different degrees of severity: among the Jews, with death; by the Athenian law, the husband might kill the adulterer, if detected in the act. Homer speaks of adulterers being stoned to death; but among the rich Greeks they were allowed to redeem themselves by a pecuniary fine. In Spain it is punished by castration. In England, Canute banished the man, and cut off the nose and ears of the woman. Alfred, however, modified the punishment, for he made the following humorous enactment: "To handle the neck of a ceorl's wife, a fine of 5s.; to throw her down without further consequences, 10s.; but for a subsequent commission of the crime, 60s." During the Commonwealth it was made capital felony; but this law was repealed at the Restoration. At present, adultery comes under the cognizance of the temporal courts in England as a private injury to the husband. The present Divorce and Matrimonial Court was established 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1857. Sir Cresswell Cresswell appointed the first judge.

ADVENT, instituted by the Council of Tours in the sixth century, including four Sundays; the first is always that nearest to St Andrew's day, Nov. 30th.

ADVENTURE BAY, Van Diemen's Land, so named by Captain Furneaux, who visited it in 1773; called so from his vessel.

ADVERTISEMENTS in newspapers first became general, as now used, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The duty on them reduced to 1s. 6d. in England, and 1s. in Ireland, in 1833; finally repealed, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 4, 1853. The use of advertising vehicles prohibited 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, s. 16, June 28, 1853.

ADVOCATE, the King's, an office instituted by Henry III., in Scotland, 1253; in England, 1532.

ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, Edinburgh, established, 1680.

ADVOCATES' COLLEGE, Doctors' Commons, chartered, 1768, for doctors of civil law.

ÆDILES, overseers or Magistrates appointed by the Romans to examine weights and measures, repair roads, and watch the erection of all public buildings. The

first two chosen from the Plebeians, B.C. 494; two elected from the Patricians, B.C. 365; and B.C. 45 Julius Cæsar appointed two to regulate the sale of corn.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY, established in London, in 1843, for the illustration of Anglo-Saxon and Early English History and Philology. Discontinued in 1856.

ÆOLIAN HARP, invented by John James Schnell, musical instrument-maker to the Countess of Artois. The sounding of a harp, hung by accident, in a breezy passage, suggested the idea of that instrument, and in 1789 he first exposed it for sale by the name *Anemo Chorde*.

ÆRONAUTICAL SOCIETY established in London, Jan. 12, 1866. All the specifications relating to Aëronautics from 1617 to the present time, presented to the society by the commissioners of patents, Feb. 12.

ÆRONAUTICS. See Balloon.

AFGHANISTAN, Asia, founded B.C., governed by a Tartar, Prince Sebuc-taghi, A.D. 997. The Afghan threw off the Persian yoke in 1720, but the whole country was subdued by the former power, 1737.

AFGHANISTAN WAR. Lord Auckland declared war in favour of Shah Shuja, Oct. 1, 1838. Kandahar taken, April 20, 1839; Ghuznee, July 23; Cabul, Aug. 7. Dost Mahomed surrendered himself prisoner. Sir Alexander Burnes and several British officers were massacred at Cabul, Nov. 2, 1841, by the Afghans, headed by the son of Dost Mahomed. Sir W. H. McNaughten murdered in December. The British army evacuated Cabul, and, under promise of protection, directed their march to Jellalabad, but out of an army of 4500 soldiers only one ever reached there alive (Dr Bryden), the whole being murdered on the way, Jan., 1842. An avenging army, under General Pollock and Sale, after forcing their way through the Khyber Pass, took Cabul, Sept. 16, 1842, the fort and fortification being destroyed. The British evacuated the town and the country, Oct., 1842.

AFFINITY. The table of kindred and affinity at the end of the Common Prayer Book is founded on Leviticus xviii., and several previous statutes, and was first published in 1563. By canon 99 this table is ordered to be set up in every church. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54 (1835), all marriages within prohibited degrees to be void.

AFFIRMATION is a solemn asseveration instead of an oath, made by *Quakers* and *Moravians*. First granted by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 34, 1696; explained and extended by 8 Geo. I. c. 6, 1721, and 22 Geo. II. c. 46, 1749. These Acts excepted criminal cases, but this was removed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32, June 27, 1828; amended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 10, 1838, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 25, May 25, 1855.

AFRICA was given to the posterity of Ham, the youngest son of Noah, and by them alone was this great division of our globe originally peopled. It was known to the Greeks and Romans by the name of *Libya*. The ancients divided the aboriginal tribes of Africa into two distinct classes, the Libyans and the Ethiopians. In 600 B.C. Pharaoh Necho circumnavigated Africa, having sailed through the Straits of Babelmandel, returned in the third year through the Straits of Gibraltar. In 1300 B.C. Sesostris, king of Egypt, sent a great military expedition into the interior of Africa. In A.D. 616, Chosroes II., king of Persia, invaded it; and in 960, Matz-ad-Din, fourth Fatimate Khalif, subdued the whole of it. Explored by Sieur-Brue, 1697-8; by M. Compagnon, 1714; by Park, 1795-6, and again 1805; Hornemann, 1799; Capt. Tucker, 1816; Bowdich, 1817; Ritchie and Lyon, 1819; Major Denham and Lieut. Clapperton, 1822; Major Laing, 1826; Richard Lander, 1831-2. Mr Livingstone and Oswell reached the Lake Ngami 1849, and again in 1850 and in 1855; discovered the Falls on the Zambesi River, which he called Victoria; he received the gold medal for his dis-

coveries from the Geographical Society, Dec. 15, 1856, and the freedom of the city of London, May 21, 1857. Dr Barth and Dr Vogel travelled over part of Africa in 1853-5; Dr Barth died at Menade, near Sakatee, July 18, 1854. Equatorial Africa visited by M. Paul B. du Chaillu, 1856-9. Capt. Burton visited the lakes in 1857-8. Capt. Speke discovered the lake which he called Victoria Nyanza, 1858, and in 1862, the source of the Nile, 1863-4. Mr and Mrs Baker discovered the Murchison Falls and the Albert N'Yanza, March 14, 1864. Dr Livingstone again started for the Zambesi River, 1865; rumours of his death reached England, June 9, 1867. An expedition sent by the government in search of him, commanded by Mr Young, left Southampton, and on the 15th July arrived at the Cape. The British settlements are, Cape Colony, taken from the Dutch, 1806; the Mauritius, taken from the French, 1810; the islets of St Helena and Ascension, Fernando Po, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast. A project was set on foot for exploring and evangelizing Central Africa by means of native agents, in 1855.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, formed in London, June 9, 1788, by Sir Joseph Banks, to explore the interior of Africa, and to promote its civilization. It sent out Ledyard, Lucas, Major Houghton, Mungo Park, and two Germans, Hornemann and Burckhardt. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society, July 23, 1831.

AFRICAN COMPANY, a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, 1588; to a second, 1618; a third, 1631; a fourth, 1662, by Charles II.; and a fifth by letters patent, Sept. 27, 1672; remodelled, 1695; trade settled, 1698. It would appear that the Government of Charles II. owed this Company £11,686,800, and their divided capital was £10,780,000. By 23 Geo. II., 1750, the settlements and factories of the Royal African Company became invested in the present Company. The trade thrown open in 1821.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in 1807 for the civilization of Africa, which established schools at Sierra Leone.

AGAPEMONE and **AGAPEMONIANS**, a modern sect, alleged to be founded on brotherly love, and a fancied communion with God. The disciples live in a species of community, and no harm appears to result from the indulgence of this new fancy in creed. One establishment, situated near Bridgewater, in Somerset, founded in 1845, was first brought before the public notice in consequence of Chancery proceedings against Brother Prince, in May, 1850; and in the case *Nottidge v. Prince*, July 25, 1860.

AGE, THE MIDDLE. This portion of history has been divided into five great periods, denoted by the vast changes which took place in the course of that time: viz,—

A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
400 to 800,	First Period.	1066 to 1300,	Fourth Period.
800 to 964,	Second Period.	1300 to 1500,	Fifth Period.
964 to 1066,	Third Period.		

AGHRIM, battle. The French defeated at this place in Ireland, by William of Orange, July 12, 1691.

AGINCOURT, a village in the province of Artois, France, and memorable for the victory obtained by Henry V. over a French army, vastly superior in numbers, on Oct. 25, 1415. The loss of the French was about 10,000, including the constable, 3 dukes, 5 counts, and 90 barons. The English lost 1200, including the Duke of York and Earl of Suffolk.

AGNACOBITES, a sect that first appeared in 701.

AGNUS DEI, a cake of wax used in the Roman Church, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of a cross; first used as an amulet in the 7th century.

AGRA, Hindustan, the seat of the Mogul government until 1647, when Delhi became the capital. The city contains many public baths, caravansaries, and mosques; also a superb mausoleum, which cost £750,000. It was captured by Lord Lake, Oct. 17, 1803. Insurrection amongst the native troops, and the principal building destroyed, 1857. The troops disarmed on the 1st of June; the rebels defeated by Gen. Greathed, Oct. 10.

AGRARIAN LAW. The first Agrarian law in Rome for a general and equal distribution of conquered lands, after the conquest of the Hernici by Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C. Renewed 123 B.C., but evaded by a repeal of the law prohibiting the transfer of lands already divided, and by stopping all further divisions.

AGRICOLA, the Roman general, born A. D. 37. He commanded the army in England, and erected a rampart and chain of forts between the Clyde and Forth to keep out the northern barbarians, 81; circumnavigated Great Britain, 85; poisoned by Domitian, 86.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. Company formed, April, 1860. The Hall built from the design of Frederick Peek, architect. The first stone laid by Lord Berners, Nov. 5, 1861. First dog show held, June 24, 1862; first cattle show, Dec. 8, 1862; first horse show, July 1, 1864. *See* Smithfield Club.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in Great Britain in 1841, 1,499,278; in 1851, 1,077,627.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES instituted in Scotland, 1723; in Ireland, 1747 and 1841; in England, at Bath, 1777; Highland of Scotland, 1784; the London Board of Agriculture, 1793; Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1838.

AHMEDABAD, Hindustan. The handsomest city in the world. It was founded in 1412, by Ahmed Shah; subjugated by Akbar, 1572; governed by various chiefs until 1780, when it was stormed and captured by the British; it was afterwards restored to the Mahrattas; taken again by the English, 1818.

AHMEDNUGGER, Hindustan. Fortified by Ahmud Nizam Shah, 1494; annexed to Delhi in 1634; English factory established, 1612; the king of Beejapoor defeated Nizam Shah, 1546; the Mahrattas captured it, 1707; taken by Wellington, Aug. 12, 1803; annexed to the Anglo-Indian Empire, June 13, 1817.

AGYNIANI, a sect about 694, who condemned all use of flesh and marriage. Their tenets coincide with those of Abelians and Gnostics.

AIR. The ancients thought that air constituted one of the four elements from which all things originate; and this doctrine continued prevalent till 1774, when Dr Priestley discovered oxygen gas, and showed it to be a constituent of air. Scheele about the same time found that it consisted of two distinct elastic fluids, oxygen and azote. In 1646, Torricelli produced the first vacuum; but Otto Von Guericke made the first air-pump, 1654, which has since been improved by Boyle, Hawksbee, and in 1830 by Perkins. Leopold, a German, first applied the air-chamber to fire-engines, 1720.

AIRE, France, captured by the Spaniards in 1641; and ceded by the treaty of Utrecht, March 31, 1713. The town captured by the British army under Lord Hill, March 2, 1814.

AIX, France. Founded by the Roman Consul, C. Sextius Calvinus, B.C. 124.

AIX ROADS, naval battle. Lord Cochrane attacked and partially destroyed the French fleet here, April 11, 1809.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a city of Rhenish Prussia, founded 125. Charlemagne, in

768, built a Palace and founded the Cathedral ; ravaged by the Normans, 882. It is celebrated for concluding the following treaties : that of 1668 (O.S. May 2), between France and Spain, which terminated the war respecting the possession of the Spanish Netherlands (now Belgium), by which France gained Lille, Armentières, &c. The second was that of Oct. 18, 1748, between England, France, Holland, Austria, Spain, Sardinia, and Modena, and terminated the war respecting the succession of Maria Theresa to the empire. The Congress of 1818 regulated the affairs of Europe, after the restoration of the Bourbons in France : assembled, Sept. 29 ; separated, Nov. 21.

AJZNADIN, battle. The Saracens defeated the Turks here with great loss, July 30, 634.

AKERMANN, Bessarabia. This town was captured by the Russians, 1770 ; afterwards restored ; taken a second time, in 1788 ; ceded to Russia, by treaty, 1812.

AKHALZIKH, a fortress in Turkish Georgia. Captured by the Russians, Aug. 27, 1828 ; was ceded to that power, Sept. 14, 1829 ; but on Nov. 25, 1853, a desperate conflict took place here between the Russians, commanded by Gen. Andronckoff, and the Turks, the latter leaving 4000 dead on the field.

ALABAMA, N. America. Made a separate State, 1798 ; joined the Union, March 3, 1819. The capital destroyed by fire, 1849 ; rebuilt, 1851. Became one of the Southern Confederacy in 1861 ; returned to its allegiance, 1865.

ALABAMA, Confederate steam sloop of war, commanded by Captain Semmes, left Liverpool, July 29, 1862, and for two years was the terror and destroyer of the Federal Merchant Service, of which she captured over 60. She engaged the United States ship of war Kearsage, at Cherbourg, June 19, 1864, when, after a brave defence, she sunk. The loss in killed, wounded, and drowned was 47 ; the captain and part of the crew were bravely rescued by Mr Lancaster, in his yacht, the Deerhound, and landed at Southampton the following day.

ALAND ISLES. Aland means *country of rivers*, and these islands became memorable in the late war, and are very important, in a political and military point of view, to Russia. They consist of seven islands, which lie across the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the extremity of the Baltic, and close to the Gulf of Finland. In the 14th century this group of islands is mentioned as an earldom belonging to Sweden. In 1742 and 1808, the Russians took possession of these islands, but in the latter year the Alanders surprised the Russian commander, Major Neidhart, and took him prisoner. In 1809 they were retaken by Russia, and since then remained in its possession. The allied army landed on them, August 8, 1854, and destroyed the fortifications. Restored to Russia by treaty, April 27, 1856, but not to be re-fortified.

ALANS, or ALANI, a people like the Huns, who overran the whole of Europe in A.D. 130. They established themselves upon the banks of the Danube in 406 ; they crossed the Rhine and settled in Spain, 411 ; war was their chief occupation.

ALBA - LONGA, a powerful wealthy state, which became in after-times the mother city of Rome, and supposed to have been founded by Ascanius, 400 years before the foundation of Rome itself. It was destroyed, and its inhabitants brought to Rome, 642 B.C.

ALBANIA, Turkey. This place was known to Ptolemy. Included in the great Bulgarian kingdom in the 10th century. The Turks defeated them in 1388, and again in 1478. Ali Pasha made this state almost independent ; he defeated the Pashas of Berat and Delvino in 1811-12 ; subdued by the Turks, 1822 ; insurrection in 1843 ; the inhabitants revolted against the Turks, Jan. 10, 1854.

ALBANS (ST), the ancient Verulam, and the site of the martyrdom of St Alban.

A synod held here by Germanus, 429. In 1250 a great earthquake was felt in this town. In 1553 it obtained a charter of incorporation from Edward VI. ; but was disfranchised for bribery, by 15 Vict. c. 9, May 23, 1851.

ALBANS (ST) ABBEY, founded by Offa, king of Mercia, 793; and as an entire structure, is the most ancient in England. As the saint of this church was the first martyr in England, its abbot had a superiority over all others. Its revenues at the dissolution were estimated at £2100; but the townsmen preserved the abbey from ruin by a purchase of £400. The site of the abbot's dwelling and of the domiciles of the monks is now occupied by the Abbey Grammar School, endowed by Edward VI., 1549. In 1257 was dug up this old inscription :—'In this mausoleum was found the venerable corpse of St Alban, the protomartyr of Britain;' it was in lead, and supposed to have been laid in King Offa's time. 'The Golden Book of St Albans,' in the British Museum (Cotton. MS., Nero, D. vii.), is a conventual album, in which are entered the portraits of all the benefactors of the abbey, with an abstract of their donations. 'The Book of St Albans' is another literary curiosity, and was so called because printed in that monastery, soon after the introduction of printing into England, 1486. It is attributed to Dame Julian Barnes, prioress of Sopewall Convent, in Hertfordshire.

ALBANS, ST, battles. The first battle between the houses of York and Lancaster fought May 23, 1455, in which the Yorkists were successful; the Duke of Somerset being slain and Henry VI. wounded and taken prisoner. The second battle was fought on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461, when the Yorkists were defeated by the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret, and Henry VI. was rescued.

ALBERT MEDAL for saving life from shipwreck, instituted by Her Majesty, March 7, 1866.

ALBERT, PRINCE. Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, was the second son of Ernest-Frederick-Anthony-Charles-Louis, late reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Prince Albert was born Aug. 26, 1819, and married to Queen Victoria at the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, Feb. 10, 1840. H.R.H. was naturalized 3 & 4 Vict. c. 1 & 2, and by c. 3, received an annuity of £30,000. Made Prince Consort, June 25, 1857; died at Windsor, aged 43, Dec. 14, 1861; buried in St George's Chapel, Dec. 23. The first stone of a Mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens to receive the remains of, laid by the Queen, March 15, 1862; remains removed to, Dec. 18.

ALBERT MEMORIAL. (On the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.) A meeting of merchants and citizens was called by Cubitt, Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, when it was determined to erect a memorial to commemorate the services Prince Albert had rendered to this country, Jan. 14, 1862. The sum of £12,000 was subscribed at the first meeting, and a committee appointed to carry out the same. The erection begun in 1864.

ALBIGENSES, a name formerly given indiscriminately to all the Cathari, or *pure*; but in a more extended sense applied in the 12th century to a sect in the south of France charged with holding Manicheism. In 1209 Pope Innocent III. proclaimed a crusade against them, and against Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, who supported them. The war began in 1209, and lasted many years. Raymond VI. died in 1222; but the war was resumed by his son, whose successes so alarmed Honorius III. that the pontiff induced Louis VIII. to take the field; and Raymond VII., pressed on all sides, made peace with the king, April, 1229. This was a mortal blow to the Albigenses.

ALBION, the name by which Great Britain was known to the Greeks and Romans. The earliest notice of the word occurs in a work attributed to Aristotle, *De Mundo*, sec. 3, who wrote, B.C. 340, 'beyond the Pillars of Hercules is the

ocean which flows round the earth. In it are two very large islands, called Britannic ; these are Albion and Ierne.' Cæsar's name for England is Britannia : he does not use the word Albion. Pliny says (lib. iv. c. 16), 'the name of the island *was* Albion ; the whole set of islands being called Britannic.'

ALBION, NEW, a name given by Sir Francis Drake to the province of California and part of the north-west coast of America, which he visited June, 1579. Explored by Vancouver, in April, 1792. Cook stopped here during his third voyage, 1778.

ALBUERA, Spain, a village situated on the main road from Seville to Badajoz, and the scene of a severe conflict on May 16, 1811. Marshal Soult, advancing to the relief of Badajoz, besieged by the British troops, made a vigorous attack on the allied army of British, Portuguese, and Spanish, under Marshal Beresford ; but after a severe contest he was repulsed with great slaughter. Soult retreated towards Seville.

ALBUFERA, battle. The French under Marshal Suchet, afterwards Duke of Albufera, and the Spaniards, who were defeated Jan. 4, 1812.

ALBUM. The earliest notice of this friendly memorial book is to be traced to the registers of the deceased formerly kept in every church and monastery, called the *album*, i.e. the blank book, in which the names of the benefactors to the church or monastery were recorded, that they might be prayed for at their decease, and on their anniversaries. The earliest writer who uses the word is the Venerable Bede, who in his preface to his prose life of St Cuthbert, 721, reminds Bishop Eadfrith that his name was registered in the album at Lindisfarne, 'in albo vestræ sanctæ congregationis.' (*Bede Opera Minora*, p. 47, ed. Stevenson.) Elsewhere Bede calls this book 'the annal' (*Hist. Eccles.*, lib. iv. c. 14). At a later period it was called, both in England and abroad, the *Liber Vitæ*, or *Book of Life*, a name borrowed from St Paul (Philippians iv. 3). A beautiful specimen of an English album may be seen in the British Museum, Cotton. MS. D. VII. : it is the Album, or Book of Life, of the monastery of Durham. Izaak Walton tells us that Sir Henry Wotton, when ambassador at Venice, wrote in the album of Christopher Flecamore, a Latin sentence to the effect that 'an ambassador is an honest man sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country.'

ALCANTARA, Spain, founded in 1156 ; taken from the Moors by Alphonso IX., king of Castile, 1214 ; given to the knights of Calatrava ; captured by the Portuguese, April, 1706. The French burnt the bridge over the Tagus, built by Trajan, 1836. The town taken by the English, April 25, 1706.

ALCANTARA, Order of, a company of knights founded to protect Spain against the Moors, 1156-7, raised by Pope Alexander III. to a knightly order, 1177 ; confirmed by Pope Lucius, 1183 ; the grand mastership vested in the Crown, 1495 ; the knights obtained the privilege of marriage, 1540.

ALCHEMY, the pretended art of making gold and silver by means of the philosopher's stone. It is sometimes called the Hermetic philosophy, from Hermes Trismegistus, one of the earliest alchemists. The first writer who speaks of making gold is Zosimus, the panapolite, A.D. 412, who has left a treatise in MS. of the divine art of making gold and silver. Among the early celebrated alchemists were Albert Groot, called Albertus Magnus, a German, born in 1282 ; Raymond Lully, 1315 ; Roger Bacon, 1285 ; Arnoldus de Villa Nova, 1313. Edward III. personally interested himself [1329] in the experiments of Rouse and Dalby, two professors of the philosopher's stone. Henry IV. made the multiplication of metals felony ; yet Henry VI. not only encouraged John Cobb, by licence, to transubstantiate metals into gold, but granted commissions [1444] for the promotion of an art that promised to replenish the royal coffers, in which he was followed by Edward IV., 1476. Queen Elizabeth was not a whit behind her

predecessors in credulity, by patronizing Dr Dee. In later times, Peter Woulfe, who died 1805, is said to have been a believer in alchemy ; and Dr Price, of Guildford, professed to convert mercury into gold and silver. At the present time, some of the disciples of Jacob Böhme are still searching for the substance capable of transmuting the baser metals ; although the majority are more content to seek their wealth by the humbler means of commerce and industry.

ALCOCK, Mr, and Mr Colclough, fought a duel ; the latter killed, and the former lost his reason, June 21, 1807.

ALCORAN, *the divine book*, as pretended, of the Mahometans, and the standard of the Arabic language. It was composed by Mahomet about the year 610 : the prophet was said to have had assistants in the labour.

ALDERMAN, from the Saxon *colderman*, a general term for any civil dignity. The alderman of the hundred was elected by the people, and was inferior to the king's alderman, who presided in the County Court. There were also aldermen of guilds, hospitals, &c. Ralph Brooke, York Herald, states that King John first ordained the aldermen of London ; and Fabyan thus notices their first appointment as justices : ' This year [1242] were aldermen first chosen, which then had the rule of the city and the wards, and were then yearly changed, as now the sheriffs be changed.' But by 17 Richard II., 1394, each of the 26 wards elects one alderman for life, or during good behaviour. In some cases the wards were the aldermen's heritable property, such as Farringdon, bought by Nicholas de Farndone, 1279.

ALDERNEY, an island in the English Channel, and celebrated for a dangerous strait, called the ' Race of Alderney.' Here, Nov. 26, 1120, was wrecked the ' Blanche Nef,' the finest vessel in the Norman navy, having on board Prince William, eldest son of Henry I., and his young bride ; and of the 300 persons who embarked in ' the white ship,' but one escaped to tell the dismal tale. In 1692 the remnant of the French fleet escaped through the ' Race of Alderney' after the defeat of Tourville by the combined navies under Admiral Russell ; and in July, 1774, the ' Victory,' of 110 guns, was lost here, with 1100 men.

ALDERSGATE, one of the four gates in the city wall. The old gate was improved by Daye the printer, in the reign of Elizabeth, but was taken down in 1616, and rebuilt 1617. It stood near to the church of St Botolph, and was destroyed in 1761.

ALDERSHOTT, Farnham. A camp formed here, 1854. The troops reviewed by the Queen after the Crimean War, July 7, 1856.

ALDGATE, or *Old Gate*, another of the London gates, first noticed in the reign of Edgar, 963. In 1606 it was taken down, and rebuilt by Martin Bond. After this gate was taken down in 1760, Sir Walter Blackett, of Wallington, Northumberland, obtained some of the ornamental stones (part of the city arms, heads and wings of dragons, apparently cut in Portland stone, and probably set up when the gate was rebuilt, 1606), and used them in decorating Rothley Castle.

ALE. Herodotus (B.C. 440) tells us that the Egyptians used a liquor made of barley, and attributes the first discovery of the art of brewing it to Isis, the wife of Osiris. Ale was also the favourite liquor of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, so much so, that St Dunstan introduced an ingenious custom of *pegging* their cups at certain distances ; hence the origin of peg-tankards, or drinking to pegs. In 1266, 51 Henry III., a graduated scale was established for the price of ale ; but in 1531, 23 Henry VIII. c. 4, the members of the Cooper's Company were appointed to gauge and mark all ale barrels and to fix its price. In the city of London ale-conners were appointed in the reign of Henry I. ; Chaucer described them in 1348. The old ale-gallon abolished by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, June 17, 1824 ; an alteration made in the duties by 1 Will. IV. c. 51, July 16, 1830.

ALE. Festive meetings of the country were formerly called *ales*; as leet-ale, lamb-ale, Whitsun-ale, clerk-ale, bride-ale, church-ale, Scot-ale, Midsummer-ale, &c. At all these feasts ale was the predominant liquor.

ALE HOUSES. These houses are mentioned in the laws of Ina, A.D. 728, and have been under legislative regulations for the last 400 years. In 1490 no one was permitted to brew ale as long as any church ale remained unsold; and, in 1494, 11 Henry VII., an act was passed to stop the common selling of ale. In 1589 all persons selling ale had both to hang out a sign (an ale stake), and to get a license. In 1590 they had to enter into a bond for £10, and give surety for £5, to keep order in their houses. It was further restrained in 1604, by 2 James I. c. 9; 4 James I. c. 4, 5; 1 Car. I. c. 4; 26 Geo. II. c. 31, 1753; 48 Geo. III. c. 143, July 2, 1808; and the hours fixed for selling it on Sundays, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118, Aug. 14, 1855.

ALEMANNI, a people of Germany, descended from the Suevi, who inhabited the country between the Neckar and the upper Rhine. This name, Alemanni, or *Ale-man*, signifies a multitude of men, indicating the various tribes of which they were composed. They are first mentioned in the reign of Caracalla, A.D. 214, who was named Alemannicus, from a victory obtained over them. Gallienus at the head of only 10,000 Romans vanquished 300,000 of this warlike people near Milan; after which he formed an alliance with the Alemanni. In after-times they made frequent inroads upon Gaul and Italy, and at last finally submitted to the Franks, and with them consolidated into a dukedom, called the Duchy of Alemannia.

ALEPPO, more correctly Haleb, the capital of a pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, and one of the five pashaliks of Syria. The Arabian writers trace the origin of this city to the migration of Abraham into Canaan, who rested on the hill where the castle of Aleppo now stands. In 638 it was conquered by the Arabs; in 1260 plundered by the Moguls, and again in 1401 by Timur. It was conquered by Selim I. and became subject to the sultans of Constantinople, Aug. 24, 1516. Almost destroyed by an earthquake, Aug., 1822. On Oct. 14, 1850, the Mahometans destroyed three Christian churches; but the rebels received a severe chastisement on Nov. 7, when Kerim Pasha, at the head of 4000 imperial troops, charged 10,000 of them: the combat was desperate, and lasted 24 hours, the loss to the rebels was 1800. Massacre of the Christians at, Oct. 16, 1850.

ALERT, Dublin Packet, lost with all on board, March 26, 1803.

ALESSANDRIA, a town and fortress in Piedmont, built, 1168; in 1174 besieged by Frederic Barbarossa. Captured by the French under Bonaparte, 1796. On July 21, 1799, General Suwarroff defeated the French under General Moreau near to this town; ceded to the French, June, 1800; fortified by them, 1803-5; surrendered by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814; taken by the Austrians, April 19, 1821.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS in the North Pacific; discovered by Behring, 1728; surveyed by two Russian officers, 1768; fortifications built by Russian adventurers, 1785. Capt. Cook in his third voyage visited them.

ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS. Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the marriage of, to the Prince of Wales, Jan. 15, 1863. Royal procession through the city of London on her arrival, March 7, 1863. The corporation of London presented to her a diamond necklace and earrings valued at £10,000, March 8. Married at the Chapel Royal, Windsor, March 10. Entertained by the corporation at the Guildhall, June 8.

ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Highbury Barn Tavern, Highbury, built by M. Giovannelli, and opened May 20, 1865.

ALEXANDRIA, ANCIENT, owes its origin to Alexander the Great, B.C. 332; besieged by Antiochus IV., B.C. 169; sustained some damage in Cæsar's campaigns, B.C. 48; captured by Amru, A.D. 640. Before the discovery of the passage round Africa by the Cape of Good Hope, Alexandria was the great mart for all the merchandise between Europe and the East Indies, which was transported from thence to Suez, and so to India.—The *modern* Alexandria stands on an artificial neck of land, which joins the peninsula of Pharos. Taken by Bonaparte, July 4, 1798, who killed about 300 Arabs and Mamalukes. On March 21, 1801, the British army was attacked here by General Menou, but repulsed with great slaughter; near 4000 French were killed and wounded. General Abercrombie received a mortal wound, and was succeeded by General Hutchinson. Taken by the English from the French, when an immense quantity of arms and stores was captured, Sept. 2, 1801. Alexandria surrendered again to the British troops, commanded by Major Fraser, March 21, 1807. Some singular objects of stone found in excavations at Alexandria were submitted to the Archæological Institute, Nov. 7, 1851. Visited by the Sultan, April 7, 1863.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX. A MS. of the Old and New Testament in Greek, preserved in the British Museum. It was sent by Cyrellus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I., 1628, who placed it in the Royal library.

ALEXANDRIAN ERA. This fixed the creation of the world B.C. 5502; so that the year of our Lord 1 corresponded with the Alexandrian year of the creation 5503. This computation was continued until A.D. 284, or of the Alexandrian era 5786; but in A.D. 285, or A. Alex. 5787, ten years were subtracted, and that year was called 5777. To reduce the Alex. to the Christian era, 5502 must be subtracted from the Alex. era until A. Alex. 5786, and after that year by subtracting 5429. To ascertain the year of the Alexandrian era of any year of our Lord after A.D. 285, 5492 must be added to the year of Christ, and if before A.D. 285, 5502 must be added.—*Sir H. Nicolas.*

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY, formed by the first Ptolemy, king of Egypt, B.C. 284. In the siege of Cæsar, B.C. 48, the library, which was at Bruchion, was burnt by a fire which spread from the shipping to the town, and 400,000 volumes perished. The library was subsequently re-established, and this place continued one of the chief seats of literature till conquered by the Arabs, under Omar I., A.D. Dec. 22, 640, which dispersed, if not destroyed, its literary treasures.

ALFORD, battle. The Marquess of Montrose defeated the Covenanters, July 2, 1645.

ALFRED THE GREAT, born, 849; ascended the throne, 872; defeated 300 Danish pirates, with ten galleys, on the coast of Dorset, 897; died, Oct. 28, 904.

ALFRED CLUB, established 1808, was held at 23, Albemarle Street. It possessed in its day many celebrated members, such as Byron, Peel, and Ward Lord Dudley. In 1854 it coalesced with the *Oriental Club*.

ALGEBRA. The earliest work on algebra is that of Diophantus, an Alexandrine Greek, who lived about the middle of the 2nd century. The Persians and Arabs derived their knowledge of it from the Hindoos; introduced into Italy by Leonardo Bonacci, of Pisa, about 1203. In the middle of the 16th century it was made known in France, England, and Germany, by Paletarius, Robert Recorde, and Stefelsius. Vieta, a Frenchman, who died 1603, first used symbols for quantities; and in England, Harriot, who died 1621, extended his discoveries, and compiled a complete theory of equations. Newton invented the method of series and fluxions, 1665; indefinite division and quotients, by Mercator, 1666.

ALGERIA, Africa, taken by the French, June 14, 1830; treaty concluded, ceding the town to the French, July 4; insurrection under Abd-el-Kader, 1833;

upwards of 500 Arabs, with their wives and children, suffocated in a cavern by the French troops under Pelissier, June 20, 1845; Abd-el-Kader surrendered himself to the French, Dec. 22, 1847; the town of Lahou taken, Dec. 4, 1852; the emperor and empress visited the colony, 1860; insurrection in 1864; second visit of the Emperor Napoleon in May, 1865.

ALGESIRAS, Spain, or **OLD GIBRALTAR**, a maritime city of Spain. By this city the Moors entered Spain in 713; from whom it was not recovered till 1344, after a long siege, memorable for the first use of cannon. On July 6, 1801, Sir James Saumarez, with six sail of the line, attacked three French line of battle ships and a frigate; and on the 13th of the same month, Sir James, with a British squadron, attacked the French and Spanish fleets on their return to Cadiz; two Spanish ships of 112 guns each were burnt, and the St Antonio, 74 guns, struck her colours.

ALGIERS, Africa. This territory includes the divisions of the ancient Numidia, and was conquered successively by the Romans, Vandals, Byzantine Greeks, and by the Arabs in the 8th century. The city of Algiers was built about 935, by an Arabian chief, Jussuf Zeri. In the 11th century was founded the empire of the Morabites. In 1516, Aroodje-Barbarossa was proclaimed sultan of Algiers, and in 1533 it finally submitted to the Turks. In 1541 Charles V. was baffled in his ill-fated armament against it. In April, 1654, Admiral Blake taught the Algerines to respect the English flag. In 1682-3 it was bombarded by Du Quesne; and again in 1688 by d'Istrees. In 1774 Charles III. made an unsuccessful attack, as did France in 1783-4. Lord Exmouth bombarded it, and abolished slavery, Aug. 27, 1816. On the 4th of July, 1830, it surrendered to a French army of 30,000, under Bourmont. On May 20, 1834, the French government, having determined to retain Algiers, was, after some opposition, sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies. On Nov. 22, 1836, the French arms, under General Clausel, sustained a serious defeat here, by the loss of 5500 men. On Oct. 13, 1837, General Damremont successfully assaulted it, but was killed by a cannon-ball. The celebrated prince Abd-el-Kader surrendered to the Duke d'Aumale, Dec. 22, 1847; he left Amboise for Brusa, in Asia Minor, Dec. 11, 1852. On July 5, 1854, was concluded the French campaign against the Kabyles, after the severe engagements of the previous month. On Nov. 20, 1854, an engagement took place at Meggarin between Com. Marmier and the unsubdued Arabs; and on Dec. 2 the Arabs abandoned Tuggart, and was taken by the French.

ALI, sect of Mahometans, so called from this chief, the son-in-law of Mahomet, 642. He was assassinated in 660.

ALIEN PRIORIES, seized by the crown in 1414.

ALIENS. An alien is a person born out of the jurisdiction of a country. In France a residence of ten years gives to the alien all the rights of a citizen. In the United States an alien must have resided five years, and two years before he is naturalized he must abjure all allegiance to other powers. In England the Alien Act, 33 Geo. III. c. 4, 1793, arose from the influx of strangers at the French revolution. In 1827, May 26, 7 Geo. IV. c. 54, an act was passed for their registration; but this was repealed by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 11, May 19, 1836, when new provisions were introduced. Persons born abroad of a mother being a natural-born subject, may hold real or personal property, certificate of Naturalization to be obtained from a Secretary of State, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66, Aug. 6, 1844; legalizing act of colonial legislature, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83, July 22, 1847. A *denizen* is in a kind of middle state between an alien and a natural-born subject, and must obtain letters patent to make him an English subject. Naturalization can only be obtained by Act of Parliament.

ALIWAL, battle, between the Sikhs and English, Jan. 28, 1846. The loss of the Sikhs was estimated at 6000 killed, wounded, and drowned in the Sutlej.

ALLEGIANCE. There are several statutes requiring the oath of allegiance and supremacy, 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1558; 1 Will. and Mary, c. 1, 8, 1689; and 1 Anne, stat. 1, c. 22, 1701; substituting one oath for the oath of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48, July 23, 1858; power to modify the oath to enable Jews to sit in Parliament, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49, July 23, 1858; amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 6, 1860; form of affirmation in lieu of oath, 22 Vict. c. 10, April 8, 1859.

ALLER MOOR, co. Somerset; battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, 1645.

ALLIANCE. The *Grand Alliance*, May 12, 1689, signed at Vienna between England, the Emperor, and the States-General, to which Spain and the Duke of Savoy acceded.—The *Second Grand Alliance* signed at the Hague against the power of France, Sept., 1701.—The *Holy Alliance*, concluded at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia.—The *Quadruple Alliance*, guaranteeing the succession of the crowns of France and Spain, according to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, Aug. 2, 1718.—The *Triple Alliance*, ratified Jan. 28, 1668, between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden also joined the league.

ALL SAINTS, or **ALL HALLOWS**, instituted 607. In 835, Gregory IV. altered this feast from May 1 to Nov. 1, as at present. In Great Britain there are 33 churches dedicated to All Saints, and 13 to All Hallows.

ALL SOULS, a festival observed in the Roman Church, Nov. 2; introduced into England, 816; the Council of Oxford declared it a holy day, 1222; abolished by the English Church at the Reformation. All Souls', Marylebone, is the only church in England with this dedication.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1437. The first stone laid by the founder, Feb. 10, 1438. The first stone of the library was laid, June 20, 1720.

ALL-SPICE, introduced into England from Carolina, 1726.

ALLYGHUR, Hindustan, the fort of, taken by the English under Lieut.-Col. Monson after the French under M. Perron had bravely defended it, Sept. 24, 1803. A medal struck to commemorate the victory in 1851. The Sepoys mutinied, May 20, 1857. The town recaptured by the English, Oct. 5, 1857.

ALMA, battle of the, in the Crimea, between the Allied Forces and the Russians, Sept. 20, 1854, when the former gained a decisive victory. The British loss was 353 killed, 1612 wounded, the French loss about the same number, and the Russians had about 5000 killed and wounded.

ALMACKS' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, King Street, St James's, built from the designs of Mr Mylne, and opened Feb. 12, 1765.

ALMANACS. The earliest are those called Clog Almanacs, or Runic calendars, in use during Canute's reign. It was a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The days are expressed by notches, and every seventh day by a larger notch. On the left hand are symbols for the golden number, or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the saints. There are many splendid MS. almanacs of the 14th century in the British Museum: among others, the Calendar of John Somers, 1380; another in Cottonian MS. 1450. In Lambeth library is an English calendar, 1460. At Oxford is one by Peter de Dacia, 1300. The earliest printed almanac in England is the 'Sheapeheard's Kalendar,' by Pynson, 1497; then followed Mayster John Thy-

- bault's, 1533; Nostrodamus's, 1566; Mounslowe's, 1579; Lilly's Ephemeris, 1644; Poor Robin's, 1652; Lady's Diary, 1705; Moore's, 1713; Gentleman's Diary, 1741; Partridge's, 1705; the Nautical, edited for 48 years by Dr Maske-lyne, first appeared 1767. The first printed in Ireland, 1587; in Scotland, 1677. In 1600 a licence was granted to Richard Watkins and James Roberts, wardens of the Stationers' Company, to print almanacs; but this exclusive right was abolished, June 2, 1775. Stamp duties repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1834.
- ALMANZA**, battle, April 25, 1707, when the French and Spaniards, under the command of James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick, entirely defeated the confederates, commanded by the Marquis das Minas and the Earl of Galway.
- ALMARANTE**, a Swedish order of knighthood, instituted 1653.
- ALMAREZ**, Spain. The Tagus is crossed at this place by a bridge built by Charles V., in 1552. The French were surprised and defeated with great loss by the English under Lord Hill, at this town, May 19, 1812.
- ALMEIDA**, Portugal, celebrated in the Peninsular War. In Aug., 1810, it was invested by Massena and Col. Cox, the English governor; surrendered on the 27th; but on May 10, 1811, it was evacuated by the French, and taken by the British.
- ALMERIA**, Spain, taken from the Moors by the Emperor of Spain, Don Alonso, Oct. 16, 1147. The cathedral built, 1524.
- ALMONDS** came from the East, and were introduced into England, 1570.
- ALMONER**, in its primitive sense, denoted an officer in religious houses, who distributed the alms. By an ancient canon all bishops are required to keep an almoner. The almoner of France (*la grand aumonier*) was the highest ecclesiastical dignity there before the revolution. In 1804 Napoleon restored the office, which was continued till the time of Charles X. The Lord High Almoner of England was instituted as early, if not before, the time of Edward I., and was long held by the Archbishop of York; at present the Bishop of Oxford holds it, and has under him a sub-almoner, a yeoman, and two grooms.
- ALMORA**, Hindustan. Taken by the Ghorkhas, 1790; captured by the British under Colonel Nicolls, April 25, 1815.
- ALMORAVIDES**, a family of Mahometan princes. They reigned in Spain and Africa. Abdallah, the most renowned of all the princes over the whole of Spain and the shores of the Mediterranean, died 1058.
- ALMSHOUSES**. The earliest was founded by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., at Westminster, and taken down in 1800. Red Lion Almshouses, York-street, Westminster, founded, 1577; Emmanuel, James-street, 1601.
- ALNEY**, combat of, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of the hostile armies, in which Canute was wounded, 1016. In 1017, the following year, Edmund being murdered at Oxford, Canute became lord of the whole kingdom.
- ALNWICK**, a town in Northumberland, celebrated for its stately castle, the seat of the Percies. It was a strong fortress in the time of the Saxons. Malcolm III. besieged it in 1093, and was killed. In 1135, captured by David I. In 1174 William the Lion again besieged it, and was taken prisoner. The present castle was erected between 1140 and 1180. It was sold to Henry de Percy, 1310. In 1411, Alnwick was a walled town, and a gateway called Bondgate was built. Alnwick was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, the revenue at the dissolution was £190.
- ALPHABET**. According to Astle, the Phœnicians have the best claim to the invention of an alphabet, and from them descended the Pelasgian, whence the Greek,

Etruscan, Latin, &c. The Hebrew, Samaritan, and Syriac alphabets have 22 letters; English, 26; Arabic, 28; Persian and Egyptian or Coptic, 32; the present Russian, 41; Sanscrit, 50; the Cashmirian and Malabaric are still more numerous.

ALPINE CLUB, formed in London for the encouragement of information of the various Alps, 1858; first work upon the *Glaciers* published by members of the club, and edited by the president, 1859.

ALPS. The Carthaginian forces under Hannibal crossed, B.C. 218; the French army under Napoleon I., May 20, 1800.

ALSATIA, a name given to the precinct of Whitefriars, near the Temple, London: it was called Alsatia the higher, to distinguish it from the Mint in Southwark, which was called Alsatia the lower. Both these places obtained certain privileges, particularly arrest from civil process, and in consequence became the resort of the profligate and abandoned of both sexes. By an act, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27, 1697, these and several other privileged places were put down. Shadwell has dramatized the manners and language of the Alsatians, in a satirical comedy called *The Squire of Alsatia*, acted in 1688.

ALSEN, Denmark. The Prussians attacked the fortifications, which were defended by the Danes, June 26, 1864; who surrendered on the 29th.

ALTAR. The eucharist in the early Church was commonly celebrated on tables of wood. Stone altars probably began to be erected about the time of Constantine. The council of Epone, A.D. 517, ordained that none but stone altars should be consecrated (Can. 26). Even the wooden table was however generally called an altar, and the word Table, according to Wheatly, was introduced into our rubrics in consequence of an order from Edward VI. in council. After the third century both names (altar and table) came to be promiscuously used; the one having respect to the *oblation* of the eucharist, the other to the *participation*. The Fathers seldom call it Table without some distinctive epithet, as 'The Lord's Table,' the 'Mystical,' 'Holy,' &c.

ALTORF UNIVERSITY, founded 1581.

ALT-RANSTADT, peace of, between Charles XII. of Sweden and the king of Poland, signed Sept. 24, 1706. Another between Louis XIV. and Charles VI. was signed here, March 17, 1714.

ALUM is noticed by Pliny, xxxv. 15; the best was obtained from Egypt and the island of Melos. In the middle ages it was manufactured in Roccha, whence comes the name Rock alum, and also at La Tolfa. Sir Thomas Chaloner, the younger, in 1595, discovered at Whitby, in Yorkshire, the first alum mines known in England. In 1625 Charles I. prohibited the importation of it. At Hurlett, near Paisley, and Campsie, near Glasgow, are alum mines. In 1828 Mr Strachan took out a patent for improving it.

ALUMBAGH, Lucknow, captured by the British army under Generals Havelock and Outram, Sept. 23, 1857; twice attacked by the Sepoys in revolts, but each time defeated them, Jan. 12 and Feb. 21, 1858.

ALUMINIUM. This metal was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1808; Oersted endeavoured to get the metal in a detached form a few years afterwards; M. Wöhler discovered it in clay, 1828-1846. The first bar of this metal was made by M. St Clair Deville in France, in the Emperor's laboratory, and presented by Napoleon to Mr Pepper, 1855.

AMALIA steam-packet lost on the same day as the "London," the crew and passengers saved, Jan. 12, 1866.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA, brought from South America, 1593.

AMAZON, South America, river and country of, discovered by Orellana, 1541.

AMAZON, Mail Steamship, burnt in the Bay of Biscay ; upwards of 100 passengers were lost, Jan. 4, 1852.

AMBASSADORS, amongst the Romans, were sent to foreign nations, and received by them (Livy vi. 17). In England in the time of the Tudors, it became the custom to have resident ambassadors, or liegers, as they were named, at the different courts, in order to obtain correct information of the state of affairs in them. Baron de Forquevaux de Pavie was sent to Spain as ambassador to the court of Philip II. by Charles IX. of France, 1565. In later times they are distinguished as ordinary or extraordinary : an ordinary is one who constantly resides at a foreign court ; an extraordinary is sent on a special occasion. By 7 Anne, c. 12, 1708, an ambassador cannot be arrested, nor his goods distrained. There are four classes in England : 1. Ambassadors ; 2. Envoys, or Ministers Plenipotentiary ; 3. Resident Ministers ; 4. Charges d'affaires, whose salaries are regulated by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 116, Aug. 16, 1832. Power given to administer oaths, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 42, July 2, 1855.

AMBER. The origin of amber has baffled poets and chemists from the days of ancient Greece to the present. Its property, when rubbed, to attract light substances was first observed by Thales, B.C. 660, who attributed a certain life to it. By some it is held to be a vegetable resin or gum ; others consider it a mineral oil. It is mostly found in the southern coasts of the Baltic Sea, where it is thrown up between Königsberg and Memel. It is now used for ornamental purposes, such as necklaces, snuff-boxes, &c.

AMBERLEY CASTLE, Sussex, built 1374.

AMBERSBURY NUNNERY, founded 976.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca or Spice Islands, first visited by the Portuguese, 1511, and claimed by them, 1521. Early in the 17th century it was taken by the Dutch. In 1604 the ships of the East India Company traded here ; and in 1612 they formed a settlement at Cambello, but were expelled in June, 1614. In Feb., 1623, was the memorable massacre of the English by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided in pursuance of the treaty of 1619. In 1796 it was captured by the British under Adm. Rainier ; but was restored, 1801 ; taken again by the British, Feb. 17, 1810, and again given up to Holland in 1814.

AMBROSIAN LIBRARY at Milan, founded by Card. Borromeo, 1602 ; opened, 1609. It contains 40,000 printed volumes, and 15,000 MSS.

AMERICA, named from *Amerigo* Vespucci, a Florentine gentleman ; first discovered by Columbus, who landed at San Salvador, Oct. 12, 1492, where he left a few men as the ground-work of a colony. In 1497 the two Cabots explored the North American coast ; and in 1498 Sebastian Cabot visited Newfoundland. South America was not discovered by Columbus until May 30, 1498. In 1500, Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese, touched at Labrador. In 1501, Bastidas, a Spaniard, visited Cape de Vela to the Gulf of Darien. Yucatan discovered by Diaz de Solis and Penzon, 1508 ; and Florida by Ponce de Leon, 1512. The Pacific, or Southern Ocean, discovered by Balboa, 1513. *See* California. Sir Humphrey Gilbert first attempted colonization at Newfoundland, 1583, which was finally effected in 1607, and in New England, 1620. The west coast explored by Capt. Cook, 1773, and by Capt. Colnett, 1789. The Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., the first prince of the blood-royal that ever landed on that continent, 1781. (For other discoveries see the respective places.) Sept. 5, 1774, was a general congress of 13 provinces, and the great war of American independence declared. The revolutionary war commenced at Lexington, April

19, 1775. The colonies agreed to unite and confederate, May 20, 1775. Washington appointed commander-in-chief, June 16, 1775. On July 4, 1776, the United States of North America declared independent. In 1778, alliance between France and the United States. Their independence acknowledged by England, Nov. 30, 1782. John Adams received as ambassador at St James's, June 2, 1785. The first English ambassador sent to the United States, 1791. In 1794, American minister received at Paris. In 1806, British manufactures prohibited. In 1812, war between England and North America. On March 8, 1822, the United States of North America acknowledge the independence of those of South America. Oct. 30, 1823, England sends consuls to the new states of South America. Virginia first settled by the English, 1607; New York first settled by the Dutch, 1614; Massachusetts first settled by the Puritans, 1620; New Hampshire settled by Puritans, 1623; New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1624; Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins, 1627; Maryland settled by Irish Catholics, 1635; Connecticut settled by the Puritans, 1635; R. Island settled by Roger Williams, 1636; North Carolina settled by the English, 1650; South Carolina settled by Huguenots, 1670; Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn, 1682; Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe, 1733. Vermont admitted into the Union, 1791; Kentucky, 1722; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1802; Louisiana, 1811; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1819; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Michigan, 1836; Arkansas, 1836; Florida, 1845; Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; and California, 1850. *See* United States.

AMERICA, BRITISH NORTH. Meeting of Delegates at Quebec to discuss the union of, Oct. 10, 1864; agreed to by a congress, Oct. 30, 1864; an act of Parliament passed for the confederation, March 29, 1867. The senate appointed by proclamation, May 22, 1867.

AMERICA. The Pony Express over the Rocky Mountains invented and carried out by Messrs Russell & Co., April 9, 1860.

AMERICAN COMPANY, the Russian, established, 1785.

AMERICAN CONGRESS first assembled at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774; again met and passed the Act of Independence, July 4, 1776; met at Baltimore, 1776; at New York, 1789; Philadelphia, 1790; and transferred to Washington, 1800. *See* United States.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY instituted, Jan. 2, 1762.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS. In 1848, only 5565 miles were open, at a cost of £6000 per mile; profits, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Open, 1852, 13,315 miles; 12,029 contracted for: total, 25,344 miles. Of these—2501 were opened in 1852; at work, Jan. 1, 1852, 10,814 miles.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. The first line was constructed between Washington and Baltimore, 1844.

AMETHYST, a gem of a violet colour, the ninth in order upon the high-priest's breast-plate, Ex. xxviii. 19; xxxix. 12. Pliny says it resists drunkenness, which Plutarch rejects. It is found in the East and West Indies, and in several parts of Europe. De Boot (*Hist. Gemmarum*) mentions an amethyst, rendered colourless, estimated at 200 rix-dollars, which being cut to the same pattern as a diamond of the value of 18,000 gold crowns, so equalled it in lustre, that he could not tell the difference. They are frequently counterfeited by spars and crystals tinged red and yellow. Discovered at Kerry in Ireland, 1755.

AMICABLE SOCIETY, Sergeants' Inn, incorporated by Queen Anne, 1706.

AMIENS, France. A congress held here, when Louis annulled the provisions of Oxford against the barons, 1264. The preliminary treaty of, between England,

Holland, France, and Spain, signed, Oct. 1, 1801, and definitive treaty, March 28, 1802.

AMONTILLADO WINE, first imported into England in 1811. It is called Amontillado sherry, from the grape being grown on the mountains. It has a peculiar flavour, slightly aromatic, and answers admirably to the improved taste of the present age.

AMORIUM WAR (A.D. 838) between Theophilus and Motassem, the latter successful. Sosopetra, the native place of Motassem, having been razed by Theophilus, Motassem in revenge attacked Amorium, the birth-place of Theophilus, and destroyed it. These wars, between the Christians and Arabs, were conducted with the most savage spirit.

AMOY, China. A trade with this town permitted in 1676. The fort destroyed by the English, July, 1840. The town captured, Aug. 26, 1841. The port opened for trade by treaty, Aug. 26, 1842. The town fell under the assault of the insurgents, 1853; but was retaken the same year.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, instituted in Greece, B.C. 1000, as a federative tribunal for settling the disputes of the Greek states with one another. It usually sat twice a year: in spring at the temple of Apollo, at Delphi; and autumn at the temple of Demeter (Ceres), at Thermopylæ. The decisions of this council were held as final and sacred.

AMPHION frigate blown up at Plymouth, when 250 persons perished, Sept. 22, 1796.

AMPHITHEATRE, or two theatres joined together for seeing sights. The stadium of the Greeks was the ancestor of the Roman amphitheatre. In B.C. 60, M. Æmilius Scaurus built an amphitheatre of wood, at Rome, to hold 30,000 spectators; it was supported by 360 columns of marble, of 38 feet high, and adorned with 3000 brazen statues. The first stone one was built by Pompey the Great—the present palace of Ursini at Rome stands upon its ruins—it held 40,000 spectators. The naumachia of Cæsar, an enlarged circus, B.C. 39. The colosseum of Vespasian, now one of the greatest ruins of Europe, A.D. 69. The amphitheatre at Verona, ascribed to Domitian (A.D. 82), held 22,000 men.

AMPHITRITE, a convict ship, wrecked on Boulogne sands, with 103 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 persons, all except three drowned, Aug. 31, 1833.

AMPLI, battle, between the Greeks and Turks, in which the former were victors, 1821.

AMSTERDAM, Holland. In 1204 on its site was nothing but a small castle called Amstel. In the 14th century it rose into a commercial town, and in 1490 was surrounded with a brick wall. In 1525 an Anabaptist leader, with 600 of his followers, took possession of the town-house; and ten years afterwards these fanatics ran about the streets naked! It was attacked by the Hollanders, 1578, and submitted after a siege of ten months. The House of Correction built, 1595; and its Bank erected, 1609. Hotel de Ville built by Van Campen, 1646. In 1787 it surrendered to the Prussians, and Jan. 20, 1795, received the French with open arms, and was the capital of the Batavian republic. In 1806 it was the seat of government under Louis Bonaparte, and incorporated into the French empire, July, 1810. On Nov. 18, 1813, a provisional government was formed, and in May, 1815, William Frederic, Prince of Nassau and Orange, was declared sovereign prince.

AMULETS. Most nations believed in the efficacy of amulets as charms or preservatives against witchcraft and infection. The Egyptians had a great variety, and the Jews early used them, Deut. xviii. 10; Jer. viii. 17; and in later times

their phylacteries. The superstitious use of them still survives in the anodyne necklace to assist infants in their teething, the child's caul on board of ship, &c.

ANABAPTISTS, or those who baptize a *second time*. This sect sprung up in 1521, at Wittenberg in Saxony, under Storck, Stubner, and Cellarius. In 1532 a mob of these fanatics, led by John Matthias, attacked Munster, which they called Mount Zion. Several laws were enacted against them from 1525 to 1534, in Saxony, Switzerland, and other parts of Germany. They held the nullity of infant baptism; that the church stood in no need of ministers, nor the state of civil magistrates; and that God revealed his will by dreams and visions to chosen individuals.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, a kind of measure adopted by Anacreon, the Greek poet, B.C. 525, whose poetry, for the most part, was in praise of wine. In this verse the accent is placed on the first, third, and fifth syllables.

ANAGRAM, the transposition of the letters of words so as to form other words of a different meaning. The Roman anagram was confined to the dividing one word into two or more, retaining their original order; but the moderns transpose the entire of the letters in any way to answer their purpose. The appointment of anagrammatist to Louis XIII. was worth 12,000 livres per annum; and the art, as now practised, was introduced into France in the reign of Charles IX., and into England soon after. Randle Holme, a quaint writer on heraldry, was addressed in this complimentary anagram, 'Lo, Men's Herald!' and 'Horatio Nelson,' the immortal hero of the Nile, is aptly converted into 'Honor est a Nilo.'

ANASTATIC Printing, invented 1841. This process depends mainly on the antagonism of oil and water. A printed sheet of paper is moistened with diluted phosphoric acid, and is pressed on a clean surface of zinc; and by this contact the acid of the unprinted part *etches* the zinc beneath, while the printed part *sets off* on the zinc; thus producing a reverse copy of the printing on the zinc. The plate is washed with an acid solution of gum, and is then inked; the affinities in some instances, and the repulsions in others, cause the lines of the device (whatever it may be) to take the ink, but the other parts of the plate to remain clean; and the printing then follows.—*Dodd*.

ANATOMY, or dissection, first practised by Hippocrates, B.C. 400; cultivated in Alexandria by Erasistratus and Herophilus, B.C. 296; Galen, A.D. 161. Mondinus, a professor in Bologna, was the first person who publicly dissected, 1315, and published anatomical plates of the human body; but Vesalius was the first great anatomist, 1540; he published several anatomical works. Dr Harvey, his researches, 1616; Assellius on lacteals, 1627; and Picquet's discoveries, 1651. Laws to regulate, enacted, 1540; new statute respecting, 3 Will. IV. c. 75, 1832. Malefactors to be dissected, by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 5, June 27, 1828; this was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75, Aug. 1. 1832, entitled 'An Act for regulating Schools of Anatomy.' Anatomy of plants discovered, 1680. Modern comparative anatomy founded by John Hunter, 1793. Medical diplomas to candidates were first given at Salerno.

ANCHOR. The invention of it is ascribed by Pliny to the Tuscans, and by Pausanias to Midas, who built Ancyra. The most ancient were of stone, sometimes of wood inlaid with lead, and had a fluke on one side only. Eupalamus first made them fluked both ways. Sir Samuel Morland, 1661, invented the drum capstan. In 1809 Mr Hemman, of Chatham, invented the mooring anchor. Trotman patented his anchors in 1852, which were afterwards approved of by the Government. Hunter, in 1856, made several improvements.

ANCHORETS, or **ANCHORITES**, who lived in caves and cells, originated with Paul, Antony, and Hilarion, in the third century.

ANCONA, Italy; the Romans established a colony here, B.C. 170. The Lombards established themselves in this town about 590. Taken by the Saracens in 839. The Germans obtained possession in 1174, but were expelled a few years afterwards. In 1532 Clement VII. took possession of it, and it remained under the dominion of the popes, until the French captured it in 1796. Revolts from Rome, 1797; taken by the Russians, Nov. 13, 1799; restored to the papal power, 1802. Taken again by the French, Feb. 23, 1832, and made a free port. The Austrians took it, June 14, 1849; the Sardinians, Sept. 29, 1860.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, Bengal, first explored circa 1607; became a refuge for shipwrecked mariners in 1791. They were surveyed by Capt. Blair and Col. Colebrooke for the East India Company in June, 1789; Capt. Blair sailed from Calcutta to erect a convict settlement upon the island called Port Cornwallis and Chatham Island, Sept., 1789; convicts arrived, Nov. 22, 1794; the settlement was visited by Col. Symes in 1795; abandoned in 1796; the Fleet assembled here in the Burmese war, 1824. The troop ships the *Briton* and *Runnymede* were driven upon these islands in 1844. The islands visited by Dr Mouat, Dec., 1857.—*Dr Mouat*.

ANDERSONIAN Institution, Glasgow, founded, 1795, for popular and scientific lectures in natural philosophy.

ANDREANOSSY Isles, between Asia and America, discovered, 1760.

ANDREW (ST), the son of Jonas of Bethsaida; exercised his apostolic office in Scythia; martyred, Nov. 30, 69; festival instituted, 359.

ANDREW'S (ST), bishopric, founded 370, by St Regulus, called St Rule, at Abernethy. In 972 Kenneth III. translated the see to St Andrew's; and it was erected into an archbishopric in 1470. Arthur Ross was bishop in 1688, when this see was deprived of its temporalities. It is at present united with the sees of Dunkeld and Dunblane. Its cathedral was nearly 160 years in building (1161—1318), and was demolished, June, 1559, by the followers of John Knox.

ANDREW'S (ST), Cross. In 819 there was a battle between Athelstan, king of England, and Hungus, king of the Picts, when a bright cross, like St Andrew's (X), appeared to Hungus, who, having obtained the victory, ever after bore that figure.

ANDREW'S (ST), Order, founded by the emperor of Russia, Peter I., Dec. 20, 1698, and is second in rank of the Russian orders. The English order, founded by James V. of Scotland, 1540; it having fallen in disuse, was revived by James II. of England, May 29, 1687, and by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703.

ANDREW'S (ST), University, Scotland, founded, 1411; St Salvator's College, founded by James Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrew's, 1455; St Leonard's College, founded by Alex. Stuart, Abp of St Andrew's, and John Hepburn, prior, 1512; St Mary's College, founded by James Beaton, Abp of St Andrew's, 1537; St Salvator's and St Leonard's united, 1747. An annual grant of £1009 19s. 4d. is voted for the professors, &c., in this university.

ANEMOMETER, or wind-measurer, invented by Wolf, 1709. See Dr Lind's ingenious method in *Philosophical Trans.* vol. lxxv.

ANGEL, a coin first issued in France, 1340; in England, with its subdivisions, by Edward IV., 1465; its value then 6s. 8d., but at the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign it was raised to 8s., and by Mary to 10s. In 1476 its value in Ireland was 8s. 4d. Angelet, a half-angel, current for 3s. 9d. in the reign of Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation cautioning the people against foreign coin like angels, but worth only 9s. 3d., June 1, 1565. She also contracted for coining angels, half-angels, and three-quarter angels, 1600-1.

ANGELICS, an order of knights instituted, 1191, by Isaac Angelus Comnenus. The order was revived by Charles V.

ANGELICS, an order of nuns founded at Milan, 1534, by Louisa Torelli, Countess of Guastalla.

ANGERS, France. The Roman Julio-magus. It was taken from the Romans, A.D. 464; fortified, circa 859—60; the castle was completed by Louis IX.; taken by the Huguenots, 1585; the church of St Serge built, 1050; the hospice of St Jean, founded by Henry II. of England, begun, 1177; finished, 1184. It was burnt by King John, 1206; attacked by the Vendéan army of 90,000 men in 1793; the suspension bridge near the castle gave way whilst some soldiers were marching over it, when 250 were drowned, 1849.

ANGERSTEIN COLLECTION OF PICTURES, purchased by the Government for £57,000, March 26, 1824; first exhibited at 100, Pall Mall, May 10, 1824; and are now in the *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY (*Mona*), called by the Saxons Anglisey, Englishman's Island. It was the chief seat of the Druids, and conquered by Paulinus, A.D. 61; again by Agricola, 78; by Egbert, 829; annexed to England, 1284; and finally subdued by Edward I., 1295. The suspension bridge completed over the Menai Straits, Jan., 1826. The Tubular railway bridge opened, March 6, 1850.

ANGLING. The antiquity of this quiet recreation is curiously traced by honest Izaak Walton, 'to Seth, one of the sons of Adam, who taught it to his sons;' and that Moses, in the Book of Job, also mentions fish-hooks, 'which must imply anglers at that time.' The earliest work on angling was written by Dame Juliana Barnes, prioress of the nunnery of Sopewell, near St Alban's, entitled 'The Treatise of Fysshinge with an Angle,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496. The first five editions of Walton's *Complete Angler* were published in 1653, 1655, 1664, 1668, 1676, and these sold in 1854 for £40. There have been numerous statutes for regulating angling: the first occurred in the reign of Edward I.

ANGLO-SAXONS. The Angli, the allies of the Saxons, inhabited the western extremity of the Vandal territory, part of Mecklenburg and Hanover. The Saxon confederacy was divided into three branches: 1. The Ostphali; 2. The Westphali, one at the east and the other at the west of the Elbe; and 3. The Angarii, who were situated between the first two divisions. They first settled in Britain, A.D. 449; their conversion by St Augustine and the clergy of Iona commenced 596.

ANGLO-SAXON STEAMSHIP, wrecked off Cape Race, when 300 of her passengers perished, April 25, 1863.

ANGORA, Turkey. The chief town of the Tectosages in Galatia, B.C. 277; subdued by Manlius, B.C. 189; made a Roman province, B.C. 25. The earliest Christian church was said to have been founded by the Apostle Paul. Captured by Tamerlane, 1402; recovered by the Turks under Mahomet I., 1415.

ANGORA, battle. The Tartars under Tamerlane defeated the Turks under Bajazet, with great slaughter, July 28, 1402.

ANHALT, House of, an ancient German family, which claim their origin from Berentobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. Joachim Ernest, who died 1586, left five sons, who divided the principality among them, and thus gave rise to the five branches of the family of Anhalt. These branches eventually submitted to the eldest, Anhalt-Dessau. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation in 1815 there were three reigning dukes, Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau; the first line became extinct in 1847, and the second, Aug. 19, 1863; the heir of the third, Leopold, succeeded to the title of the Duke of, Aug. 9, 1817. A new constitution proclaimed, Sept. 17, 1859.

ANHALT, or Anholt, island of, taken by the English, May 18, 1809; attempt to recapture it by 4000 Danes, who were repulsed by the garrison of 150 men, March 27, 1811.

ANILINE DYE, 'the fashionable colour Mauve, &c., extracted from coal by W. H. Perkins, formerly a scholar of the City of London School; who patented it in 1856.

ANIMALCULES. The discovery of animalcules in the semen of animals is claimed by Mr Lewenhoek and Nicholas Hartsoeker, who both say they published it about 1677-8.

ANIMALS. A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was formed in London, 1824. An act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the treatment of animals was passed, Sept. 9, 1835; the same extended to Ireland, 7 Will. IV., and 1 Vict. c. 66, July 15, 1837. These acts repealed and the law amended, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, Aug. 1, 1849; amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, July 31, 1854. See *Dogs*.

ANJAR, fortress of, in Cutch, East Indies, taken by the English, Feb. 14, 1816; a severe earthquake seriously damaged the town in 1819; and again transferred to the Rajah of Cutch in 1822.

ANJOU, a French province before the revolution, now the present departments of Maine and Loire. The Dukes and Counts of Anjou were amongst the earliest noblesse of France. Fulke, Earl of Anjou, became King of Jerusalem, and his son Geoffrey married, in 1127, Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and was the first who bore the name of Plantagenet. Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, was the founder of another line of Anjou, 1265. It was conquered by Edward III., who relinquished his claim to it, 1360. It was subsequently united to France, 1474-5.

ANJOU, or Baugé, battle between the French and English, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of the Duke of Clarence and 1500 men, March 22, 1421.

ANNAPOLIS, Nova Scotia, settled by the French, 1604; taken by the English in 1614, and again in 1710. Under the name of Nova Scotia it was ceded to England by France, 1713.

ANNATES, or First-Fruits, began to be enacted by Boniface IX., 1392; suppressed in France by the edict of Charles VI. in 1406, 1417, and 1418; by Louis XI. in 1463 and 1464; prohibited in England by Henry IV. In 1534 the parliament gave them to the crown, 26 Henry VIII. c. 3; but Queen Anne applied them to the augmentation of poor livings, 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, 1703.

ANNE'S (QUEEN) BOUNTY. This fund was incorporated by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, 1703, when the queen remitted the first-fruits for the benefit of poor livings. Co-operation established, Feb. 6, 1704. The office consolidated with the office of First-Fruits, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20, April 11, 1838; altered and amended by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, s. 4, June 21, 1841. At the end of the last century its annual income amounted to £11,000 per annum. The annual returns for the year 1853 amounted to £212,341.

ANNE (ST), a Russian order of knighthood instituted by the Duke of Holstein Gottorp in 1738.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS. The observance of Nov. 5, Gunpowder Plot, and May 29, the Restoration of Charles II., abolished, 22 Vict. c. 2, March 25, 1859.

ANNO DOMINI, or A.D. (*the year of Our Lord*), prefixed to a number to distinguish it from other eras. When we count from the birth of Our Saviour backward, we either put B.C., 'before Christ,' or *Anno ante Christum*, A.A.C. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world, and the term *Anno Mundi*, A.M., that is, 'year of the world,' prefixed to the date.

ANNUAL REGISTERS. The first which lays claim to this name is Chamberlayne's *Angliæ Notitia*, 1668; *Historical Register*, 1716; Dodsley's, first published, June, 1759; the *New Annual Register*, 1781; the *Edinburgh*, 1808; the *Annual Asiatic*, 1799; the *Baptist Annual*, 1797; the *Historical and Political*, 1770; and the *Imperial and County*, 1810.

ANNUITIES. The annuities of the South Sea Company originated, 1711; bank annuities, 1726; 3 per cent. and reduced 3 per cent., 1751; $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., 1830; new 5 per cent., 1830; long annuities, 1780; annuities for terms of years created under 59 Geo. III. c. 34; 10 Geo. IV. c. 24; and 3 Will. IV. c. 14; life annuities under 48 Geo. III. c. 142; 10 Geo. IV. c. 24; and 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 59. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 49, July 27, 1838, to enable depositors in Savings Banks to purchase annuities through the medium of Savings Banks, consolidated and amended, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, Aug. 4, 1853. Dead weight annuity, 1815. The prices of annuities published at the National Debt office are calculated according to the rate of interest paid by the 3 per cents., according to their market value.

ANNUNCIADA, a society founded at Rome, 1460, by Cardinal John Turrecremata, for the marrying of poor maids.

ANNUNCIATION, or Lady-day (March 25). This festival has been observed since the 5th century, from the connection between the circumstance commemorated and the incarnation.

ANNUNCIATION, order of, founded in 1434, by Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, in Sardinia. New statutes promulgated by Charles III. of Savoy, Sept. 11, 1518; farther modified, Oct. 18, 1577.

ANointING originated with the Jews, Exod. xxix. 7; and is still used at coronations.

ANSON, ship of war, wrecked on the Loebar, near the Lizard, in Mount's Bay, when the captain, Lydyard, and most of the crew perished, Jan. 7, 1808.

ANTARCTIC land discovered by Capt. Biscoe in Feb., 1831, and named Enderly's Land; and on Jan. 9, 1840, no less than 1700 miles in extent, from east to west, by Capt. D'Urville.

ANTHEMS, first composed by Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, and others, about 350; introduced into the church, 386; and into the reformed churches, *temp.* Elizabeth, 1565.

ANTHOLOGY, the Greek, first printed at Florence, 1494, edited by Lascaris; translations by Bland and Merivale, 1806, 1813, and 1833.

ANTHONY, ST, the first institutor of monastic life, born in Upper Egypt, 251; died, 356. Order of, founded in France, 1095.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, founded by Dr Hunt in 1863; first annual meeting held Jan. 5, 1864.

ANTHROPOPHAGIST, or cannibal woman, of Milan, broken on the wheel, and burned, for killing children, salting, and eating them, 1519.

ANTIETAM, battle. Gen. Lee attacked the Federals under Gen. McClellan, and after a sanguinary struggle, the Confederates retreated; the Federals lost 14,700 men, Sept. 16, 1862.

ANTI-FEDERALIST. The word came up about 1788, to denote one that opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, then known by the name of the Federal Constitution.

ANTIGUA, island of, discovered by Columbus, 1493; colonized by England, 1632; granted by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, 1666; slavery abolished in, 1832.

- ANTINOMIANS**, which signifies 'against the law.' The name first applied to John Agricola, a contemporary of Luther, born at Isleben, in Saxony. The assembly of divines in 1643 condemned several works which appeared Antinomian.
- ANTIOCH**, Syria, built by Seleucus, B.C. 301; captured by Sapor, 261; burned, and 100,000 citizens slain, by the Jews, B.C. 145; captured, 533, 540, 614, and 746. 250,000 persons perished by an earthquake here, May 20, 526; recovered by the Saracens, 961; captured by the Turks under Soliman, 1074, when 17,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and upwards of 100,000 were sold into slavery; taken by the Crusaders, 1098; by the Mamalukes, May 29, 1268; by Ibrahim Pacha, 1832.
- ANTIOCH**, battle. This decided the fate of the city; the Saracens being defeated, the Crusaders took the city, June 28, 1098.
- ANTIOCHIAN ERA** considered the creation to be 5492 years before Christ, so that the year A.D. 285 was 5777.
- ANTIPODES** are those who live diametrically opposite to each other, and consequently walk feet to feet. Antipodes Island, S. E. of New Zealand, is antipodal of London. In 748, Virgilius, a priest, was condemned for believing in the existence of Antipodes.
- ANTIQUARIES' SOCIETY**, first founded, 1572; dissolved by James I.; failure to re-form, 1617; society constituted anew, and held their first meeting under the presidency of Peter Le Neve, Norroy King at Arms, at the Bear Tavern, Strand, Nov. 5, 1707; removed to the Young Devil Tavern, Fleet-street, Feb., 1707-8; to the Fountain Tavern, Chancery-lane, 1709; to the Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street, 1718; minutes kept, 1718; met in Gray's Inn, 1727; in 1728 met at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street; in 1750 removed to a house in Chancery-lane, and petitioned for a charter of incorporation, which was granted, Nov. 2, 1751; two secretaries appointed, 1754; in 1780 the society removed to Somerset House. Admission fee, £5 5s. and £2 2s. annually, or an additional sum of 25 guineas to the admission fee, to be constituted a member for life. The initials of the fellows are F.S.A.
- ANTIQUARIES' SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND**, founded, 1780. Fellows pay on admission £2 2s., and others £1 1s. annually, or £15 15s. for life composition.
- ANTOINE**, ST, battle, between the Prince of Condé and the Royalists under Turenne, when the latter were defeated, July 2, 1652.
- ANTONINE COLUMN**, erected at Rome about the year A.D. 161, to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; the column of Antoninus Pius, during 138; in their respective reigns. The former emperor died, 180; the latter, 161.
- ANTONINES**, a religious sect that first appeared in 329.
- ANTONINUS' WALL**, the third rampart built to check the inroads of the northern barbarians into England, in A.D. 140, by Lollius Urbicus.
- ANTONY**, an Austrian military order founded by Albert Duke of Bavaria, 1382.
- ANTWERP**, Belgium, in the 11th century was a small republic. The city was built by the Duke of Alva, 1568; pillaged by the Spaniards, 1576; taken by the Prince of Parma, Aug. 17, 1585; evacuated by the French, 1793; but retaken, July 23, 1794; capture of the citadel by the French, Dec. 23, 1832. The Cathedral built, 1422; the Exchange, 1531; the Academy of Arts founded by Philip IV. King of Spain, July 6, 1663; extended, June 17, 1796; a triumphal arch erected 1853 on the Place de Meir, on occasion of a visit of the King of the Belgians; visited by Queen Victoria, 1852; the Exchange burnt, Aug. 1, 1858; the entrepôt and other large buildings destroyed by fire and 12 persons killed, Dec. 2, 1861.

APOCALYPSE means *uncovering*, and is applied to the Revelation of St John, written about A.D. 96. Its canonicity has been questioned in all ages; but there is no doubt that Irenæus, who died Bishop of Lyons, 202, believed it to have been written by St John; and, moreover, most of the writers in the 4th and 5th centuries quote it as a canonical book. Erasmus doubted, and Luther altogether rejected it; Calvin and Beza seem to be more in favour of its canonicity. Dr Leonhard Twells, in his 'Critical Examination,' 1732, is the most able defence of it.

APOCALYPTIC KNIGHT, a secret society founded by Agostino Gabrino, 1693, for the defence of the Roman Church against antichrist; suppressed by the Inquisition, 1694.

APOCRYPHA, books appended to the sacred writings of doubtful authority. The Church of England permits them to be read 'for example, and instruction of manners,' Art. VI. At the 4th session of the Trent Council, 1545, the Roman Church admitted them to be of equal authority with Scripture. Since 1826 these books have not been circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

APOLLINARISTS, a sect named from Apollinaris, who taught (A.D. 371) that the Divine Logos occupied in the person of Christ the place of the human soul. His doctrine was condemned at a Roman synod, 375. This sect is also called Vitalians and Dimœrites.

APOLLO, frigate, and forty sail of outward-bound Indiamen, lost on the coast of Portugal, with numerous lives, April 2, 1804.

APOLLO, the Grecian deity of archery, prophecy, and music. His principal temples were at Delos, Delphi, Tenedos, Patara, Claros, &c.

APOLLO BELVEDERE. This famed statue, placed in the Vatican at Rome by Julius II., 1511, was brought from the ruins of Antium, 1503. The French, during their occupation of Rome, transported it to France, 1797, but it was restored to its former position in 1815.

APOLLONICON, or chamber organ, invented by Flight and Robson, of St Martin's-lane, 1817.

APOSTASY, law enacted against, 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32, 1697.

APOSTLES' CREED. This primitive symbol of the Christian faith has long been used by the Church of England in nearly the same position it now occupies. Before the reformation under Edward VI. it followed the Lord's Prayer amongst those prayers which it now precedes.

APOSTOLICI, a sect in the 3rd century who condemned marriage as unlawful. In the middle ages they were called Cathari. Another sect of this name was founded by Gerhard Segarelli of Parma, 1260. The synod of Lavaur, 1368, notices them for the last time.

APOTHECARIES anciently dealt in sweetmeats, spices, and confectionery; they first obtained their legal establishment as dispensers of drugs by edict of Frederick II. in the 13th century. John Falcourt, of Lucca, in Italy, was the first apothecary in England, 1362. In 1511 they were licensed by the Bishop of London or the Dean of St Paul's. The apothecaries of London were incorporated by James I., 1606, and united with the grocers; incorporated as a separate company by James II., Dec. 6, 1615. This charter and the privilege of examining and licensing apothecaries vested in them by 55 Geo. III. c. 194, July 12, 1815; upwards of 400 are annually examined. Extensive laboratories were built in 1671; Sir Hans Sloane conveyed to them his Botanical Gardens at Chelsea by indenture, Feb. 20, 1721-2. Their hall in Water-lane built, and a dispensary founded, in 1623; destroyed in the fire of 1666, and rebuilt, 1670-6; arms granted to, 1617. Dublin company incorporated, 1791; Liverpool company, 1837; hall erected, 1838.

APPARITORS, officers in a spiritual court, recognized by the 138th English canon; first instituted, 1234.

APPEAL of murder, the last, *Ashford v. Thornton*, April 16, 1818; act to repeal the old law, in consequence, 59 George III. c. 46, June 22, 1819.

APPEALS to Rome. The custom of direct and indiscriminate appeals to Rome was introduced by the false decretals. In 1532 it was enacted that all causes concerning wills, divorces, and tithes, should be determined within the realm of England; and in 1533, 24 Henry VIII. c. 12, it was ordered that no manner of appeals should be made to the Bishop of Rome; repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, c. 8, 1554; re-enacted by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559.

APPLE. This fruit is noticed by Homer as cultivated in the gardens of Alcinous and of Laertes; it was also a favourite fruit of the Romans, who had many varieties. The apple-tree brought from Syria into Italy, B.C. 10. In 1629 it was cultivated in Massachusetts, the seed having been imported from England. The famous Baldwin apple originated in that portion of the State known as Somerville.

APPRAISERS, as valuers of property, are noticed in 11 Edward I., 1283; first required to take out a license by 46 Geo. III. c. 43, 1806. The duty upon, fixed at 10s., 55 Geo. III. c. 184, July 11, 1815; increased to £2, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 4, 1845.

APPRENTICES, first incidentally noticed in 12 Rich. II. c. 5, 1388; by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17, 1405-6, no one could bind his son or daughter apprentice unless he have land or rent to the value of 20s. per year. By 5 Eliz. c. 4, 1563, any person under 21, is compellable to be bound apprentice if so required by any householder using half a plough of land in tillage; the same act provides that the binding must be by indenture. These restrictions were felt to be so injurious that they were repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 96, July 18, 1814. Better regulations passed by the legislature for their protection, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11, May 20, 1851; repealed, but again re-enacted, Aug. 6, 1861. The London apprentices were often a formidable body; thus the fatal riot on 'Evil May-day,' 1517, again in 1595 and 1668, caused several to be punished.

APRICOT. Columella, in the first century, mentions the apricot as cultivated in Italy. Martial, in an epigram, speaks of the apricot as inferior to the peach, and as a stock on which the peach was grafted. Some writers state it was brought from Italy to England by Wolf, the king's gardener, 1524; others, that it was introduced 1562.

APRIL-FOOL. The origin of this joke has puzzled antiquaries, but the most probable conjecture is, that *All*, or *Old*, Fools' Day, is derived from the Feast of Fools, a mockery of the Druids, and the Huli Festival of India in celebration of the vernal equinox. In Scotland, the sending any one on a nonsensical errand is called 'Hunting the gowk'—gowk being synonymous with a cuckoo, one of the most silly of the feathered tribe; whereas, in France, the butt of ridicule is styled '*Un Poisson d'Avril*,' an 'April Fish,' the mackerel being a fish easily caught by deception.

AQUATINTA Engraving discovered by Le Prince, who was born at Metz, in 1723.

AQUA TOFFANA, a liquid poison discovered by an Italian woman named Toffana, 1659, and used with deadly effect upon 600 persons in a few years.

AQUEDUCT. The first Roman aqueduct by the censor Appius, B.C. 312; the aqueduct of the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 50, of which a considerable portion is still standing. Sixtus V., 1586, repaired the Roman aqueducts. Louis XIV. built one near Maintenon, 7000 fathoms in length, and containing 242 arcades. The

stupendous aqueduct upon the Ellesmere canal was opened Nov. 26, 1805, and is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high.

AQUITAINE, France, one of the ancient divisions of ancient Gaul. Julius Cæsar calls the south of Gaul, Aquitaine; and the poetical population of this district adopted the name for their dukedom from the classics. It was conquered by the Franks, A.D. 506; and became a separate state under its own dukes, 700. By the marriage of Henry II. with Eleanora of Aquitaine, 1152, the district belonged to the English crown; but was recovered by Charles VII., 1451-2.

ARABIA, Asia, consists of three divisions: 1. *Arabia Deserta*, which comprehends the Syrian desert, as far as the Euphrates, where we find Palmyra. 2. *Arabia Petrea*, between the Red and the Dead Sea, bordering upon Palestine and Egypt. 3. *Arabia Felix*, to the south of the *Deserta*, bounded on the east by the Persian Gulf, on the south by the ocean, and on the west by the Red Sea. Mahomet opened a new era on the day of his flight from Mecca to Medina, July 16, 622. See Hegira.

ARABICI, a sect that sprung up in Arabia about A.D. 207, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and also rose again with it.

ARABLE land restrained, and pasture enforced, 1534.

ARAGON, Spain, colonized by the Carthaginians, B.C. 300; they were expelled by the Romans. Ramiro I. elected the first king, A.D. 1035; united to Castile, 1479.

ARAM, Eugene, tried for the murder of Daniel Clark, Aug. 3, 1759, committed 14 years before, in Yorkshire, and executed Aug. 6.

ARANJUEZ, Spain. During the Peninsula War this place suffered severely from the French. The treaty between France and Spain against England concluded here, 1772. The insurrection which led to the abdication of Charles IV. in favour of his son Ferdinand broke out, March 18, 1808; railway opened at, Dec. 12, 1850.

ARBUTUS tree brought to England from the Levant, 1724.

ARCADES. The principal of these covered passages in London are: 1. The Piazza or Arcade of Covent Garden, built by Inigo Jones, about 1633; 2. Burlington Arcade, built by Samuel Ware, 1819; 3. Lowther Arcade, designed by Witherden Young, 1829-30. Royal Arcade, Dublin, 1820; burned down, 1837.

ARCH, Marble, at Cumberland Gate, modelled on that of Constantine, 1828, and set up first in St James's Park; removed in 1851. The Corinthian, at Hyde Park corner, built by Burton, 1828; the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington placed upon it, Sept. 30, 1846.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL, The British Association, established Dec. 5, 1843. The first number of the Journal published in March, 1844.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, separated from the Association and took the name of Institute, Sept. 9, 1845.

ARCHANGEL, Russia, the passage to, by sea, discovered by the English, 1553; the town founded in 1584; the only Russian sea-port until 1703; a fire doing much damage broke out here, Oct. 17, 1762; a serious fire happened which destroyed 3000 houses, June 26, 1793; blockaded by the English fleet, 1854.

ARCHBISHOP, a dignity conferred upon the clergy; first established in the East, 320, and a century later at Rome. St Augustine appointed Abp of Canterbury, 597; York made an Archbishopric, 625; St Andrew and Glasgow, 1476; four constituted in Ireland, 1151; reduced to two by the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 46, Aug. 14, 1833.

ARCHCHAMBERLAINSHIP of the German empire conferred on the Elector of Brandenburg, by a gold bull of Charles IV., 1356.

ARCHDEACONS appointed in the 4th century. The first English archdeacon was appointed by Stephen Langton, Abp of Canterbury, in 1075. The number increased and their jurisdiction fixed by statute 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77, Aug. 13, 1836; subsequently increased.

ARCHERY. The use of the bow is said by Verstegan to be of Saxon origin; it was, however, discontinued. William the Conqueror re-introduced the use of the arrow at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; its use was forbidden by the 2nd Lateran Council, 1139; revived by Richard I. in France. By the statute of Winton, persons having 40s. in land, might keep a sword, bow and arrows, and a dagger, 13 Edward I. c. 6, 1285. A body of English archers, 4000 strong, was in the army of Edward III., 1327, and a force of 2000 fought in the battle of Cayent, 1337; the city of London provided 500 archers in the French wars, 1355; Edward III., in an epistle to the sheriffs of London, sets forth how the citizens shall exercise themselves in shooting with arrows, June 12, 1349; in the battles of Poitiers, 1356, and Agincourt, 1417, the English archers destroyed the French cavalry. In the reign of Edward IV. it was enacted that every Englishman should own a bow his own height and keep it ready for use, and it further directed that he should train his sons to the same art from the age of seven years; butts were also provided. Henry VIII., who was himself a good archer, made one of his attendants *the Duke of Shoreditch*, for his knowledge in the use of the bow; established the Artillery Company by charter, Aug. 25, 1537; 3000 archers met at Hoxton to shoot for prizes, Sept. 17, 1583; the citizens formed a corps of archers, 1538; they were afterwards incorporated; Queen Elizabeth passed a statute to protect this arm of her service, 13 Elizabeth, c. 14, 1570; crossbows were in use as late as 1627; Charles I. & II. ordered the long bow to be especially practised; the latter monarch reviewed the Finsbury Archers in 1682; the Toxophilite Society formed at Leicester House, London, in 1781.

ARCHES Court. The name of this court is derived from the *Arches* below St Mary le Bow Church, Cheapside; all ecclesiastical suits were held here until the removal of the court to Doctors' Commons in the middle of the 16th century, but occasional courts were held at Bow Church down to the year 1825.

ARCHITECTURE Styles. The duration of the Early English was from 1200 to 1300, comprehending the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. It was succeeded by the Ornamented English, which continued from 1300 to 1460, comprehending part of the reign of Edward I., and the reign of Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V. and VI. Then followed the Florid English, which prevailed from 1460 to 1537, comprehending the reigns of Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII.

ARCHON. The title of the highest magistrates at Athens. The first elected was *Medon*, B.C. 1100. The number of years of office limited to 10, B.C. 752.

ARCHONTICS, a sect of Christian heretics, who pretended that God engendered the devil, who begot Abel and Cain of Eve, and that woman was the work of Satan; arose into notice, 203.

ARCIS SUR AUBE, battle. In this fiercely-contested battle Napoleon was defeated by the allies, March 20, 1814.

ARCOLE, battle. The Austrian army, under Marshal Alvinzi, defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon. After a series of struggles almost unequalled, the Austrians lost 18,000 men, Nov. 14, 15, 17, 1796.

ARCOS, Spain, evacuated by the French, Aug. 28, 1812.

ARCOT, Hindustan, founded in 1716; taken by Colonel Clive, Aug. 31, 1751; re-

taken by the French, 1758; surrendered to Colonel Coote, Feb. 10, 1760; besieged by Hyder Ali, and taken Oct. 31, 1780; ceded to the East India Company, 1801.

ARCTIC Regions. Several attempts have been made from time to time by the voyagers of different nations to discover the north-west passage, but with indifferent success. A settlement was formed at Greenland as early as the 10th century. The following are some of the principal expeditions:—Sir Hugh Willoughby set out May 20, 1553, returned the following year; Martin Frobisher, 1576; Captain Davis made three voyages, 1585-6-7; Barentsz, 1594-5; Weymouth and Knight, 1602; Hudson made four attempts during the years 1607-10; Bylot and Baffin, 1616; Fox's expedition, 1631; Middleton's, 1742; Moore and Smith's, 1746; Hearne's land expedition, 1769; Commodore Phipps, 1773; Capt. Cook, 1776; Mackenzie's, 1789; Capt. Duncan's, 1790; Vancouver, 1795; Lieut. Kotzebue's, 1815; Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin, 1818; Capt. Ross and Lieut. Parry, 1818; Lieuts Parry and Liddon, 1819; return of, 1820; Capts Parry and Lyon, 1821; Capts Franklin and Lyon, by land, 1825; Capt. Parry, in the *Hecla*, 1827, March 25, return Oct. 6; Capt. Ross' return, after four years' absence, Oct. 18, 1833; Capt. Back's arctic land expedition to the Polar Sea, return Sept. 8, 1835; Capt. Back sailed to Wager River, June 21, 1836; Sir John Franklin and Capt. Crozier sailed in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, May 23, 1845; not returning for seven years, various expeditions sent in pursuit, but unsuccessfully; the last sailed in 1852:—one was commanded by Sir J. Ross, who returned Nov. 3, 1849; the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* sailed Jan. 10, 1850, and returned unsuccessfully; in 1850, £20,000 was offered to any vessel that afforded them efficient assistance; Capt. Collinson returned in the *Enterprise*, May 5, 1855; Dr Kane's expedition, returned to America after an ineffectual search for Sir John Franklin, Oct., 1855; Dr Rae and his companions received the Government reward of £10,000 for first ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, July 26, 1856; arrival of the *Resolute* discovery ship, which had been abandoned in the ice and discovered by an American ship and restored by that Government to Great Britain, Dec. 12, 1856. The *Fox* Screw Steamer, fitted out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Capt. MacClintock, sailed in search of the remains of the Franklin Expedition, July 1, 1857; returned, Sept. 18, 1857, bringing intelligence of Sir John Franklin's death, which took place June 11, 1847.

ARGAND Lamps invented by M. Argand, a native of Geneva, 1785; greatly improved by M. Carcel of Paris, 1800; introduced in London, 1801.

ARGAUM, battle, the Mahrattas defeated by Wellington, Nov. 29, 1803.

ARGENTARIA, battle, between the Alemanni and the Romans, 378; the former defeated, with the loss of 32,000 men, near Alsace.

ARGENTEUS CODEX, or the silver book of the Gothic Gospels, discovered in Westphalia in 1597; first printed, 1665; at Stockholm, 1672; at Oxford, 1750; and at Weissenfels, 1805.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. Republic established, 1816; the cities of San Juan, San Louis, and Mendoza, destroyed by an earthquake, 15,000 persons crushed to death, March 20, 1861; Don Bartolome Mitre elected president, Oct. 5, 1862; constitution agreed to, May 15, 1853. See Buenos Ayres.

ARGO, the first long ship built by the Greeks to carry the Argonauts, B.C. 1263.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, B.C. 1263, 48 years before the taking of Troy. The Golden Fleece means the treasure of the king of Colchis, pillaged by the Argonauts, the Syriac word *Gaza* meaning fleece; but it is more generally admitted that Argo was the name of the first ship that was built (except the ark), and that it was therefore made a sign in the heavens; that the fable of the Fleece

originated in the fleeces sunk in the river Xanthus, to collect the alluvial gold washed into that river from the adjacent mines.

ARGONAUTS, of St Nicholas, the order of knighthood instituted at Naples, by Charles III., 1382.

ARGOS, Greece, made the first state in the Peloponnesus, B.C. 747; the Argeians defeated at Mantinea, B.C. 418; Pyrrhus made an unsuccessful attempt to take the town, B.C. 272; several battles subsequently took place here, in the last the Ambraciots were defeated by Demosthenes, B.C. 426.

ARGURI, Armenia. The village with the monastery and chapel of St James and all the inhabitants destroyed by an eruption of Mount Ararat, July 2, 1840.

ARGYLE, Scotland. In the middle ages the territories of Argyle were subject to powerful and independent Thanes. The McDonalds rose in insurrection against the Argylists, but were defeated in 1614. Made a bishopric in 1200; abolished, 1688; restored in 1847.

ARGYLE, Marquis of, beheaded, May 27, 1661; Duke of, executed at Edinburgh, June 17, 1685.

ARIANS, the followers of Arius, who deny the Divinity of Christ, arose, 320; condemned by the Council of Nice, July 14—Sept. 9, 325; ordered by Constantine to be re-admitted, 332. Servetus supported the doctrine, 1531. Arius poisoned, 336; Servetus was burned, at Calvin's instigation, 1553.

ARITHMETIC brought from Arabia to Europe, in the 11th century; Jordanus wrote his work upon, 1200; used in England soon after; the invention of decimals, by Regiomontanus, 1464.

ARKADI, The. This celebrated Greek blockade-runner, engaged in the Cretan insurrection, on making her 24th voyage was attacked by the Turkish steam yacht Izeddin, commanded by Hassan Bey, and running aground, was destroyed by fire, Aug. 19, 1867.

ARKANSAS, America. A colony formed here by the French, 1685; ceded to Spain, 1763; restored to France, 1800; purchased by the United States, 1803; admitted into the Union, 1836; seceded, May 6, 1861.

ARKLOW, battle, between the English and Irish, June 10, 1798.

ARLES, France. A Roman colony formed here by Augustus, in the reign of Constantine; it was partly destroyed, 270. Constantine II. was born in this town. A council held, in which three British Bishops took part, 314. Subsequently plundered by the Saracens, 850; annexed to France, 1487; Hôtel de Ville built, 1673.

ARMADA, the Spanish, or the Invincible. The Fleet consisted of 136 vessels, some of immense size, and with crews numbering in all over 10,000 men, under the command of Duke Medina Sidonia; and 20,000 soldiers under the Duke of Parma, quitted Lisbon, May 30, 1588. The English Fleet under Lord Howard, Admiral Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and Frobisher, consisted of small ships and lesser crews, and was only half the tonnage of the Spaniards, and with half the number of guns. A storm off Cape Finisterre did the Spanish ships so much damage that they were forced to put into Corunna to refit, from whence they sailed on July 12, 1588, and arrived off the Lizard on the 19th. Howard put off from Plymouth with 67 vessels to meet the Armada, and came up with them on the 21st, and kept up a running fight until they reached the Isle of Wight on the 25th. The Armada anchored in Calais roads on the 27th. Fire ships were sent by the English into the midst of the fleet, which caused such confusion and loss that the Armada began to retreat towards Dunkirk. Howard pursued them till Aug. 22, and inflicted upon

them a severe defeat, and a storm coming on, many of them were lost on the coast of Norway. 80 vessels and 20,000 men were lost before they reached Spain.

ARMADA, Spanish (so called), defeated by the Dutch off Dunkirk, 1630.

ARMAGH, Ireland, celebrated in the 5th and following centuries as a seat of learning; made the metropolitan see of Ireland by Cardinal Paparon, 1152; suffered from the incursions of the Danes, who destroyed the city in 852; the town burnt by the O'Neils, 1564; the cathedral founded, 450; destroyed, 1564; afterwards rebuilt, and again destroyed, 1642.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, a confederacy of the northern powers against England, commenced by Russia, 1780; its objects defeated, 1781; renewed, Dec. 16, 1800; dissolved after Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, Dec. 16, 1801.

ARMENIA, Asia. It is stated by native historians that the city was founded B.C. 1800. The country early submitted to the Romans, and became a Roman province under Trajan. Alphabet invented by Masdoty, 466. The inhabitants embraced Christianity in the 4th century, and separated from the Greek Church, 536. Sapor, king of Persia, attempted its subjugation in vain, and it remained free until 650, when it was conquered by the Arabians; taken by Selim II. from the Persians, 1552, and remained under the Turkish rule until the country submitted to the Persians, 1604; the Russians overran Armenia, 1828, and Erzeroum submitted to them, 1829.

ARMENIAN ERA commenced, Tuesday, July 9, 552; the ecclesiastical year, Aug. 11. To reduce to present time, add 551 years and 222 days, and in leap year subtract one day from March 1 to Aug. 10.

ARMENIAN MONKS, the order of St Basil, first established, 1173.

ARMINIAN sect founded, 1591, by James Arminius, of Holland, who died, 1609; the doctrine condemned at the Synod of Dort, 1619; taught, too, by Vorstius, the disciple of Arminius, 1611.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS. The use of them can be traced, as *hereditary in England*, as far back as the time of King Stephen, for in that reign Robert Eudo sealed with his coat of arms. This Robert was the son of Hugh, and grandson of Eudo, a Norman noble, to whom William the Conqueror gave, for his good services, the lordship of Tattershall in Lincolnshire, and many other estates. Robert used his seal when he granted a formal charter to the monks of Kirkstead Abbey, in the reign of King Stephen, 'to which charter (bearing his arms, "chequy or and gules, a chief ermine") are witnesses, William Fitz Hugh and William de Dentume, his brothers.' First worn upon the surcoat and banners of the Crusaders to distinguish the leaders in battle; assumed a definite character during the reign of Henry III., 1216 to 1272. During the war of the *Roses* armorial bearings maintained their reputation. The citizens granted arms, circa 1371; visits of heralds to families to sanction the legitimacy of their arms ceased, 1609; arms given since 1609, of no moment in considering ancestry or gentle blood; taxed, 1708 and 1808.

ARMOUR. Gen. iv. 22 calls Tubal-cain the father or instructor of every artificer in brass and iron. The helmet and breastplate were always the principal pieces of armour amongst the Greeks and Romans. Herodotus describes the battles of the ancient Egyptians as having been fought in armour. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors fully appreciated the important labours of the smithery. This important branch of art had reached a high degree of excellence in the reign of William II., and flourished in its maturity under the auspices of Edward the Black Prince.

ARMOURERS AND BRAZIERS' ALMSHOUSES, founded by Lady Elizabeth Morrice, 1554.

ARMOURERS AND BRAZIER'S COMPANY. The Armourers' incorporated, 31 Henry VI., May 8, 1452; confirmed, 17 James I., Sept. 29, 1619; united with the Braziers', 7 Anne, June 17, 1708; arms granted to, Oct. 15, 1556; a new coat granted upon their uniting, 1708. Hall, site of, purchased, Nov. 25, 1428; built, circa 1430; rebuilt by J. H. Good, 1840-2.

ARMOUR PLATES. The first rolled plates used for plating Iron-clads, 1858; the largest plate rolled at the Atlas Works, Sheffield (20 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 15 inches thick), Sept. 6, 1867.

ARMS of England and France claimed and quartered by Edward III., 1330; discontinued at the Irish Union, Jan. 1. 1801; crowns of England and Hanover separated in 1837; the lions now in the arms were originally leopards, according to a record of 1252.

ARMSTRONG gun first introduced into the artillery service of Great Britain, Feb. 26, 1859.

ARMY Stipendiary troops were raised and commanded by the Bishop of Norwich, 6 Richard II., 1382; the first standing army maintained by France, under Charles VII., 1445; introduced into England by Charles I., 1638; two regiments of Guards raised by Charles II. in 1660, one of horse and one of foot, formed the commencement of our present army; in 1684 the number of troops was 8000; in 1717, 16,000; in 1840, 84,362; in 1859, 229,557; and in 1867, 138,117. An act passed, limiting the period of service, &c., 30 Vict. c. 34, June 20, 1867. The royal warrant for increasing the pay of the, signed, June 29, 1867. Armies of Europe: Capt. Petrie, in 1861, stated that the total number of troops in the following countries were—

Austria	738,344 men, 1088 guns	France	626,482 men, 1000 guns
Prussia	719,092 — 1444 —	Great Britain	534,527 — 672 —
Russia	850,000 — 1160 —		

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, Pall Mall, designed by Messrs Parnell and Smith, and opened, Feb., 1851; cost of the ground, £52,000, and the building, £35,000.

ARNHEM, Holland, taken by the Spaniards in 1585; Sir Philip Sydney died here of wounds received in the battle of Zutphen, Oct. 17, 1586; fortified by Coehorn, 1702; captured by the French, 1795; retaken by the Prussians, commanded by Gen. Bulow, Nov. 30, 1813.

ARQUES, battle. Here the royal army under Henry IV. sustained a series of vigorous attacks by a superior force under the Duke of Mayenne, who was defeated, Sept. 13 to 28, 1589.

ARRAGON, Spain, kingdom of, separated from Navarre, 1035, under King Rameiro; succeeded by Sancho, 1063; the last by Pedro, 1094; Alonzo, brother of Pedro, 1104; Rameiro II., 1134; Petronilla, daughter of Rameiro II., when Arragon and Catalonia were united, 1137; Alfonso II., 1162; Pedro II., 1196; Jayme, 1213; Pedro III., 1276; Alfonso III., 1285; Jayme II., 1291; Alonzo IV., 1327; Pedro IV., 1336; Juan, 1387; Martin, brother of Juan, 1395; Fernando, 1412; Alfonso V., 1416; Juan II., 1458; Fernando II., married Isabella of Castile, and united Arragon and Castile under one sceptre, 1479.

ARRAS, France. The Franks seized this town but were driven out by the Romans. The Vandals ravaged it, 407; the Northmen, 880; afterwards deserted for 30 years; fortified, 1353. Louis XI. took possession of, 1477. The Burgundians revolted against the king, besieged the town, and under Condé took it by assault. The Spaniards held the town until 1640, when the French again became masters of it; again besieged by Condé, but the French under Turenne defeated the Spanish army, taking all their guns, Aug. 25, 1654; ceded to the latter country soon afterwards. An ancient Bishopric, the first appointment dating from 390.

ARRAS, treaty of, between France and Burgundy, Sept. 21, 1435; a second, when Burgundy and Artois were given to the Dauphin, Dec. 23, 1482.

ARRAY for raising the militia first commissioned, 1422.

ARREST for debt, peers and members of parliament protected; also, clergymen performing divine service, 1375; seamen privileged under £20, 1756; vexatious arrests prevented, May 17, 1733; for less than £10 forbidden, 1779; for less than £20, 1827; for less than £20 on mesne process forbidden in Ireland, 1829; abolished altogether on mesne process in civil actions, except it be shown that the defendant intends leaving the country, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, Aug. 16, 1838; further provisions made 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, Aug. 6, 1861; arrest of absconding debtors, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, Aug. 1, 1851.

ARRETIUM, Italy, made a Roman colony; attacked by the Senones, B.C. 285; sold to Florence, 1384; made part of Tuscany, 1581; occupied by the French, Oct. 19, 1800.

ARSON punished with death by the Saxon laws, and continued until the reign of Edward VI., 1547; made felony in 1827, and 1853; penal servitude or 3 years' imprisonment, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 6, 1861.

ART. An act passed for the facilitating the public exhibition of works of, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 16, April 30, 1866.

ARTESIAN WELLS, long known in the province of Artois in France, from whence they derive the name; one sunk at Sheerness, 1781; two at Portsmouth Docks in 1828-29; the first in London, 1794; the deepest was sunk at Kissingen, 1852; a new method of boring invented by a Frenchman in 1867.

ARTHUR, king of Britain, born in Cornwall; first mentioned in history, 467; defeated the Saxons, 493; besieged York, 497; defeated the Saxons again, 504; again, near Bath, 511; assumed the purple, 528; wounded in battle, near Camel-ford, and died; buried at Glastonbury, 535.

ARTICHOKE, native of Italy, brought to England in the 16th century.

ARTICLES of Religion and of the Clergy. A statute made in the reign of Edward II. for settling ecclesiastical disputes, 1316. This statute pleaded in favour of the Bishop of Hereford when accused of high treason, and admitted, 1324. A book compiled by Henry VIII. with the help of the theologians, and presented to the convocation by Cromwell, 1536. The six articles upon the Eucharist brought before parliament, May 18, 1539; 42 published without the consent of parliament, 1552; Cranmer ordered to prepare articles, 1562; reduced to 39, and agreed to by convocation, Jan. 12, 1562; received the royal assent, 1571; 104 drawn up for Ireland by Abp Usher, 1614; established, 1634; the 39 adopted upon the Union, Jan. 1, 1801.

ARTIFICERS. The Roman artificers had many peculiar privileges; they were held to be one degree lower than merchants. By the English laws no person could keep more than two strangers, but as many English as he wished; these were not permitted to leave the kingdom, 1470.

ARTILLERY. The earliest military engines seem hinted at in Deut. xx. 20; but the earliest precise mention of artillery is in 2 Chron. xxvi. 15. The Romans employed artillery in many attacks; used in India in the 12th century; by the Moors, in 1118; used against Cordova, 1306. Edward III. first used it in his Scotch campaign, 1327. The French first made use of this weapon, at the siege of Puy Guillaume, in 1338; at the siege of Crecy and Calais in 1346. First used at sea in 1377, by the Venetians. Brass guns cast in England, 1521; iron, 1547; mortars invented, 1543; howitzers, 1697; rifles, 1850.

ARTILLERY Company of London, established in 1585, formed from the city trained bands; discontinued a few years afterwards; a patent granted to, by James

I., Feb. 1, 1606; removed from Bishopsgate to Finsbury Fields, 1610; new armoury built, and 500 sets of arms furnished, 1622; chartered by Charles I., Dec. 20, 1633; the present grounds provided for, 1640; a new armoury erected, 1674; improved, 1859; the Prince of Wales appointed Colonel, July 7, 1863; presented with new colours by, June 29, 1864.

ARTISTS, Society of, Great Britain. First exhibition, April 21, 1760; incorporated, Jan. 26, 1765; exhibited its paintings at Somerset House, 1783; removed to Trafalgar Square, 1838.

ARTISTS, Society of British, instituted, May 21, 1823; its first exhibition, April 19, 1824.

ARTISTS' ANNUITY FUND established, March 22, 1810.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND established, Aug. 2, 1827.

ARTS, the Society of, established, March 29, 1754; first public exhibition held, 1760; first exhibition of useful inventions held, 1761; removed to the Adelphi, 1774; incorporated, 1847; the Prince of Wales elected president, Oct. 22, 1863. The Royal Scottish Society instituted, 1821; incorporated, 1841.

ARTS AND SCIENCES, HALL OF, Kensington, the first stone of, laid by her Majesty Victoria, May 20, 1867.

ARTS AND SCIENCES, New York, U. S., Society of, established, 1765.

ART UNION of London, established for the promotion of the Fine Arts, Feb. 14, 1837; incorporated 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48, Dec. 1, 1846; established in Ireland, 1858.

ARUNDEL, Sussex. The castle built by the Saxons in 800; bequeathed by Alfred to his nephew Athelm; rebuilt by Roger de Montgomery after the Conquest; besieged in Henry I.'s reign by his son Robert de Belesme; a conspiracy to dethrone Richard II. and to murder the Lords of the Council, held here, 1397; in the Parliamentary struggle it was fortified by Sir R. Hopton, 1644; retaken two months afterwards by Sir Wm. Waller. Town incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES. These marbles, in their perfect state, contained a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece during a period of 1318 years, extending from the commencement of the reign of Cecrops, B.C. 1582, to the close of the Archonate of Diognetus, B.C. 264; but the last 90 years are lost, so that it terminates B.C. 354. These valuable and ancient relics were purchased in Asia Minor, Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, by W. Petty in 1624, for Thomas Earl of Arundel (whence their name); they were brought to Arundel House, London, in 1627; after they had suffered considerable damage they were presented by the Hon. Henry Howard to the University of Oxford, 1667; the Greek characters translated by Selden, 1628; by Prideaux, 1676.

ASAPH, ST, North Wales, a church built at, 560; rebuilt, 1402; cathedral, 1469, of Gothic order, 179 feet long, 68 broad; choir rebuilt, 1780.

ASBESTOS, cloth and paper made of it, A.D. 74; spun at Venice, 1500.

ASCALON, Syria, besieged and taken by Baldwin III., 1157; retaken by Saladin, 1187; and the fortifications destroyed by Richard I. after a series of battles extending over eleven days, 1191; the ramparts restored the next year.

ASCENSION DAY, so called in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension, sometimes called Holy Thursday, commemorated in the first century.

ASCENSION ISLAND, so called from being discovered on Holy Thursday by the Portuguese, May 20, 1501; made a military station by the English, 1815.

ASHANTEE, or ASIENITE, Africa. The English defeated in 1807 and 1816, and again in 1824; the natives were defeated by the English with great loss,

Aug. 7, 1826 ; an expedition 1200 strong met with a series of disasters, and lost half their number by fever, Feb. 12, 1864.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, Westminster, built by Inigo Jones. Here the Cottonian library was deposited. A fire broke out which destroyed some of the MSS., Oct. 23, 1731.

ASHBURTON TREATY, settling the boundary line between the English possessions and the American, concluded, Aug. 9, 1842.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, Leicester. This old Saxon town was in the possession of the family of La Zouch to the close of the 14th century. William Hastings built the castle in the reign of Edward IV. Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined in this fortress. Anne, consort of James I., entertained here in 1603. In the Parliamentary contest this town took the side of the king, and the castle sustained a siege of several months ; capitulated to Col. Needham, Feb., 1646. The castle destroyed by order of the Commons, 1649 ; the town partially destroyed by fire, 1753.

ASHDOWN, battle. The Danes, under Canute, defeated the forces of Edmund Ironside, who was betrayed by Edric, 1016.

ASHDOWN CHURCH, built by Canute the Great, on the spot where he had fought Edmund Ironside, 1020.

ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded by John Tradescant (Museum Tradescantianum), was the most curious show of the day, 1650 ; left by his son to Elias Ashmole, who presented it to the University, March 20, 1682 ; he died at Lambeth, May 18, 1692. The Ashmolean Society established, 1828.

ASH WEDNESDAY, instituted by Popes Felix III., 487, and Gregory the Great, 600.

ASIA. The early history of this country is the history of the world. The Romans held it to the period of the Mahometan conquest, 638. The Crusades carried civilization into this kingdom. Two Venetian gentlemen visited Asia, 1250, Nicolo and Maffio Polo ; Vasco de Gama made a voyage to, 1498 ; the Portuguese formed several settlements, 1509—1511 ; the Dutch formed a few settlements, 1640 ; the Russians extended their sway in the North as far as the mouth of the Amoor, 1648 ; the East India Company established the British power in the East, 1600, and during the wars with the French settlers, gradually extended their territories ; Bengal added, 1757.

ASIATIC SOCIETIES. The first founded at Calcutta by Sir William Jones in 1784 ; one formed in Paris in 1822 ; the Royal Asiatic Society established in London in 1823 ; incorporated, 1824 ; one formed at Ceylon, 1845.

ASKE'S HOSPITAL, founded by Robert Aske, Jan. 18, 1688 ; incorporated, Dec. 20, 1690 ; erected by the Haberdashers' Company, 1692, from designs by Robert Hooke.

ASKE REBELLION. The insurgents, to the number of 40,000, commanded by Aske, calling their enterprise the Pilgrimage of Grace, captured both Hull and York as well as Pomfret Castle, 1536 ; they were at length defeated by the royal forces commanded by the Duke of Norfolk, Feb., 1537, and the leaders executed.

ASKEW, Anne, burned for heresy, 1546.

ASPARAGUS first produced in England, 1608.

ASPERN, battle, between Napoleon Bonaparte and the Archduke Charles, in which the former was repulsed, owing to the loss of a bridge, May 21, 22, and 23, 1809 ; 30,000 men killed and wounded on the side of the French, and 20,000 Austrians ; the French retreated ; Marshal Launes received a mortal wound, from which he died.

ASPROMONTE, Engagement at. The Sardinian forces under Gen. Pallavicino captured Garibaldi, who with his son Menotti were wounded, Aug. 29, 1862.

ASSAM conquered by the East India Company, and annexed to their territory, 1825; the tea-plant discovered there, by Mr Bruce, 1823; a superintendent of tea appointed in 1836; tea first sent to England, 1838; a company established in 1839; and a considerable quantity consumed in England, 1841; several companies established since.

ASSASSINATION plot against William III. of England, discovered by Pendergrass, Feb. 25, 1696.

ASSASSINS, a military or religious order of Mahometans established in Persia, 1090; they assassinated the Marquis of Tyre and Montferrat, in the market-place of Tyre, 1192; Lewis of Bavaria, 1213; the Khan of Tartary, 1254; conquered, 1257; exterminated by the Tartars, 1272.

ASSAY of gold and silver established in England, 1248; the privilege of assaying granted to the Goldsmiths' Company, 1300; regulated, 1700 and 1705; assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773; the laws of, amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60, July 23, 1855.

ASSAYE, battle, between the English under Gen. Wellesley, and the Mahrattas under Scindiah, Sept. 23, 1803; the latter were ten times the number of the English.

ASSES, Feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy walked in procession at Christmas, dressed to represent prophets; it was suppressed before 1445.

ASSESSED TAXES date as early as 991, according to some; others, to Henry VIII., 1522; William III., 1689. By George III. they were much advanced, in 1797 and in 1801, and reduced in 1816, 1823, and 1834; amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 80, July 29, 1856.

ASSIENTO, a disgraceful contract between Spain and other powers, to furnish her dominions with negro slaves, begun in 1530; it was vested here in the South Sea Company, May, 1713; they were to furnish annually 4800 slaves to the Spanish colonies. The contract was given up to Spain, Oct. 5, 1750.

ASSIGNATS, a paper currency made to support the credit of the French republic, April, 1790; forged in England, 1793, to send into France; abandoned, and the plates broken up, March, 1796. This led to a general bankruptcy.

ASSIZE COURTS appointed and regulated by 12 art. of Magna Charta, 1215, and confirmed by Henry III., 1225; at present, by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edward I., 1284; no lord or other person to sit on the bench with justices of assizes, 20 Rich. II., 1396.

ASSIZE OF BREAD AND ALE, established in England, 51 Henry III., 1266, st. 1 & 6, and 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15. The *Assisa Panis Temp.*, Edward I., now kept at Guildhall, gives in detail the whole assize, and the punishment. Additional regulations made by 31 Geo. II. c. 29, 1758; and 45 Geo. III. c. 23, 1804; repeal of the assize, 55 Geo. III. c. 99, June 22, 1815; regulated in Ireland by statutes of 1832 and 1836; made the same as England, 1838; the several acts repealed and other regulations provided, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37, July 28, 1836; Bakers' Company incorporated by Edward II., 1307.

ASSIZE OF WOOD AND COAL. The coal trade was originally in the hands of the Woodmongers' Company, but power was given to the Lord Mayor to hold the Assize of Fuel, 7 Edw. VI. c. 7, 1553, and 43 Eliz. c. 14, 1601. The Fuel Assize altered, so far as concerned the Billet. The size fixed, 9 Anne, c.

15, 1710; repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, June 17, 1824. The sale of coal regulated by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 76, Oct. 5, 1831.

ASSOCIATION, ship of war, with the Eagle, of Romney, wrecked on the Scilly Islands, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with all their crews, lost, Oct. 22, 1707.

ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN, festival of her being taken up into heaven, Aug. 15, 45 A.D., in her 75th year, instituted, 813.

ASSURANCES of vessels, regulations respecting, in the *Lex Oleron*, generally known in Europe, 1194; first statute to prevent frauds, 43 Eliz. c. 12, 1601.

ASSURANCE, Royal Exchange, first established to assure ships and goods at sea, 6 Geo. I. c. 18, 1719; and by charter, June 22, 1720. *See Insurance.*

ASSYRIA, Asia. This country is very early mentioned in Scripture history; it was evidently known to Moses (Gen. ii. 14, xxv. 18; its downfall prophesied by Isaiah, x. 5—19); but it does not appear in Jewish history until 770 B.C. Hezekiah rebelled against Sennacherib, who was defeated, and slain by his own sons, B.C. 709. The empire became a province of Media, B.C. 606.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE, Lambeth, erected by Philip Astley, 1773; destroyed by fire, 1794; rebuilt, 1795; again destroyed, 1803; rebuilt, 1804, and burnt, June 8, 1841; rebuilt and opened, April 17, 1843.

ASTORGA, Spain, Bishopric founded, 747; the cathedral built, 1471; taken by the French, April 22, 1810; evacuated, June 12, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, Aug. 18, 1812.

ASTRACAN, Russia, taken from the Tartars by the Russians, 1554; besieged by the Turks unsuccessfully, 1569; made a province of Asiatic Russia, 1580; almost destroyed by fire, 1718; and in 1830 by cholera.

ASTROLOGY, Judiciary. The Assyrians and Persians, and later the Chaldeans and Egyptians, endeavoured to make this study a branch of science. The Romans became so infatuated with it, that it maintained its ground in spite of the edicts of the emperors. Tiberius, A.D. 4, founded his hopes of the empire upon this science; the Emperor Domitian banished it from Rome, 83; encouraged in France by Catherine de Medicis, 1533, and in the reigns of Henry III. and IV. of France; Lord Burleigh and Dr Dee were noted in the reign of Elizabeth as astrologers; Lilly consulted by Charles I. about his escape from Carisbrook, 1647. A society of Astrologers established previous to 1649; Dr Robert Gell preached a sermon before, at St Mary Aldermanbury, Aug. 1, 1649, and on Aug. 8, 1650.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY of London founded, 1820; incorporated, March 7, 1831.

ASTRONOMY. The Chaldeans, Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Chinese are said to be the founders of this science. It is stated that B.C. 2608, Hoangti caused an observatory to be erected in China. Thales founded the Grecian system, B.C. 640. Ptolemy, A.D. 130, discovered several planets, and their distances. Copernicus, the founder of the present system, born at Thorn, in Prussia, 1472; died, 1543; his system published shortly before his death; he was followed by Tycho Brahe, one of the most indefatigable workers the science can boast of; 1560 he commenced his studies, and died 1601. Kepler discovered the planetary motions, 1619; died, 1631. Galileo made many new discoveries: the moons of Jupiter, the spots upon the disc of the sun, the vibrations of the pendulum, and the law of the acceleration of falling bodies. Horrox discovered the transit of Venus, 1639; aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebrow, 1659; Helvelius mapped the moon, 1670; the sun's motion on its axis proved by Halley, 1676; discoveries of Huygens, 1686; Newton's *Principia* published, and the present system established, 1687; Flamstead catalogued the stars, 1688; satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini, 1701; celestial irregularities explained by Lagrange;

Uranus and its satellites discovered by Herschel, March 13, 1781; separation of the milky way into stars, 1795; Ceres, an asteroid, discovered by Piazzi, Jan. 1, 1801; La Place published his *Mecanique Celeste*, 1796; Pallas discovered by Dr Olbers, March 28, 1802; Juno, by Mr Harding, Sept. 2, 1804; Vesta, by Dr Olbers, March 29, 1807; Neptune discovered by Adams, 1846, and by Le Verrier the same year; Lord Rosse observed the Nebulæ, 1850; eclipse of the sun visible in England, 1858; *Donati's* comet appeared, at Florence, June 2, 1858, to Jan. 1859; a great comet appeared July 2, 1861, and one Aug. 23-4, 1862, with a considerable nucleus.

ASTURIAS, Spain. Pelayo, a Visi-Gothic nobleman, with a band of fugitives, founded this kingdom, 718; he was succeeded by his son, who, like himself, received the title of king, 737. Asturias gives the title of prince to the heir-apparent of the Spanish throne. An insurrection broke out here, 1808, against the French.

ASYLUM. Places of refuge for criminals are several times spoken of in the Bible, and sanctuary existed down to a late period. For debtors, generally abolished in London, 1697; but that of the Mint not wholly until the reign of George II.

ATHANASIAN CREED, written about 326; great controversies having arisen on the subject of the Divinity of Christ, between 333 and 351. This creed asserted by some to be the work of an African bishop in the 5th century, and not of St Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, who died, 373.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, London, formed, 1823; the club-house erected, 1829-30, from the designs of Decimus Burton. Liverpool Athenæum opened, Jan. 1, 1799; the Manchester Athenæum, Oct. 3, 1844.

ATHENS, Greece, founded by Cecrops, B. C. 1556; Court of Justice instituted at, 1272; Solon remodels the constitution, and gives his code of laws, 594; Xerxes took Athens, and burnt the city, 480; the city rebuilt by Themistocles, 478; the Persians defeated by the Athenians, 449; ravaged by a plague, 430; taken by Lysander, 404, the end of the Peloponnesian war. Athens joins other states against Philip; subdued by the Romans, 146; captured by Sylla, March 1, 88; taken by the Venetians, A. D. 1466; afterwards restored to the Turks; retaken by the Venetians, 1687; besieged and taken by the Greeks, 1822; retaken by the Turks, May 6, 1827; made the capital of Modern Greece, 1834, under Otho I.; occupied by the allied forces of France and England in 1854; withdrawn, 1856. *See* Greece.

ATHERTON MOOR, battle; the Parliamentary army, under the Earl of Essex, defeated by the Royalists, June 30, 1643.

ATHLONE, Ireland. The castle built by King John; the town was fortified during the Civil War; the castle stood a long siege, 1641 and 1642; taken by Sir Charles Coote for the Parliament, 1651; besieged by William III. in 1690, but unsuccessfully; the English under General Ginkell, afterwards Earl of Athlone, took the castle and town, July 1, 1691.

ATLANTA, Georgia. The Confederates under General Hood attacked the Federals under General Sherman, July 20, 1864; the Confederates, under General Hood, evacuated the city, blowing up the fortifications, Sept. 2; occupied by the Federals, Sept. 3; all white people ordered to leave the town, Sept. 6; abandoned by Sherman, Nov. 13, and occupied by the Confederates.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. *See* Telegraphs.

ATMOSPHERE. M. Monnier first observed the electric matter in the clouds when charged with a thunder-storm, 1752; afterwards by Mazeas, 1753. Refraction and reflection, Alhazen gave the first account of, 1100. The heat of, discovered, 1767.

ATMOSPHERIC Railway tried first, June 30, 1840; one successfully completed in Ireland, between Dalkey and Killinny, Sept., 1843.

ATTAGUIA, in Syria, destroyed by an earthquake, May 5, 1796, when 3000 persons perished.

ATTAINER, acts of, passed, 1644-5; of Lord Russell, July 21, 1683 (reversed, 1689); acts of, under James II., publicly burned, Oct. 2, 1695; against the Scotch rebels passed, May 15, 1746; that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, July 1, 1819, who was implicated in acts of rebellion in Ireland, but never tried, in 1798.

ATTILA of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged Europe in 447, at the head of 500,000 Huns, penetrating the Roman empire; he died on his nuptial night, oppressed with wine, about 453.

ATTORNEYS were first recognized by the statute of Merton, 20 Hen. III., 1235; by an ordinance of parliament, 20 Edw. I., *De Attornatis et Apprenticiis*, were ordered to be provided for; in this reign the number of Attorneys was fixed at 140; the number reduced again in the next reign; limited to 400 in the reign of Edw. III. They were not mentioned as solicitors till 3 James I.; taxed in 1785; acts relating to, repealed and consolidated, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, Aug. 22, 1843; amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127, Aug. 28, 1860. The laws for the regulation of, in Ireland assimilated to the English, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 84, Aug. 6, 1866.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. This office was created in the reign of Edw. I.; William Bonneville and William de Giselham were the first appointed, 1278.

ATTRACTION, believed in by Anaxagoras, B.C. 500; described by Copernicus in 1520; by Newton, as the power which restores lost motion, drawing bodies towards each other, 1705.

AUBURN, Wilts, 72 houses burned at, Sept. 12, 1760.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, founded, Sept. 19, 1840. The seat of Government removed to Wellington, Dec., 1864.

AUCTION MART, London, built by Walters, and opened in 1810; pulled down in 1865; removed to Token-house Yard, and opened, Aug. 1, 1866. The first sales by auction in England in 1700; taxed in 1777; tax repealed, May 8, 1845, and a £10 license imposed.

AUDIT OFFICE, established at Somerset House, 1785; further regulations made, 1832; Act for consolidating the office of Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the chairman of the commissioners of, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 93, July 5, 1865.

AUERSTADT, battle, the French under Marshal Davoust defeated the Prussian armies, taking 200 pieces of cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners, Oct. 14, 1806.

AUGMENTATION of the revenue. A court erected by act of Parliament, 1535, to secure the plunder of the monasteries for the crown, by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 18; new, of poor livings office, 1704.

AUGSBURG, Bavaria, destroyed by Charlemagne, 788; restored to a free city, 1276; captured by the French, Sept. 8, 1703; retaken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1704; taken again by the French, Oct. 10, 1805; restored to the Bavarian Government the next year.

AUGSBURG Confession of Faith, drawn up by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the Emperor Charles V., June 25, 1530.

AUGSBURG, battle, between the French, under Moreau, and the Austrians, Aug. 29, 1795, and won by the former, when the cities of Augsburg and Munich opened their gates to them.

AUGSBURG, treaty of, between Holland and the other European powers, for causing the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be repealed, July 9, 1686.

AUGSBURG Council, for confirming the celibacy of the priesthood, held 952.

AUGUSTINE (ST), the father of the Latin Church, born in Numidia, A.D. 354; died, Aug., 430; also the name of the first Abp of Canterbury, sometimes called St Austin, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 597; baptized King Ethelbert, June 2, 597; died, Aug. 23, 607.

AUGUSTINE (ST), abbey of, Canterbury, built about 605.

AULIC COUNCIL, the sovereign court of Austria, established by Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, in 1512; it is divided into two courts, one of which is called the Imperial Chamber; subsequently modified in 1609; abolished, 1806.

AURICULA imported into England from the Alps, 1509.

AURICULAR confession first enjoined, 1215.

AURIFLAMME, or Oriflamme, the holy banner mentioned so often in French history: it belonged to the abbey of St Denis, being suspended over the tomb of that saint in 1140. Louis le Gros took it with him to battle; and it appeared for the last time on the field of Agincourt, 1415; though some assert it re-appeared under Louis, 1465.

AURORA frigate never heard of after leaving the shore of England in 1771; many persons of note were on board, and among them was Falconer, the sailor poet.

AURORA BOREALIS. The first was seen in London, on Jan. 30, 1560; the next, according to Stow, was on Oct. 7, 1564; it was seen on Nov. 14, 15, 1574; one was seen in Brabant, on Feb. 13, and Sept. 28, 1575; one of great brilliancy appeared and attracted much attention in March, 1716. One of these meteors appeared on Jan. 7, 1831. Electricity of, discovered at Jena in 1789.

AUSTERLITZ, battle, in Moravia, fought Dec. 2, 1805, between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and Napoleon, who became the conqueror; the killed and wounded on the side of the allies were 30,000, besides the capture of 40 standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and 20,000 prisoners: it led to the peace of Presburg.

AUSTIN-FRIARS Church, founded by Humphrey Bohun, 1243; surrendered to Henry VIII., Nov. 12, 1539; given at the dissolution to William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, and Sir Thomas Wriothesley, 1540; the church was given by Edward VI. to the Dutch in London, June 29, 1550; burnt, Nov. 22, 1862; rebuilt and opened, Sept., 1865.

AUSTRALASIA, or Australia, includes New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, and Van Diemen's Land. First discovered by the Dutch, 1606; further discoveries were made by the Spaniards under the command of Pedro Fernandez, 1607. Hartog explored a part of the west coast, 1618; he discovered and named Van Diemen's Land in 1618. The Gulf of Carpentaria was first explored, 1628. Abel Jansen Tasman completed the exploration of Van Diemen's Land and that part now called Tasmania. The first Englishman who explored part of the coast of this continent was Capt. Dampier, 1686; Capt. Cook discovered the eastern coast from Cape Howe to Cape York, which he called New South Wales, 1770; Bass and Flinders discovered the strait separating Van Diemen's Land from the continent, 1798; colonized by English convicts, Jan., 1788; the first governor, Capt. Philip, founded Sydney, Jan. 26, 1788; subsequently divided into West and South Australia and Van Diemen's Land, 1829, 1834, and 1842, by acts of the British legislature. The salaries of the governors are as under:—New South Wales, £7000; Victoria, £10,000; Tasmania, £6500; South Australia, £4000; Western Australia, £1800; and New Zealand, £3500. Gold was first discovered at Bathurst, by Mr E. Hargreaves, April 12, 1851; the gold fever raged for two or three years, immense quantities of gold

being found. The South Australian constitution decreed, Oct. 27, 1856; the Victoria Parliament opened at Melbourne, Jan. 17, 1867.

AUSTRALIA, THE EXPLORATION OF. At a public meeting at Melbourne, a sum of £3000 was raised for this purpose, Sept., 1858; the Government afterwards increased the sum to £10,000; an expedition commanded by Robert O'Hara Burke and W. J. Wills, started Aug. 20, 1860; they reached Cooper's Creek, Nov. 20; Burke and Wills set out to cross the great Sahara Desert, Dec. 16; they reached the Gulf of Carpentaria, Feb. 11, 1861; they returned to Cooper's Creek, April 21, just seven hours after Brahe and his party started for Menindie; Burke and Wills died in June, 1861, King only escaping death through the kindness of a party of natives; he was rescued by the relieving party under Mr Alfred Howett, Sept., 1861.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH. Capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor of South Australia, arrived with a staff of officers and a few immigrants in Holdfast Bay, and proclaimed the colony, Dec. 28, 1836; he had been preceded by Col. Light, Surveyor-General, who had reported favourably of this port. Adelaide was laid out, 1838; Capt. Gawler succeeded to the Governorship, 1838, and was succeeded by Capt. (now Sir Geo.) Grey, May, 1841; the Legislative Council first met, June 20, 1843; the revenue of the colony was only £30,000 a year, while the expenditure was £150,000; the Great Burra Burra copper mines discovered, Aug. 16, 1845; Col. Rohe was the next governor, Oct., 1845, and afterwards Sir Henry Young, 1851; the Legislative Council elected by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, Aug. 5, 1850; a Parliament granted and proclaimed, Oct., 1856; the elections took place in March, 1857; the Constitution proclaimed, Oct. 27, 1856; Sir Richard MacDonnell appointed governor, June, 1855; the telegraph established, 1855; communication made between Adelaide and Melbourne, about 700 miles, July, 1857; the post-office, 1850; the institute opened, Jan., 1861; the parliament-house built by Mr Hays, 1855; the custom-house, 1861; Governor Daly appointed, Nov., 1861.

AUSTRIA. Charlemagne erected the German empire in the 9th century, after he had subdued the inhabitants of the south bank of the Danube to the east of the river Ens, and successfully repelled the incursions of the Huns and other barbarous nations. It was then called Ost-reich, or the East Country. Upper and Lower Austria were joined together in the 12th century, and the title of Margrave merged into that of Duke. The House of Bamberg became extinct, 1273, and the House of Hapsburg began to reign; Albert II. of this house was made emperor, 1430; the Hungarians invaded the country, 1446; Hungary and Bohemia united to Austria, 1526; the 30 Years' War commenced, 1618; ended, 1648; Mantua ceded to Austria, 1708; Milan, Naples, and the Netherlands added to these dominions, 1715; the male line of Hapsburg became extinct, 1740, succeeded by Maria Theresa; Venice annexed to France, 1801; Francis II. assumed the title of Kaiser, Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804; Napoleon entered Vienna, Nov. 14, 1805; congress of Vienna, 1814; treaty of, 1815; the Emperor declared head of the Germanic Confederation, 1815; the Austrians driven out of Milan, 1848; abdication of Ferdinand, Dec. 2, 1848; peace concluded, 1849; made a Constitutional Monarchy, 1849; first constitution granted, March 4, 1849; repealed, Dec. 31, 1851, and a more absolute form of government adopted; re-established, Feb. 26, 1861; 920 miles of railways opened, 1850; attempt upon the life of the Emperor by a Hungarian, *Libeny*, Feb. 18, 1853; Concordat proclaimed, Aug. 18, 1855; Napoleon joins Sardinia against Austria, 1859; war declared, May 3; battle of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, the Austrians being defeated, June 7; Solferino, the Austrians suffering another defeat, June 24; Treaty of Villafranca, July 11; constitution granted, Oct. 20, 1860; the meeting and power of the Reichsrath confirmed,

Feb. 26, 1861; opened by the Emperor at Vienna, May 1; campaign in Denmark, 1864; Gastein Convention signed, Aug. 14, 1865; the Emperor crowned King of Hungary, June 18; the Order of the Garter conferred upon the Emperor, July 25, 1867; the Council decided not to be bound by the Concordat, July 26; the Sultan visited the Emperor at Vienna, July 27, departed the 31; treaty with France relating to the coinage, July 31; meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor Napoléon at Salzburg, Aug. 18. *See* Austrian-Prussian War, Denmark, and Hungary.

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA :—

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

Rudolph I., 1273
 Albert I., 1291
 Frederick the Handsome, 1308
 Albert II., 1330
 Rudolph II., 1358
 Albert III., 1365
 Albert IV., 1395
 Albert V., 1404
 Frederick II., 1439
 Maximilian I., 1493
 Charles I., 1519
 Ferdinand I., 1556
 Maximilian II., 1564

Rudolph III., 1576
 Matthias, 1611
 Ferdinand II., 1619
 Ferdinand III., 1637
 Leopold I., 1657
 Joseph I., 1705
 Charles II., 1711
 Maria Theresa, 1740
 HOUSE OF HAPSBURG-LORRAINE.
 Joseph II., 1780
 Leopold II., 1790
 Francis I., 1792
 Ferdinand, 1835
 Francis Joseph I., Dec. 2, 1848

AUSTRIA, steam ship, destroyed by fire, upwards of 450 persons being lost, Sept. 13, 1858.

AUSTRIAN-PRUSSIAN WAR. The Gastein Convention agreed to by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for the government of the Elbe Duchies, Aug. 14, 1865. The Prussian government complained to Austria of their management, and of their permitting large political meetings to assemble in Holstein, Jan. 30, 1866; this was replied to by the Austrian minister, refusing to be dictated to by Count Bismark, Feb. 9, 1866. A council of war was held by the King of Prussia, Feb. 28, 1866. A council of war was held at Vienna, March 10. Count Bismark sent a despatch to Vienna, directing them to disarm, April 15. Austria proposed to submit the question of the Duchies to the Germanic Confederation, April 26. Prussia declined, May 7. The Prussian army mobilized, May 7. The Austrian army concentrated in Bohemia, May 13. Benedek made the commander-in-chief, May 18. The Estates of Holstein summoned by the Austrian commissioner, Gen. Von Gablenz, to meet at Itzehoe, June 11. Prussia protested against these proceedings, and occupied the Duchies, June 8, and prevented the meeting of the Holstein Estates by taking military possession of the town. Gen. Gablenz, assailed by superior forces, retired to Hamburg, June 12, from whence they went by train to Bohemia. At an Extraordinary Assembly of the Diet, the question of the breaking of the Gastein Convention was brought forward by Austria, June 11, and carried on the 14th, when the representative of Prussia retired from the assembly, and so broke up the Germanic Confederation in consequence. Prussia sent summonses to Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse, to reduce their armies to a peace footing, June 14. These States making no reply, Prussia declared war against them, June 15. The Austrian war manifesto published, June 17; the Prussian on the 18th, and Italy on the 20th. Prussian troops occupied Hanover, June 17. Hesse-Cassel occupied, June 19. Jerome, king of Westphalia, taken prisoner, June 22. Saxony occupied, June 18. The first Prussian army, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, crossed the Elbe into Bohemia, June 23. Combat at Liebenau, June 25. Action of Podoll, the Austrians defeated, June 26-27. Münchengrätz taken, June 28; Gitschin,

Prince. The second army, under the Crown Prince, crossed the river Metau, and occupied the town of Nachod, June 26. Severe action at Trautenau, the Prussian division compelled to retreat, June 27. The Austrians, under Gen. Gablenz, defeated with a loss of 3 standards, 10 guns, and 5000 prisoners; the Prussians lost 1100 men in killed and wounded, at Soor, June 28. Königinhof was captured on the 29th. The left column of the second army, commanded by Gen. Steinmetz, defeated the Austrians under Gen. Ramming: in this action the Prussian cavalry inflicted a severe defeat upon the flower of the Austrian cavalry; the Austrians lost 900 men in killed and wounded, 2000 prisoners, five guns, and four sets of colours, June 27. The Austrians were again defeated at Skalitz, June 28, and Schweinschädel. On the 29th of June the King of Prussia left Berlin, and on the 1st of July arrived at Gitschin, when he assumed command of the army. The united army, under the king, totally defeated the Austrians under Field-Marshal Benedek, with great loss, at Königgrätz; the conquerors took 174 guns, 20,000 prisoners, and 11 standards, while their killed and wounded numbered 40,000; the Prussians lost 10,000 men, July 3. On the 4th of July Field-Marshal Gablenz visited the Prussian head-quarters at Hötitz, to treat for an armistice, but without success. The Prussian army advanced towards Brünn, July 5. The Austrian cavalry defeated at Saar, July 10. The Saxon prisoners released by the Prussians, July 10. Another cavalry skirmish at Tischnowitz, July 11. The advance guard reached Brünn, July 12. 18 guns, 7 waggons, 68 horses, and 170 prisoners were captured by the 5th Cuirassiers, under Col. Bredow, at Tobitschau, July 15. Advance to the Danube, a severe action fought at Blumenau, July 22. Armistice agreed to, July 22. On the Maine, the Prussian army, under Gen. Von Falckenstein, was defeated at Langensalza by the Hanoverians, June 27; but they were surrounded by the Prussians, and the whole army compelled to surrender, June 29. The Bavarians, under Prince Charles of Hesse, defeated at Kissingen, July 10, and at Aschaffenburg, July 14. The Archives of the Bund removed to Augsburg, July 13. Frankfort occupied, July 16. Lieut.-Gen. Von Manteuffel assumed the command, and Wiesbaden was occupied on the 18th; the Tauber passed, July 24; and the Bavarians defeated before Neubrunn, July 25. The city of Nürnberg occupied, July 31. An armistice concluded, Aug. 2. Baden declared, as no longer belonging to the late Confederation, July 31. An armistice concluded with Würtemberg, Aug. 1; with Hesse-Darmstadt, Aug. 1; and Baden, Aug. 3. The last sitting of the Germanic Confederation, Aug. 4. Treaty of Peace with Austria signed at Prague, Aug. 23; with Bavaria, at Berlin, Aug. 22; with Würtemberg, Aug. 13; and with Saxony, Oct. 21. The Prussian army began to withdraw from Austria, July 29. The first corps of the Prussian army reviewed by the king, on the Marchfeld, 15 miles only from Vienna, July 31. The Prussians liberated, on the 27th of August, 523 Austrian officers, and 35,036 non-commissioned officers and men; 13,000 wounded still remained in the hospitals. The Austrians released 450 Prussians, and 120 wounded remained.

AUTO-DA-FE, the public punishment of heretics, established, 1203. Upwards of 100,000 persons have been sacrificed in Spain, Portugal, and other countries. In 1787, 20 persons were burned at Goa in the East Indies, under the sentence of this infamous tribunal.

AUTOMATON FIGURES, called also *Androides*. The first was a flying dove, reported to be made by Archytas, B.C. 408. Friar Bacon made a brazen head that could speak, 1264. Vaucanson made an artificial duck, that ate, drank, and quacked, and also a flute-player, 1738. M. Kempelen's Chess-player finished, Oct. 10, 1796. M. Koppen's Mechanical Orchestra (The Componium) exhibited at Paris, 1829.

AUTUN, France. This is one of the most ancient cities in France, it having been in existence before the Roman Conquest; it was known under the name of

Biracte. It suffered very much in the 3rd century from war ; Constantine afterwards repaired the town ; the town was burnt by the Saracens, 731.

AUXONNE, bridge of, constructed by Margaret of Bavaria, 1405.

AVA, Asia, made the capital of Burmah in 1822 ; visited by an earthquake, which destroyed part of the city, March, 1839.

AVALANCHE, fall of one on the village of Ruerns, 1749, when, out of 100 persons, 60 were dug alive out of the snow ; another fell, 1806. In 1820, 64 persons were killed by one at Fettars ; and in the same year, 84 persons and 400 head of cattle, in Obergestelen. The village of Briel covered with one, 1827.

AVEBURY, Wiltshire. This village is built upon a hill called Abury, supposed to have been constructed by the Britons ; it consists of an extensive ditch and rampart, including double circles of large unhewn stones, either Celtic or Druidical. Dr Stukeley examined these remains in 1720, and Sir Richard Hoare in 1812.

AVELLINO, a city of Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

AVIGNON, France, founded by the Greeks. It was captured by the Saracens, A.D. 730, but in 737 Charles Martel wrested it from them ; besieged by the royal army, but defended with determined bravery by Count Raymond, it was taken, Sept. 12, 1226 ; ceded to the pope, 1271. The popes resided here for 70 years. University of, founded, 1388 ; taken from the pope by France, 1769 ; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773 ; claimed by the French national assembly, 1791 ; ceded to France, 1797. Numerous councils have been held here.

AVIS, order of, instituted by Alfonso I. of Portugal, 1142 ; confirmed by Innocent III., 1204.

AVRANCHES, Normandy. The ancient name of this province was Ingena or Abrincatui ; it formed one of the bulwarks of Normandy against the Bretons, who took it, 1203, and destroyed the castle ; Louis IX. of France restored it soon afterwards ; Henry II. did penance, and received absolution from the pope's legate for the murder of Thos. à Becket here, 1172 ; it fell under the dominion of England, 1415 ; retaken by France, 1450 ; the town was taken and pillaged by the Huguenots, 1520.

AXMINSTER, Sir R. Cholmondley killed at, in an action during the civil war, 1644.

AYACHUCHO, battle of, in South America, Dec. 9, 1824, in which the Royalists were routed, with the loss of 1400 killed, 700 wounded, and their whole army prisoners.

AYAMONTE, Spain, conquered by the Moorish king of Grenada, 1406.

AYLESBURY, Bucks. This town was strongly fortified by the ancient Britons, from whom it was taken, 571, by Catwulph, brother of Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons ; a monastery was founded here, and dedicated to St Osyth, 600, garrisoned for the parliament, 1644-5 ; old house of grey friars at, founded, 1387 ; dilapidated in the civil war of Charles I.

AYLESFORD, Kent, battle between the Saxons and Britons, the latter being defeated, Horsa was slain, 455.

AYLMOUTH CASTLE, Northumberland, built, 559.

AYRSHIRE, invaded by the Norwegians, who were driven to their vessels, 1263.

AZOF, in Russia, built by the Genoese, 1261 ; taken by Tamerlane, 1392 ; possessed by Turkey, 1471 ; the fortifications demolished, 1739 ; ceded to Russia, 1774 ; operation against, during the Crimean war ; Kertch taken, May 25, 1855 ; the Russians destroying their stores and several vessels ; and Yenikale occupied.

AZORES ISLANDS, discovered by the Flemish merchant, Vander Berg, 1439; settled, 1459; taken by Spain, 1580; Sir Walter Raleigh attacked the fleet of Spanish galleons off here, 1586; Sir Francis Drake captured an East India carack off here, 1587; the Earl of Cumberland took several prizes at this island, 1589-90. An earthquake in these islands for 12 days, 1591; another, 1557. A volcano destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; in 1811, a volcano appeared in the sea near St Michaels, where the water was 80 fathoms deep, and an island arose called Sabrina, which gradually disappeared, Dec., 1812.

AZTECS. This tribe migrated from Aztlau to Tula, 1196; they afterwards founded their capital at Mexico, but were defeated and dispersed by the Spaniards, under the command of Cortes, 1519.

B

BAAIBEC, or Heliopolis Ægypte, called by Macrobius the city of the Sun, an important city in the time of Cæsar. A garrison was stationed here by Augustus, A.D. 138. The population in 1751 amounted to 5000; in 1835 the number had fallen to 200. Destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.

BABEL, tower of, built by Noah's posterity in the plain of Shinar, B.C. 2247; described in Gen. xi. 1-9. Although its exact situation has been much doubted, it is now generally believed that ancient Babylon was erected on its ruins.

—*Rees*.

BABBAGE'S statement of difference of prices in 1812 and 1832, thus—anvils costing 25s. in 1812, cost only 14s. in 1832; locks, 16s. at the former period, only 2s. 6d. at the latter, or 85 per cent. less; trace-chains of iron, 46s. 9½d. in 1812, in 1832, 15s., and so with other goods.

BABE, a dwarf kept by the king of Poland, only 33 inches high, aged 23, died 1764.

BABEUF, François Noel, an active agent in the French Revolution, entered into a conspiracy against the Directory; 65 of the conspirators were seized, Babeuf and Darthe were sentenced to death, May 25, 1797.

BABINGTON, Anthony, of Dethick, Derby, conspiracy of, formed by, against the life and crown of Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, 1586; betrayed, Sept. 20; executed the same year; 13 of his accomplices suffered the same fate, Feb. 7, 1587, in St Giles's Fields, where they used to meet.

BABYLON. According to the Greek traditions, this city was built, B.C. 2230; became the seat of government, B.C. 1700; captured by Cyrus by diverting the course of the river Euphrates, B.C. 538; taken by Alexander, B.C. 331; described by Herodotus, destroyed B.C. 300.

BACHELORS first taxed in England, May 1, 1695; tax increased upon their servants, 1785.

BACK, Captain Sir George, an arctic explorer, first went out with Sir J. Franklin, 1818. He set out in search of Capt. Ross, overland, 1833; reached Liverpool with his companions, Sept. 8, 1835.—*Gentlemen's Magazine*. Sailed from Chatham in the *Terror* to explore the *Mayne River*, June 21, 1836. Knighted, 1838.

BACK River, Hudson's Bay, discovered by Capt. Back, 1834.

BACKGAMMON, said by *Henry* to have been invented in Wales before the year 1000, but it is of much greater antiquity.

- BADAJOS**, Spain, a fortified city of the capital of Estremadura, only a few miles from the Portuguese frontier; taken from the Moors by Alonso IX., 1235; besieged by the Portuguese in 1660 and 1705; Kellerman and Victor failed to capture it, 1808-9; betrayed by José Imaz, to the French, under Soult, March 10, 1810; invested by the English under Wellington, March 16; and stormed by them with great loss, April 6, and taken April 7, 1812. Treaty between Spain and Portugal, signed June 6, 1801. Cathedral erected, 1248. Bridge built, 1596.
- BADEN**, house of, descended from the Zähringen family, Berthold I. being the founder in the middle of the 11th century. Charles Frederick united the line with Baden-Durlach, 1771; received the title of Grand-Duke, 1806; occupies the seventh rank in the Germanic confederation; treaty signed between France and the Emperor, Sept. 7, 1714.
- BADEN**, Germany, the Aurelia Aquensis of the Romans. The castle built in 1471; burnt by the French, 1689; since rebuilt. Formerly a province of the Germanic Empire; well known for its baths in 1769; erected into a Grand-Duchy at the Congress of Vienna, March 23, 1815; the hospital of the Virgin erected, 1816; the ruins of a Roman vapour bath discovered here in 1847. Insurrection at, National Committee established, May 14, 1849, succeeded by a Provisional Government, June 1; insurgents defeated near Ettlingen, June 29; Frederick I. ascended the throne, April 24, 1852; assumed the title of Grand-Duke, Sept. 5, 1856; the constitution of the Protestant Church agreed to, June, 1861; the Diet opened, Sept. 5, 1867; the new church of All Saints opened, Sept. 14.
- BAFFIN'S BAY**, so designated from its founder, William Baffin, first explored, 1616.
- BAG, THE GREEN**, containing charges against the Queen Caroline, opened by a secret committee, June 28, 1820; committee reported, July 4th.
- BAGGS**, the notorious Major, fought eleven duels; won £17,000 by throwing the dice fourteen mains in succession; fought the notorious duellist Fitzgerald, and wounded him; went to India overland to play; ruined more than forty persons; at one time he was worth £100,000; died in the Round-house, Jan., 1792, aged 70.
- BAGHDAD**, Asia, established by Al Mansour, 763, and continued under this race for 500 years; captured by Tartars under Hulaka, 1259, who held it until defeated by Tamerlane, 1393; taken by the Turks under Sultan Murad IV., 1638, and it has been in subjection to the Turks since.
- BAGNIGGE WELLS TEA GARDENS**, Clerkenwell, opened April, 1759; noted for chalybeate and purging waters; pulled down, 1840.
- BAGPIPE**, a musical instrument of high antiquity, well known to the Romans. Court Pipers in England are mentioned in 1310, 4 Edward II. Known in Ireland in the 6th century.
- BAHAMAS ISLANDS**, first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492; became known to the English, 1629; expelled by the Spaniards in 1641; colonized again by the English, 1666; became a rendezvous for pirates until 1718, when a colonial administration was established; surrendered to the Spaniards in 1781; restored to the English by treaty, 1783.
- BAHIA**, Brazil, revolution at, February 10, 1821. The Federal ship of war 'Wachusetts' captured in this neutral port the Confederate vessel the 'Florida,' Oct. 6, 1864.
- BAIL**, allowable by ancient law for all crimes, murder excepted. In cases of treason and certain felonies, 3 Edward I., 1275; subsequently regulated, 23 Henry VI.; 1 & 2 Philip and Mary; 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70, July 23, 1830; etc. Where a magistrate refuses, a judge may bail, except for treason.

Further regulations made by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, Aug. 14, 1848. Special court appointed, 57 Geo. III. c. 11, March 17, 1817.

BAILEY (or Old Bailey) Court, for the trial of criminals in London and Middlesex. The sessions are held monthly; the court-house was built, 1773; destroyed in the riots of 1780; rebuilt and enlarged in 1809. In May, 1750, the judges, lord mayor, and alderman, and many of the spectators, caught the jail fever and died; the disease broke out again 1772, and proved fatal to many. In front of this building, at the execution of the murderers of Mr Steele, Feb. 22, 1807, 28 persons were trampled to death, and many wounded.

BAILIFFS, or **SHERIFFS**, appointed for the city of London, 1189. Name changed to Sheriff in the reign of Edward I.; extended to the counties, 1354.

BAIZE, manufacture of, introduced into England by the Dutch at Colchester, 1568, 10 Elizabeth; protection granted to, Sept. 20, 1660.

BAKERS. This trade is of great antiquity, established in Italy, B. C. 173; there existed a brotherhood of this craft in England, 1155. *See* Assize of Bread.

BAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated 1 Henry VIII., July 22, 1509. The white and brown bread bakers united, 11 Elizabeth, May 26, 1569; the brown bread bakers made a separate company by James I., June 6, 1621; again united by James II., 1686; their powers taken away by Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 50, June 8, 1821. Hall rebuilt after the fire of 1666; repaired by J. Elmes.

BALAKLAVA, Crimea, arrival of the British forces at, Sept. 26, 1854; death of Marshal St Arnaud at, Sept. 29; battle and charge of the light cavalry, Oct. 25; the first six miles of railway completed, Feb. 6, 1855; the first telegraphic message transmitted from, to London, April 25, 1855.

BALAMBANGEN, the English driven from, by the natives of the Islands of Sooloo, Feb. 24, 1775.

BALKAN PASS, crossed by the Russian army under General Diebitsch, July 21, 1829; the treaty of Adrianople followed in consequence, Sept. 14, 1829.

BALL, Mr, the gold medal of the Society of Arts awarded to, for the cultivation of rhubarb, 1788.

BALLARAT, Victoria, Australia. Gold discovered at, Sept. 8, 1850; refusal of the diggers to pay the license tax, 1854; riot at, several of the ringleaders taken, Dec. 3, 1854; commission appointed to inquire into, 1855; the bank of, broken into, and £14,300 and 200 ounces of gold dust stolen, Oct. 8, 1854.

BALLESTROS, General, attacked the French corps, composed of 3500 men, between Albuque and Vellamartin, and completely routed them, with the loss of 2000 men, Feb. 22, 1812; defeated by them at Castañia, in Spain, 1812; being pursued by them he made a skilful retreat under the cannons of Gibraltar; he was made minister of war by Ferdinand VII.; yielding to superior forces, concluded a convention with the French, Aug. 4, 1823.

BALLET, introduced by the Greeks into their comedies. The Romans were the first that introduced the ballet d'action, in which the performer is both actor and dancer. Juvenal wrote a satire upon this subject (vi. 63). Revived in Italy, at the marriage of Geleas, Duke of Milan. The first appearance of females in these entertainments was at the French Opera, Jan. 21, 1681.

BALLINAMUCK, Ireland. A body of French troops landed at Killala, and took the town, Aug. 22, 1798. They were defeated and taken prisoners at Cloone, by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, Sept. 8.

BALLIOL, king of Scotland, on being summoned by Edward I., appeared and pleaded his own cause in Westminster Hall, Oct., 1293.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, Oxford, founded in 1263, by John de Baliol, who died,

1269; the building was completed about 1282; rebuilt, 1490; hall built, 1432. The chapel, from the design of Mr Butterworth, 1856-7, cost £8000.

BALLOONS, said to have been invented firstly by a Jesuit, in 1631, but effectively by the Brothers Montgolfier, paper-makers, June 5, 1783. First ascent made in Paris, Aug. 27, 1783. Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes, Nov. 21, 1783. Pilatre de Rozier and M. Romain perished in attempting to pass from Boulogne to England, their balloon taking fire, June 15, 1785. Count Zambecari first introduced one to the English public at the Artillery Grounds, Moorfields, Nov. 25, 1783. Lunardi, his countryman, first ascended from the same place, Sept. 21, 1784. Messrs Blanchard and Jeffries crossed from Dover to Calais, Jan. 7, 1785. Mrs Sage, the first Englishwoman aéronaut, June 29, 1785, used to reconnoitre at the battle of Fleurus, June 17, 1794. M. Garnerin rose to 4000 feet, and descended by a parachute, Sept. 2, 1802, near St Pancras church. M. Gay Lussac ascended to 23,000 feet, Sept. 15, 1804. Major Money fell into the sea, having ascended from Norwich, and was saved by a revenue cutter. Sadler, after many ascents, fell into the sea, near the Isle of Man, and was picked up by a vessel, Oct. 4, 1812. Madame Blanchard, in Paris, fell and was killed, the balloon having caught fire, July 8, 1819. The first balloon inflated with coal gas, July 19, 1821. Mr Sadler, jun., was killed by a fall from a balloon, in 1825. Mrs Graham and the Duke of Brunswick ascended from Bayswater; Mrs Graham fell out in the descent, and sustained some severe injuries, Aug. 22, 1836. Mr Cocking killed by the collapsing of his parachute, June 24, 1837. The most remarkable voyage ever made with a balloon was that of the Great Nassau, which took three passengers from Vauxhall Gardens to Wielburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, in 17 hours, Nov. 7, 1836. Mr Green (not the celebrated aéronaut) ascended at Cardiff, July 11, 1849; his body was found in the Bristol Channel the next morning. Lieut. Gale dashed to pieces through the people letting go the ropes of his balloon prematurely, at Bordeaux, Sept. 8, 1850. Mr H. Bell used a screw to steer with, May 24, 1850. After several accidents happening to persons through ascending upon animals, Madame Poitevin ascended on a bull; this practice was effectually put an end to under an Act of Parliament passed to prevent cruelty to animals, Aug. 1, 1849. Mr Green attained the highest altitude ever attained up to that time, 27,146 feet. Messrs Glaisher and Coxwell ascended from Wolverhampton, and reached a height of six miles, when the former gentleman became insensible, and the latter nearly so, Sept. 5, 1862. The first scientific ascent made under the auspices of the British Association, by Mr Welsh and Mr Nicklin, Aug. 17, 1852. The second, in Mr Coxwell's Great Nassau, accompanied by Mr Glaisher, July 17, 1862; the 3rd, July 30; the 4th, Aug. 18; the 5th, Sept. 1; the 6th, Sept. 5; the 12th, July 11, 1863. Fatal accident to Mr Chambers at Nottingham, by the collapsing of the balloon, Aug. 24, 1863. Mr Coxwell's balloon destroyed by a mob on the occasion of the Foresters' Fête, on the Leicester race-course, July 11, 1864. The Research, with Mr Coxwell and several gentlemen in it, in descending the valve line broke, when the former gentleman, with some of his companions, jumped out; the machine ascended with two gentlemen in the car, who were much hurt in jumping from the car; the balloon itself was lost, July 3, 1865. Several night ascents for scientific purposes were made by Mr Glaisher in 1865. Mr Coxwell with one supply of gas ascended and descended three times, July 31, 1867. Used for reconnoitring by the French in the Italian campaign, and by the Federals during the Civil Wars in America.

BALLOT, vote by, carried out in Scotland in the reign of Charles II.; in France, in the Chamber of Deputies, from 1840 to 1845; secret, adopted by Napoleon III. at the coup d'état, Dec. 1, 1851; an act passed in Victoria, Australia, authorizing elections by, Dec. 18, 1855; Mr Berkeley's motion for, negatived by a majority of the House of Commons, July 17, 1867.

BALMERINO, LORD, beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 18, 1746.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Scotland, formerly the property of the Farquharsons of Inverey, from whom it was purchased by the Earl of Fife; Sir Robert Gordon held it in 1836. The estate is 7 miles by 5, 22,400 acres. It was purchased by Prince Albert in 1848, who erected the present castle, 1856.

BALOW, Russia, 458 houses and the town nearly destroyed by fire, 1803.

BALTIC expedition, under Admirals Parker and Nelson, April 2, 1801, when Nelson fought the battle of Copenhagen; a second under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, bombarded Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1807, and brought away the Danish fleet, Oct. 26. The British fleet, commanded by Admiral Napier, after being reviewed by the Queen, sailed for the Baltic, March 11, 1854; entered that sea March 20, with a part of the French fleet. The fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Dundas, with mortar vessels, sailed from Spithead, April 4, 1855; the blockade commenced April 17, being joined by the French fleet June 1. Sweaborg bombarded by the allied fleets, July 8, continued until the 11th, the town being destroyed with all its stores.

BALTIMORE, United States, founded, 1729, by an act of the proprietary government of Maryland; nearly destroyed by fire, Dec. 4, 1796; St Mary's College founded, 1791; the University incorporated, 1812; battle of, between the English and American forces, when the latter were repulsed with great loss, the English losing their leader, General Ross, Sept. 12, 1814.

BALTIMORE HOUSE, Southampton-row, built, 1759.

BAMBERG, Bavaria, founded, 1004; nearly destroyed by fire, 1106; rebuilt, 1110; taken by the Prussians, May 16, 1759; again in 1763; made a bishopric, 1007.

BAMBOROUGH, Northumberland, built by Ida, 550. Castle built about 1088; taken by William II. from his barons, 1096; besieged by Edward IV., and taken Dec. 24, 1493.

BAMBRIDGE, the Warden of the Fleet Prison, punished for extortion and cruelty, June 7, 1729.

BAMEEAN, battle. Dost Mahomed Khan and his allies, under the command of the Walee of Khoolom, were defeated here by the British under Brigadier Dennie, Sept. 18, 1840.

BAN or **BANNING**, an edict or denunciation against certain offenders in the reign of Henry III., in Westminster Hall, May 3, 1253; also used by parish priests in cases of theft, by cursing the stealer publicly. The Dean of St Paul's cursed all persons who searched for gold in the church of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, at St Paul's Cross, 1299.

BANBURY, battle, between the West Saxons and Britons, 556; castle erected at, 1125, by the bishop of Lincoln; a second battle, 1469, between Edward IV. and the Earl of Pembroke; it surrendered, after the battle of Edgehill, to the king, 1642; twice besieged, 1644 and 1646; church and tower at, fell down, Dec. 16, 1790.

BANCA, an island of the Indian Ocean, tin mines discovered, 1710; a large trade carried on in that article, ceded to the East India Company, 1812; made over to the king of the Netherlands, Dec. 2, 1816.

BANCROFT'S Hospital, Mile End, established, 1735; opened, Aug. 1, 1737.

BAND of gentleman pensioners instituted by Henry VIII., 1509.

BAND, an order of knighthood instituted by Alphonso XI. at Burgos, in Spain, 1330; revived by Philip V., 1700.

BANDA Islands discovered and taken possession of by the Portuguese, 1511; expelled by the Dutch, 1603. Pulo Roon and Pulo Way annexed to the English dominions, 1620; afterwards expelled by the Dutch, but the firmness of Cromwell compelled them to restore Pulo Roon, 1654; retaken by the Dutch, 1664; captured by the English, 1796; an earthquake almost annihilated the nutmeg trees, 1778; the island restored to the Dutch, 1800; taken again by the English, 1811; restored, 1816.

BANDES NOIKES, a body of German foot-soldiers which carried black ensigns, 1526; the French regiment of Piedmont took the same name after the death of its colonel, Brisac, 1569.

BANDON Island founded by the Earl of Cork, 1610.

BANDON, Ireland, founded in the reign of James I., who granted it a charter, 1614. Provincial Bank opened, 1834; railway opened, Aug., 1849—51. Numerous persons injured at the Roman Catholic church, by an alarm that the gallery was falling, Dec. 25, 1815.

BANDS worn first by lawyers, 1615, under Judge Finck; by the clergy, 1652.

BANGALORE, East Indies, taken by Lord Cornwallis, March 21, 1791; restored by the treaty of March 19, 1792.

BANGOR cathedral founded by St Deiniol; destroyed by the Saxons, 1071; rebuilt, 1102; the bishop taken prisoner by the king, while officiating, 1212; injured in the wars between the Welsh and Henry III., 1247; destroyed by fire, 1402; choir rebuilt, 1496, 214 feet long, 60 wide, in Gothic work; tower and nave erected by Bishop Skevyngton, 1532; its property alienated by Bishop Bulkeley, 1547, selling even the bells.

BANGOR, or Benchor, Abbey, Ireland, founded by St Comgall in the 6th century; Cormac, king of Leinster, died there, 567; restored by St Malachy, 1120.

BANGOR COLLEGE, United States, founded, 1833.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY begun, March 31, 1717.

BANISHMENT of Ovid to Tomos, A.D. 8.

BANISHMENT of mathematicians and astronomers from Rome, A.D. 89.

BANJARMASSIN, Borneo, first settlement, 1803; afterwards abandoned; garrisoned by the English, 1811; made a settlement, 1817; the Dutch settled here, 1848. Coal mines have since been discovered.

BANK (the term) is derived from Banco or Bench, on which moneys were exchanged, in the market-places, in the time of Charles I. The merchants deposited their cash and securities at the Mint, then kept in the Tower; but as that monarch appropriated them to his own purposes in 1638, the Goldsmiths' Company in Lombard Street were obliged to keep places of security for their own valuable goods. At home, those merchants and dealers were liable to be robbed by their apprentices, who found impunity and security with the army. The goldsmiths paid 4*l.* per cent. per day for the moneys thus lodged, and lent it out at higher interest. Thus they became the first London bankers, 1645. The bankers deposited their balances in the Exchequer, which was closed by Charles II., Jan. 2, 1672, plundering the bankers of three million pounds. By the 12 & 13 Will. III. c. xii. s. 15, 1700, interest was granted upon the whole at 3 per cent., and the principal made redeemable in payment of half its amount. The first regular London Banker was Sir Francis Child, near Temple Bar, 1668.

BANK OF ENGLAND, projected by William Paterson, a Scotchman, incorporated for 12 years, by Royal Charter, July 27, 1694, in consideration of £1,200,000 lent to the State at 8 per cent., and £4000 for management, that being its capital; active operations begun at GROCERS' HALL, Jan. 1, 1695. EXCHEQUER BILLS first issued

by direction of the Government, 1708. The bank obtained permission to double their stock ; it was all subscribed for in one day, Feb. 16, 1709. BANK POST BILLS first issued, Dec. 14, 1738 ; notes were under par down to 1745, having been at 20 per cent. discount at first ; bank bills paid in silver, July 2, 1751-52 ; government borrowed £1,000,000, at 3 per cent., 1745 ; notes for £10 and £15 issued, March 31, 1759 ; cash payments discontinued, Feb. 25, 1797, and notes of £1 and £2 issued ; silver tokens issued, value 4s. 9d., March 9, 1798, and value raised to 5s. 6d., 1811 ; these were Spanish dollars, with the head of George III. stamped on the neck of Charles IV. of Spain ; silver tokens for the value of 3s. and 1s. 6d. issued, 1811 ; payment in specie suspended, Feb., 1797 ; cash payments partially resumed, Sept. 22, 1817 ; in 1819 Peel's Bank Restriction Act passed, and May 1, 1823, was assigned to repay in specie, but the bank resumed cash payments, May 1, 1821 ; the restrictions ceased, May 1, 1821 ; the current gold coin of the realm was demanded and paid ; 1832, a committee of secrecy was formed to inquire into the propriety of renewing the bank charter ; an act passed for the renewal of the charter, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 98, Aug. 29, 1833. Bank notes made a legal tender for sums above £5 after Aug. 1, 1834 ; the issue of, regulated by parliament, July 19, 1844, and accounts of the state of the bullion and securities were ordered to be published at stated periods. In 1694 the bank proprietors divided 8 per cent. ; increased to 9 the subsequent year ; from 1729, between 5½ and 9, for 18 years ; in 1747, interest fell to 5 per cent. ; in 1753, to 4½ ; from 1767 to 1806, it increased to 7 per cent. ; from 1807 to 1822, to 10 per cent. ; in 1823, and subsequent years, to 8 per cent. Besides this interest, 57½ per cent. has been received upon the subscribed capital to 1852. The bank charter was extended for five years, 1706, beyond the original period, in consideration of circulating exchequer bills to the government, to the extent of £1,500,000. The total debt due to the bank from the government is £14,686,800, bearing 3 per cent. interest. The 5 per cents. reduced to 4, March, 1822. The capital stock of the company is £11,642,400, on which the annual dividend is paid to the proprietors. The augmentation of the capital of the bank has been permitted from time to time, as parliament has seen fit, upon the renewal of the charter. The firm is styled, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The average amount of the public money in the hands of the bank is about 5½ or 6 millions. The profit of the bank (at 3 per cent., the rate at which the government pays for the capital borrowed of it, nearly £15,000,000 in amount) remunerates the bank in its capacity of banker to the public service. From the report of the secret committee of 1797, to investigate the affairs of the bank, it appeared that, on the 25th of Feb., there was a balance of £3,826,890, and on the 11th of Nov., a balance of £3,839,550 in favour of the company. These profits increased afterwards ; and, at Lady-day, 1807, they raised their dividend, as already seen, and their profits increased still more. Stocks or annuities, upon which the public dividends are paid, amount to over £774,000,000 ; yearly payments in dividends about £25,000,000. The dividends have reached 21 per cent., and they have been as low as 4½. Power given to extend its issues, irrespective of the provisions of the bank charter act of 1844 ; this measure abated the commercial panic, and restored confidence, Nov. 12, 1857, and in 1866. The rate of discount raised to 10 per cent., Nov. 9, 1857. The charter was renewed at the following periods : 1697, 1708, 1713, 1742, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1833, 1844. The first run occurred in 1707 ; second, 1745 ; the last, upon an alarm of invasion, Feb. 26, 1797. The first forgery of bank notes in 1758, by R. W. Vaughan. Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to £360,000, 1824. The largest amount of gold known at one time in the bank cellars was in Dec., 1857, £17,413,564. The BANK BUILDINGS, in Threadneedle Street, first stone laid, Aug. 3, 1732 ; opened, June 5, 1734 ; enlarged, 1771 ; again, 1796 ; partly rebuilt, 1824 ; attacked in Lord George Gordon's riots, 1780 ; prepared to resist a state of siege in the political tumult of 1830 ; again at

the Chartists' demonstration of April 10, 1848, the roof being fortified by the Sappers and Miners. Area of, 124,000 square feet.

BANK OF HANOVER, £400,000 in dollars removed to the Bank of England from, on the French invasion, May 29, 1806.

BANK OF IRELAND, Act of Parliament passed for the better establishing of, 21 & 22 Geo. III. c. 16, 1781; incorporated, June 1, 1783, at St Mary's Abbey; the charter renewed in 1791; the business removed to the old houses of parliament, 1808; capital increased, and charter extended to the, Jan. 1, 1837; now regulated by Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 37, July 21, 1845; amended, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 16, April 7, 1865; branch banks formed since 1828; eleven stopped payment, June 21, 1820.

BANK OF SCOTLAND incorporated by an Act of Scotch Parliament, 1695; a second, the Royal Bank of Scotland, by a royal charter, July 8, 1727; and a third, the British Union Company, 1746. The Bank of Scotland has a capital which has reached £1,000,000. It established branches in 1696, and issued £1 notes in 1704. It early received deposits, and in 1729 granted credits on cash accounts. This bank has a governor, deputy, and twenty-four directors. The Royal Bank of Scotland has a capital of £2,000,000, and with the third, or Union Company's Bank, does business in the same way as the Bank of Scotland. The Bank of Edinburgh, on the approach of the Pretender, removed with all their valuables into the Castle; they recommenced business, Nov. 20, 1745. The issue of notes regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 38, July 21, 1845. Glasgow Bank established, 1750; Commercial Bank, 1810; National Bank, 1825. Suspension of the Western Bank of Scotland, Nov. 9, 1857; Glasgow Bank, Nov. 9, 1857. Two other banks in Glasgow stopped payment, Nov. 9.

BANK MILL, Manchester, burned, £30,000 damage, Oct. 31, 1813.

BANKS, Joint Stock, established under a statute 7 George IV., 1826. Suspension of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire, liabilities about a million sterling, Nov. 18, 1857. The Northumberland and Durham District Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 26, 1857. The Royal British Bank stopped payment, Sept. 4, 1856. Trial of the directors commenced, Feb. 13, 1858. An act passed for the management of Banking Companies, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 49, Aug. 17, 1857. The bank of *France* ceased to pay in specie, March 14, 1848. The American banks stopped payment, Oct. 14, 1839; the United States Bank, Feb. 4, 1841; several in London in the panic of 1866.

BANKS of Savings suggested by Bentham, 1797; first at Tottenham, by Mrs P. Wakefield, 1803; the first in Edinburgh, 1814; several in England, 1816. Post-office Savings' Banks opened throughout Great Britain, Sept. 16, 1861. *See Savings' Banks.*

BANKS, establishment of:—

America, 1791
Amsterdam, 1609
Assignation, 1609
Barcelona, 1844
Batavia, 1827
Berlin, 1765
Caisse d'Escompte, France, 1776
Copenhagen, 1736
East Indies, 1787
England Branch Banks, 1828

France, 1716
Geneva, 1345
Genoa, 1407
Hamburg, 1619
Million, 1695
Petersburg, 1786
Philadelphia, 1787
Rotterdam, 1635
Stockholm, 1688
Venice, 1157

BANK STOCK, 3 per cents., created, 1726; 3 per cent. consols, 1731; 3 per cent. reduced, 1746; 3 per cent. ann., payable at the South Sea House, 1751;

3½ per cent. ann., 1758 ; long ann., 1761 ; 4 per cent. consols, 1762 ; new 3½ per cent. consols, 1830.

BANKRUPTS in England, early laws regarding, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 1543 ; 13 Eliz. c. 7, 1570 ; 1 Jac. I. c. 15, 1604 ; 21 Jac. I. c. 19, 1623 ; 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 24, 1662 ; 10 Anne, c. 15, 1711. Several in the reigns of the Georges. Consolidated, 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, May 2, 1825 ; amended and consolidated, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 1, 1849 ; again amended, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 77, June 30, 1852, and consolidated 17 & 18 Vict. c. 119, Aug. 11, 1854 ; again amended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, Aug. 6, 1861. Court of, established, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 56, Oct. 20, 1831. The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, K.C., appointed first Judge, and the court opened 1st day of Hilary term, 1832. Ireland : The act of consolidation for, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 14, May 20, 1836 ; amended, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 25, 1857 ; again, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 21, May 9, 1865. For Scotland, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 79, July 29, 1856 ; amended, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 19, Aug. 10, 1857.

BANNER. The famous '*Raven*' taken by Alfred from the Danes, 879. The banner of St Edmund, King of the West Saxons, was azure 3 crowns gold. Edward I. used one in his army, 1298 ; and at the siege of Caerlaverock, June, 1300. St Cuthbert's, the celebrated banner of history, made, 1346. The English banner was a *red cross* on a *white ground*, to which was afterwards added the *Cross of St Andrew* and *St Patrick*, 1800. The French banner bore *St Martin's Cap* and the *Oriflamme*, circa 1100.

BANNERET. This dignity is generally conferred upon the battle-field. *Edmondson* mentions the first creation in 736. *Seldon* asserts the first creation to have been 34 Edward I., 1368. It afterwards fell into disuse, but was revived by Henry VII., 1485 ; discontinued after 1642 ; renewed by George II. ; and George III. conferred it upon Sir William Erskine, 1764.

BANNOCKBURN, battle between the Scotch army, under Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, and the English, under Edward II. of England, in which the latter was defeated, June 25, 1314 ; the English lost 154 lords and knights, 700 gentlemen, and 10,000 soldiers ; the Scotch lost 4000.

BANNS of marriage is said to have been instituted by Pope Innocent III., circa 1215. Publication established, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 21. Originally a feudal law, meaning a solemn proclamation of anything. *See* Marriages.

BANQUETING HOUSE, Whitehall, built, 1619. Destroyed by fire the same year. Rebuilt by Inigo Jones, 1620. Finished, 1622.

BANTAM, a city of Java. The Portuguese visited and settled here, 1511 ; expelled by the Dutch, 1595 ; a factory established by the English, under Capt. Lancaster, 1602 ; a treaty to divide the pepper trade with the Dutch was agreed to, but never carried out, 1619 ; the English shortly after expelled ; the town surrendered to the English, 1811 ; restored to the Dutch, 1816, agreeably to the treaty of 1814. A fire in 1817 destroyed most of the houses, and they have not been rebuilt. The Dutch removed to Ceram.

BANTRY BAY, on the south-west coast of Ireland, a naval engagement off, between the French ships which had accompanied James II., and the English ships, commanded by Admiral Herbert. The French forces landed in 1796. Mutiny of the squadron of Admiral Mitchell at, 1801-2, 17 mutineers condemned to death.

BARBADOES, West Indies, the English landed and took possession of, 1605 ; granted by James I. to the Earl of Marlborough ; first settlement made by the English, under Sir William Courteen, Feb. 17, 1625 ; made over to the Earl of Carlisle, by patent, June 2, 1627 ; the Dutch attempted to obtain possession,

1665 ; the island visited by a terrible hurricane, 1675 ; another hurricane, which destroyed 3000 persons, and property valued at £1,320,564 ; one still more destructive in its character occurred Aug. 10, 1831 ; the negroes revolted, killing many of the inhabitants, 1816 ; made a bishopric, 1842.

BARBAROSSA ORONDJ, born in Mytilene, 1474 ; entered the service of Tunis, 1510 ; the scourge of the Genoese and Spaniards in the Mediterranean ; he was one of the most daring and most successful adventurers that ever lived ; killed, fighting against the Spaniards, in 1518 ; succeeded by his brother KHIZR, who outdid him in audacity ; Selim I. confirmed him in his brother's possessions, 1532 ; he scoured the coast of Italy, 1534 ; took Tunis in the name of Sultan Soliman, 1535 ; made admiral, 1536 ; defeated by the combined Christian fleet, at Arta, Sept. 1538 ; he ravaged Naples, and being joined by the French, attacked and took Nice, burned part of the town, and carried off 5000 of the inhabitants ; more than 12,000 captives filled his galleys, of all ranks of persons ; he returned to Constantinople, 1544 ; died there, July 4, 1544.

BARBARY Merchants' Company, established by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, July 5, 1585.

BARBERINI, Pope Urban VIII., the first pope who gave the cardinals the title of Eminence, 1644.

BARBERS. This craft was known in Rome in the 3rd century.

BARBERS, Company of London, incorporated 1 Edward IV., Feb. 24, 1462. The Company of Surgeons incorporated with them by 32 Henry VIII. c. 42, 1540 ; a charter granted to the united company by James I. and by Charles I., Aug. 15, 1629. The two companies separated by 18 George II. c. 15, June 24, 1745. This company possesses the celebrated picture painted by Hans Holbein, to commemorate the incorporation of the two companies by Henry VIII. ; it was engraved by Robt. Barron in 1734. The company received their first grant of arms, 20 Henry VI., Sep. 22, 1452 ; renewed, June 10, 1561.

BARBERS' HALL. The old hall built from the designs of Inigo Jones, circa 1636 ; destroyed in the fire of 1666 ; rebuilt in 1671 ; taken down in 1863. The Theatre of Anatomy, the present court room, built by Inigo Jones. In 1666 it escaped the great fire ; a new cupola was added to it, at the expense of Lord Burlington and Cork, in 1733 ; and in 1864 a new cupola was erected and the room re-decorated, by Charles John Shoppee. The old entrance erected in 1671 is still preserved ; the paving of the entrance with black and white marble was done at the expense of Mr Lawrence Loe, surgeon, in 1646.

BARBOU. The name of a family of printers, long famous : John resided at Lyons, 1539 ; Hugh at Limoges, 1580 ; John Joseph at Paris, 1704 ; Joseph, his brother, 1723 ; Joseph Gerard, who printed the classics bearing his name, 1750 ; his nephew succeeded him, 1789.

BARBUDA, island of, first colonized by the English, 1628 ; granted to Colonel Codrington.

BARCELONA, Spain, founded by Hamilcar Barcas, B.C. 235 ; the Carthaginians expelled by the Romans ; the Goths took it, A.D. 411 ; it fell under the power of the Mahometans, 718 ; retaken by the Catalonians and Charlemagne, 801 ; taken by Abderhaman II., 833, afterwards by the Christians, 852 ; held by the Counts of Barcelona until circa 1131 ; besieged by Don Juan II., 1471 ; capitulated, 1472 ; taken by the French, 1640, and again in 1647 ; restored at the peace of Ryswick ; Lord Peterborough besieged it, Oct. 9, 1705 ; the town surrendered to him, Sept. 13, 1706 ; taken by Marshal Berwick with 20,000 French soldiers, Sept. 12, 1714 ; taken again upon the French invading Spain, Feb. 28, 1808 ; declared for Espartero in 1841, against him, 1842 ; bombarded by him ; yellow

fever at, 300 persons died on Oct. 19, 1821. The convent of St Francis forcibly dissolved, Nov. 5, 1822. Bank established at, 1844. Insurrection in, martial law proclaimed, Aug. 19, 1867.

BARCELONA, S. America, founded, 1634; made one of the Venezuela confederation, 1810.

BARCLAY, Captain, walked a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, each mile within the hour, July 10, 1809; hundreds of thousands of pounds depended upon this race; forty-two days and nights, less eight hours. A lady was said to have ridden a thousand miles in a thousand hours, which she performed May 3, 1758.

BARCLAY & CO.'S BREWERY, Southwark, stands upon a part of the site of the old Globe Theatre; Mr Halsey held it, 1690; enlarged by Ralph Thrale, and after his death came into the possession of Mr H. Thrale, the husband of Mrs Piozzi; sold to Messrs Barclay & Co. for £135,000, in 1781; escaped in the Gordon riots; burnt down, May 22, 1758; rebuilt, and partially destroyed in 1832; since rebuilt.

BARDS, in ancient times, poets or prophets, regarded with great veneration, traced from the earliest records, in the northern as well as the southern nations, among the Druids and the Welsh, as well as the Jews and Greeks. The bard was a domestic officer in Wales, 940; the bards of Wales were regulated by the King of Wales, Griffyth ap Conan, 1078; all the bards of Wales invited to a grand festival given by Lord Rhys, 1176; meeting of the bards or Eisteddfod, held at Caerwys, May 26, 1568; another held at Brecon, Sept. 25, 1822. In Ireland, a harp is yet preserved that is said belonged to one of their wild race of king-bards, Brian Boroihme, 1014.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT, so called from a person of that name, a cordwainer of Fleet-street, met by the command of Cromwell, July 4, 1653, and dissolved, Dec. 12, the same year.

BAREILLY, East Indies. Near this town the British forces obtained two victories over the Rohillas, in 1774 and 1796; insurrection at, in consequence of the method of taxation, April 16, 1816; revolt of the Sepoys who murdered their officers, May 31, 1857; escaped to Delhi, July 2; retaken by the English, May 7, 1858.

BARFLEUR, Normandy, the town reduced by the pirate Hastings, 888; part of the fleet prepared by William the Conqueror left here to invade England, 1066. Prince William, son of Henry I., embarked from here on his ill-fated voyage, shipwrecked with 300 of his companions in the *Blanch-Nef*, Nov. 25, 1120. Taken by Edward III. of England, 1346.

BARHAM, 74 guns, foundered off Corsica, July 29, 1811.

BARI, Naples, plundered by the Saracens, 860; taken from them by the Emperor Louis II., 871; by the Normans, 1070; re-taken by Lotharus, 1137; and again by Roger of Sicily. The priory of St Nicola built, 1087; in this church was erected the splendid monument to Bona Sforza, queen of Poland, 1557.

BARK, the virtue of, first discovered by the Jesuits in 1500. Peruvian, brought to Europe, 1649; used in France, 1680; yellow, first used in England, 1790; Sir Hans Sloane introduced it into practice, 1700.

BARKING ABBEY, founded, 677; burned by the Danes, 870; governed by Maude, queen of Henry I., afterwards by Maud, the queen of Stephen; petitioned to be excused from contributing an aid to the king, on account of the expenses of repairing Dagenham breach, 1376—80—82. The revenue of the convent so impaired from this cause, that the ladies had only fourteen shillings a-year

each, for clothes and necessities, 1410. The nuns were Benedictine. In 1200, the abbess' election vested in the convent; convent surrendered to Henry VIII., Nov. 14, 1539; the possessions valued at £1084 6s. 2½d.; the abbey sold by Edward VI. to Lord Clinton, 1551; manor of, sold by Charles I. to Sir F. Fanshawe, for £2000, receiving a fee farm rent of £160; workhouse built, 1787.

BARKING ALLEY, London. A house fell with 1000 people in it, by the Ship alehouse, at the execution of Lord Lovat, April 9, 1747; by which ten persons were killed on the spot, and numbers injured so that they lost their lives.

BARKWAY greatly injured by fire, Aug. 18, 1748.

BARLETTA, in the Two Sicilies, invaded by the French and Spaniards, 1501; blockaded by the French forces under the Duke de Nemours, 1502; the French defeated in two battles,—Seminara, April 21, 1503, and on the 28th, Cerignola; the French lost 3000 men. This place was the scene of the celebrated engagement between eleven French and the same number of Spanish cavaliers. Among the persons engaged were the famous Bayard and Don Alonzo Sotomayor: the French through the bravery of Bayard obtained the victory, Feb. 16, 1503. 13 Protestants were murdered by the Romanists, March 20, 1866.

BARLING ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built, 1180.

BARNABA CHIARAMONTI, elected pope, at Venice, March 13, 1800, as Pius VII., through the interest of Napoleon Bonaparte; signed the concordat terminating the schism with the Gallican Church, July 15, 1801; crowned Napoleon in Paris, 1804, but refused to go there to crown Louis XVIII. Napoleon put an end to the temporal reign of the pope, May 17, 1809; Pius refused to resign, and was taken to Fontainebleau, until 1814, when the Allies restored him to power.

BARNARD'S INN, Holborn, anciently called Mackworth's; a Chancery Inn founded, 1445.

BARNARD'S STATUE, Sir John, erected in the Royal Exchange, May 23, 1747.

BARNARDISTON, Sir Samuel, fined £10,000, for stating that the plot of which Lord Russell and others were accused was a sham, Feb. 14, 1684.

BARNET, or **CHIPPING BARNET**. The church built, 1400, by John Moot; Queen Elizabeth's free school, 1573; Mrs Allen's school, 1725; mineral spring discovered, 1652.

BARNET. Battle between York and Lancaster, Edward IV. gaining a complete victory over Warwick, April 14, 1471; obelisk to commemorate, erected, 1740.

BARNETT, George, fired at Miss Kelly on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre, Feb. 17, 1816; tried April 8, and found insane.

BARNESLEY, extensive damage at Hoyle Mill, by the bursting of the canal banks, Feb. 11, 1859.

BARNWELL, near Cambridge, destroyed by fire, Sept. 30, 1751; again, Dec. 16, 1757.

BARNWELL ABBEY, founded, 1298.

BARNWELL CASTLE, built, 1132.

BAROACH, Hindustan, taken by the British in 1781; the whole district transferred to Madhajee Scindia, 1782; came under the dominion of the British by treaty, in 1803.

BARODA, India, governed by the Guicowar family; a treaty of amity made with the East India Company in 1780; the assistance of the British was asked for,

against internal dissension, 1802 ; other arrangements were afterwards made with the British in 1805, 1817, 1820.

BAROMETER invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, 1643 ; wheel barometer contrived, 1668 ; pendant, 1678 ; marine, 1700.

BARON OF RENFREW, a timber ship of 9000 tons, lost between Calais and Dunkirk, Oct. 23, 1825, from Quebec to London.

BARON. The origin of the title, in England, is said to have been *Vassour*, changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into Baron. From Magna Charta all Lords of Manors had seats in parliament. The first precept is 49 Henry III., 1265 ; Richard II. made it a mere title of honour ; Charles II. granted them a coronet bearing six large pearls ; John de Beauchamp raised by patent by Richard II., 1387. The barons refused to attend King John, 1201 ; first summoned to parliament, 1205, and heavily taxed ; made war against the king, 1213 ; made the king sign Magna Charta, June 19, 1215 ; interdicted by the pope, 1216 ; did homage to the French dauphin, 1216 ; defeated, May 19, 1217 ; compelled the king to delegate his regal power, 1258 ; civil war between, and the king, broke out, June 11, 1258 ; agreed to submit their disputes to the arbitration of Louis of France, who annulled the statutes, Jan. 22, 1264 ; defeated the king at Lewes, May 14, 1264 ; defeated by the king at Evesham, De Montfort being killed, Aug. 4, 1265 ; Ely surrendered to the king, and the war ended, July 25, 1267.

BARONET, an order of knighthood instituted, for money to pay his troops, by James I., May 22, 1611, and made hereditary. Instituted in Ireland, Sept. 30, 1619 ; to be gentleman born, and have an estate of £1000 per annum ; the patents sold for £1095 each, hence the bloody hand of Ulster upon their shields. The first made was Sir Nicholas Bacon, May, 1611. Baronets of Nova Scotia, made, May 28, 1625. Appeared at court in the badges of their order, for the first time for a long period, Nov. 30, 1775.

BARONIES by writ. The following are all in existence at present :—De Roos, 1264 ; Le Despenser, 1264 ; Clinton, 1299 ; Ferrers, 1299 ; De Clifford, 1299 ; Multon of Gillesland (not claimed), 1307 ; Botetourt, 1308 ; Zouche, 1308 ; Audley, 1313 ; Willoughby of Eresby, 1313 ; Dacre, 1321 ; Grey of Ruthyn, 1324 ; Molines, 1347 ; Beauchamp of Bletsho, 1363 ; Botreaux, 1368 ; Scrope of Bolton (not claimed), 1371 ; Hungerford, 1426 ; Say and Sele, 1447 ; Hastings, 1461 ; Willoughby de Broke, 1492 ; Conyers, 1509 ; Windsor, 1529 ; Mordaunt, 1532 ; Paget, 1550 ; Compton, 1572 ; Norris, 1572 ; Howard of Walden, 1579 ; Clifton, 1608 ; Strange, 1628.

BARRACKPORE, Hindustan, in the province of Bengal ; mutiny of the Sepoys, Oct. 30, 1824 ; rebellion of the native troops in reference to the cartridges, March 29, 1857.

BARRACKS, expenses of. Within the last 20 years there has been expended on barracks, huts, &c. :—At Colchester, £117,757 ; at Pembroke, £16,241 ; at Shoeburyness, £84,927 ; at Shorncliffe, £210,292 ; at Hythe, £26,864 ; at Fleetwood, £18,380. Much further expenditure is proposed, and has been approved by the Government—£50,000 for cavalry barracks at Colchester ; £27,000 for additional accommodation and works and a church at Shoeburyness ; £4000 at Shorncliffe, and about the same sum at Hythe, and at Fleetwood £10,000 for purchase and alteration of bath-house, &c. ; nearly £10,000 more for hut encampment, and in a future year £18,000 for permanent barracks and hospital.

BARRIER, Treaty, ceding the Low Countries to the Emperor Charles IV. of Austria, signed Nov. 15, 1715.

BARRISTERS appointed by parliament, 20 Edward I., 1293.

BARROSA, battle, between the English under General Graham, with an army of 4000 men, and the French, commanded by Marshal Victor, 8000 men and a formidable artillery, when the latter were defeated, March 6, 1811.

BARROWS. These tumuli, found in various parts of England, are said by some writers to have been the burial-places of the ancient Britons. One discovered at Stonehenge, containing Celtic ornaments in wood, amber, and gold, Nov., 1808.

BARROW'S STRAITS, discovered by Captain Parry, Aug. 2, 1819.

BARTHOLOMEW ACT. By this act all clergymen who did not assent to the revised Book of Prayers upon Aug. 24, 1662, were ejected from their livings.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, charter granted by Henry I., 1133; held in the Priory Garden, afterwards in Smithfield; Phillips' booth fell, killed two persons and wounded several, Aug. 23, 1749; tolls abolished, 1755; Mr Ald. Musgrove the last mayor who proclaimed the fair, 1850; the last proclamation made by an official, 1855; the Pye Powder Court held its last sittings, Sept. 3, 1853.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST, island of, first founded by the French, 1648; taken by the English, 1689; restored to France, 1746; granted by France to Sweden, 1785.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST, Massacre of, by the secret orders of Charles IX. of France, perpetrated by the Catholics on the Huguenots, when upwards of 500 nobles and 20,000 persons were murdered, Aug. 24, 1572.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST, Hospital of the monastery of, founded by Rahere for the Austin Friars, 1102; the hospital enlarged, 1539; incorporated, by Henry VIII., Jan. 13, 1547; partially rebuilt, 1702; the first stone laid of the Quadrangle, June 9, 1730.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order founded at Genoa, 1307.

BARTOLINI, Thomas, his account of a double man published, 1654, named John Baptist and Lazarus Colledredo.

BARTON, Eliza, the holy maid of Kent, executed, 1534.

BARTON, S., Hants, 27 houses at, destroyed by fire, May 8, 1792.

BASEL, Switzerland, destroyed in 450; and again destroyed by the Magyars, 917; the whole town burnt, 1336; entered into the Swiss Confederacy, 1501; a council was held in this town, from July 23, 1431, to May 16, 1448; a treaty concluded between France, Prussia, and Spain, April 5, 1795.

BASHAW of Scutari revolted against Turkey, and was defeated, 1786.

BASILIANS, the order of St Basil, established, 318; introduced into the West, 1057; there were 90,000 monks of this order when it was reformed, 1569. Also a sect who had all things, even their wives, in common, 1110; Basil, their founder, was burned alive, 1118.

BASING-WERKE Abbey, Flintshire, built, 1131.

BASKET'S Printing-office, Blackfriars, the finest in the world, burned, Dec. 14, 1737.

BASQUE PROVINCES. The origin of these provinces is obscure; they were known to the Romans, and for a long while resisted the Goths, but succumbed to them, 585.

BASQUE ROADS. The French fleet, attacked by Lord Cochrane, in the *Impérieuse*, with several fire-ships and gun-boats, four sail of the line, and numerous merchant vessels, destroyed, April 11, 1809; the next morning, the Admiral, Lord Gambier, was signaled to send a part of the fleet to complete the victory, but he refused; he was afterwards tried by a court martial, July 26, 1809, and acquitted.

BASS'S STRAITS, discovered between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, by Lieut. Flinders, and called after the surgeon of the ship, George Bass, Dec., 1797.

BASS Rock, in the Firth of Forth, purchased by Charles II., 1671 ; made a state prison ; some of the adherents of King James held possession of this rock in his name, after Great Britain had submitted.

BASSETERRE, the capital of St Christopher, West Indies, founded 1623. The British Fleet attacked by the French Fleet upon three occasions, and were repulsed, Jan. 26, 1782.

BASSORAH, Turkey, taken by the Turkish army, 1668 ; captured by the Persians, April 16, 1776 ; retaken by the Turks, 1778.

BASTARD CHILDREN, not made legitimate by marriage of parents, 20 Henry III., c. 9, 1235 ; proclamation of, to be made, 9 Henry VI. c. 11, 1430. The number of bastard children born in the workhouses of England and Wales, in 1862, was 8115.

BASTIA, Corsica, a fortified town, taken by the English, 1745, and again, 1794.

BASTILLE. Three of these fortified prisons formerly existed in France. The Bastille du Temple St Denis, St Antonie, the most notorious in history, was built by Charles V. ; first stone laid, April 22, 1369 ; completed in the next reign, 1383 ; afterwards strengthened by a fosse 12 feet wide, and bounded by a wall 36 feet high. Henry IV. gave the command of the, to his minister Sully, and it became the depository of his wealth. Besieged by the Bourignons, 1418 ; by Henry IV., 1594 ; Fronde invested this prison, and it capitulated, Jan. 13, 1649, and retained possession until Oct. 21, 1651 ; taken by the Revolutionists, the governor being killed, and the prisoners, seven in number, released, July 14, 1789 ; ordered to be razed to the ground by the committee, the same month.

BATAVIA, Java. The Dutch, under Gen. Coen, took the town of Jacatra Assa in 1619, and established a factory here, 1612 ; the town built, 1619 ; received a new constitution, Sept. 14, 1801 ; expelled by the British, Aug. 8, 1811 ; restored to the Dutch, May 30, 1814 ; annexed by France, June 5, 1806 ; slavery abolished, July 1, 1860 ; great floods in, killing hundreds of the inhabitants, March 1, 1861. The great church of, built, 1760, at a cost of £80,000, the foundations of which have given way, and the edifice has been taken down.

BATH, Somerset, founded B.C. 863 ; inhabited by the Romans, whose baths, fitted up with great magnificence, were discovered, 1755 ; held by King Arthur to the year 576, when the Saxons obtained possession ; King Edgar was crowned here, 973 ; plundered and burnt in the reign of Rufus ; rebuilt by John de Villula, 1090 ; visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1590 ; this queen granted a charter, making it a city, 1590 ; a new charter granted, 1794 ; fortified by Charles I., 1643 ; battle of, July 5, 1643 ; Abbey Church, building of, commenced, 1499, completed, 1606,—236 feet long, 72 wide ; hospital built, July 6, 1738 ; assembly rooms built, 1710 ; destroyed by fire, 1820 ; Beau Nash, master of the ceremonies from 1710 to 1760 ; Pump Rooms built, 1706—1797 ; theatre built from the design of Mr G. Dance, R.A., 1768 ; re-opened, 1805 ; burnt, April 18, 1862 ; philosophical society founded, 1799 ; Victoria Park opened, 1830 ; Bath stage-waggon took fire on Salisbury Plain, May 20, 1758.

BATH and WELLS. The Collegiate Church founded by Ina, the Saxon king, 704 ; Wells made a bishopric, 1078 ; the present cathedral begun by Bishop Jocelyne Trotman, 1214 ; consecrated, 1239 ; the bishop styled of both places, 1136, Bath having the precedence.

BATH, Order of, instituted, 1204 ; the knight created was Sir Thomas Esturmy, July 17, 1204 ; at the coronation of Henry IV., 46 Esquires, who had watched the night before and bathed, were enrolled in the order. The institution of this order may be divided into three periods : the first ending with the coronation of Charles II., when, for the last time, knights of this order were made according to

the ancient forms ; the second commencing from the revival of the order by George I., May 18, 1725 ; and the third on its re-organization and enlargement by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Jan. 2, 1815, in the reign of George III. In the first period, it was only customary to make knights of the Bath at the coronation of sovereigns, or their queen-consort, on the creation of the Prince of Wales, or the Duke of York. There was a creation of knights on the marriage of the Duke of York, 1477 ; and again, 1501, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Queen Mary and Elizabeth made by deputy 30 knights ; King James appointed 62 ; Charles I., 59 ; and Charles II., 68. Her present Majesty enlarged the order, and divided it into three classes, and directed the order to consist of the sovereign, and a great master, and 952 companions. The number was again enlarged to 985 ; 75 members of the first class, to be designated Knights Grand Cross ; 160 of the second class, styled Knights Commanders ; and 750 of the third class, designated Companions of the order, Jan. 31, 1859. The first notice of any insignia or badge being worn was in 1614. The banner of Sir Thomas Cochrane (commonly called Lord Cochrane) kicked out of Henry VIII.'s chapel, Westminster, by the king-at-arms, Aug. 12, 1814.

BATHS and Wash-houses for the poor, established under an act of the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 26, 1846 ; amended, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61, and c. 34, s. 136, 1847 ; Turkish baths introduced into England, 1860.

BATHURST, Mr, the English Envoy at Vienna, murdered near Perleberg, 1810.

BATHURST, N. S. Wales, colony founded, 1815 ; gold first discovered at *Ophir*, 1851 ; the diggings became very popular, 1852 ; licenses issued to diggers by the government.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana. During the Civil War, the town was captured by the Federals, May 7, 1862 ; the Confederates under Gen. Breckenridge defeated, Aug. 5 ; evacuated, Aug. 6.

BATTERING-RAM, invented B.C. 441 ; used by Dionysius at the sieges of Rhegium and Moitya, B.C. 370, 388 ; by Polycrates at the siege of Rhodes, B.C. 303 ; Hannibal used them at the siege of Saguntum, B.C. 219 ; used by the Romans at the siege of Jerusalem.

BATTERSEA BRIDGE, built, 1770 ; suspension bridge opened, March 28, 1858.

BATTERSEA CHURCH, rebuilt, 1776, and opened Nov. 17, 1777.

BATTERSEA FIELDS, the duel between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea was fought here, March 21, 1829.

BATTERSEA HOUSE, formerly the residence of Lord Bolingbroke, pulled down, 1775.

BATTERSEA PARK, established by Act of Parliament, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38, Aug. 2, 1846,—the names of the occupiers of the land are given ; powers enlarged by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, Sept. 4, 1848 ; again in 1851 and 1853 ; opened, 1858.

BATTLE ABBEY, founded by William I., on the spot where the battle of Hastings was fought, Oct. 14, 1066.

BATTLE BRIDGE, so called to commemorate the battle between the Romans, under Suetonius Paulinus, and the Britons, under Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, A.D. 61 ; a fort constructed for the defence of the metropolis against Charles I., 1643.

BATTLE BRIDGE, Southwark, fire at, destroying £50,000 of property, Aug. 12, 1749.

BATTLEFIELD, battle of, near Shrewsbury, between Henry IV. and Hotspur. 24,000 troops engaged in this battle ; the shock was most terrific ; Percy being slain, the loss on both sides was very severe, July 23, 1403.

BATTLE ROLL, a list of the chiefs of the Norman army of William I., 1066 ; the number is 629.

BATTLES, losses in. The *Military Gazette* of Vienna makes the following comparisons of the forces engaged in the battle of Solferino and in former great battles :—‘ At the late battle there were more than 300,000 soldiers in the field, and the losses must have amounted to at least from 30,000 to 37,000. At the battle of Leipsic, which lasted for three days, the 330,000 allies had against them 260,000 French ; the latter lost 30,000 prisoners and 45,000 killed and wounded, and the former 48,000 killed and wounded. After Leipsic, the most sanguinary battle was that of Moscow, Sept. 7, 1812. The Russians had 130,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon, the French 134,000 men and 587 cannon ; the former lost 58,000 and the latter 50,000 ; the losses were, therefore, 40 per cent. At Bautzen, on May 21, 1813, there were 110,000 Russians and Prussians opposed to 150,000 French ; the latter lost 20,000 men and the allies 15,000, and not a single cannon. At Wagram, on July 5-6, 1809, we had 137,000 men, and Napoleon 170,000 ; we lost 20,000 men and the enemy 22,000. At Esling we were 75,000 against 85,000 ; we had 20,000 killed and wounded, the enemy 13,000 killed ; but he left in our hands 3000 prisoners, and was obliged to send 30,000 to Vienna to have their wounds attended to, so that out of the 160,000 men engaged about one-half were put *hors de combat*. At Austerlitz there were 70,000 French, as many Russians, and 13,000 Austrians ; the losses were 21,000 Russians, with 160 pieces of cannon, 5800 Austrians, and 10,000 French. At Jena there were 142,000 French against 150,000 Prussians. At Waterloo there were 170,000 men, of whom 70,000 were French, who lost 25,000 men and 250 cannon, whilst the allies lost 31,000 men. On an average the losses in all these battles amounted to from 20 to 25 per cent., whilst in the late battle they did not exceed 15 per cent.’

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL BATTLES—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Abancay, July 12, 1537 | Antoine, July 2, 1652 |
| Aboukir, July 25, 1798 | Arbela, Oct. 1, B.C. 331 |
| Abeufera, Jan. 4, 1812 | Arcis sur Aube, March 20, 1814 |
| Achalzie, Aug. 24, 1828 | Arcole, Nov. 14—17, 1796 |
| Acs, July 2, 1849 | Argentaria, 373 |
| Adrianople, first, July 3, 323 ; second,
Aug. 9, 378 ; third, Aug. 20, 1829 | Arguam, Nov. 29, 1803 |
| Aghrim, July 12, 1691 | Arklow, June 10, 1798 |
| Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415 | Arques, Sept. 13—28, 1589 |
| Agnadel, May 14, 1509 | Ashdown, 1016 |
| Aiznadin, July 30, 634 | Aspern, May 22—23, 1809 |
| Albans, St, first, May 23, 1455 | Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803 |
| „ „ second, Feb. 17, 1461 | Atherton Moor, June 30, 1643 |
| Albuera, May 16, 1811 | Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806 |
| Alford, July 2, 1645 | Augsburg, Aug. 29, 1795 |
| Aliwal, Jan. 28, 1846 | Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805 |
| Aller Moor, 1645 | Ayachucho, Dec. 9, 1824 |
| Alma, Sept. 20, 1854 | Aylesford, 455 |
| Almanza, April 25, 1707 | Balaklava, Oct. 26, 1854 |
| Almenara, July 28, 1710 | Bannockburn, June 25, 1314 |
| Altivia, June 25, 1838 | Barbout, Sept. 28, 1829 |
| Angora, July 28, 1402 | Barrosa, March 6, 1811 |
| Anjou, March 22, 1421 | Battlefield, July 23, 1403 |
| Anneau, Nov. 24, 1587 | Bautzen, May 20—21, 1813 |
| Antietam, Sept. 16, 1862 | Baylen, July 20, 1808 |
| Antioch, June 28, 1098 | Beague. <i>See</i> Anjou |
| | Belgrade, Sept. 4, 1456 |

- Bergen, first, April 13, 1759; second, Sept. 19, 1799; third, Oct. 2, 1799
 Beresina, Nov. 26—28, 1812
 Bethel, Great, May 10, 1861
 Bitonto, May 27, 1734
 Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704
 Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459
 Blumenau, July 22, 1866
 Borodino, Sept. 7, 1812
 Borrisow, Nov. 27, 1812
 Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485
 Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679
 Boxtel, Sept. 17, 1794
 Boyne, July 1, 1690
 Brailow, June 19, 1773
 Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777
 Brechin, 1452
 Brentford, Nov. 12, 1642
 Breslau, Nov. 22, 1757
 Briars Creek, March, 1779; second time, May 3, 1779
 Brienne, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814
 Bruanburg, 938
 Bull's Run, first, July 21, 1861; second, Aug. 28 and 29, 1862
 Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775
 Burlington Heights, June 6, 1813
 Busaco, Sept. 27, 1810
 Camden, first, Aug. 16, 1780, second, April 25, 1781
 Cannæ, Aug. 2, B.C. 216
 Cassano, first, Aug. 16, 1705; second, April 27-29, 1799
 Castella, April 13, 1813
 Castelnovo, Nov. 21, 1796
 Castillon, July 7, 1453
 Castlebar, Aug. 2, 1798
 Cateau, March 28, 1794
 Cawnpore, first, July 16, 1857; second, Nov. 27; third, Dec. 5.
 Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862
 Chæroneæ, Aug. 7, B.C. 338
 Chalgrave, June 18, 1643
 Chancellorsville, first, May 1-3, 1863; second, May 5 and 6, 1864
 Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863
 Chichominy, June 25—July 1, 1862
 Chicamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863
 Chillianwallah, Jan. 13, 1849
 Chippewa, first, July 5, 1814; second, July 25, 1814
 Citate, Jan. 6, 1854
 Clifton Moor, Dec. 18, 1745
 Clontarf, 1039
 Coal Harbour, June 1, 1864
 Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862
 Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809
 Cozitate, Jan. 6, 1854
 Craon, March 7, 1814
 Crecy, Aug. 26, 1346
 Cropedy Bridge, June 29, 1644
 Culloden, April 16, 1746
 Cunnersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759
 Custozza, June 24, 1866
 Czaslau, May 17, 1742
 Danewirke, April 23, 1848
 Denis, St, Nov. 10, 1567
 Dennewitz, Sept. 6, 1813
 Dettingen, June 27, 1743
 Devizes, July 13, 1643
 Donington, March 21, 1645
 Douro, May 12, 1809
 Dresden, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813
 Druex, Dec. 19, 1562
 Dunbar, first, April 27, 1296; second, Sept. 3, 1650
 Dungan Hill, July 10, 1647
 Dunes, June 14, 1658
 Eckmuhl, April 22, 1809
 Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642
 Elchingen, Oct. 14, 1805
 Enghien, Aug. 3, 1692
 Espierres, May 22, 1794
 Essling, May 21 and 22, 1809
 Eutan, Sept. 8, 1781
 Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265
 Eylau, Feb. 8, 1807
 Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862
 Falkirk, first, July 22, 1298; second, Jan. 17, 1746
 Famars, May 23, 1793
 Ferozeshah, Dec. 21, 1845
 Fleurus, first, June 30, 1690; second, June 26, 1794
 Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513
 Fontenoy, May 11, 1745
 Fornovo, July 6, 1495
 Fortenay, June 25, 841
 Fredericksburg, first, Dec. 13, 1862; second, May 3 and 4, 1863
 Friedland, June 14, 1807
 Fuentes d' Onoro, May 3 and 5, 1811
 Gaugamela, Oct., B.C. 331
 Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777
 Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863
 Gitschin, June 29, 1866
 Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849
 Gorey, Jan. 4, 1798
 Grandella, Feb. 27, 1266
 Granson, March 2, 1476

- Grochow, Feb. 20, 1831
 Guinegate, Aug. 16, 1513
 Halidon Hill, July 13, 1333
 Hanau, Oct. 30, 1813
 Harlaw, July 24, 1411
 Hasbain, Sept. 23, 1408
 Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066
 Herrera, Aug. 24, 1837
 Hexham, May 15, 1464
 Hohenlinden, Dec. 2, 1800
 Homildon, Sept. 14, 1462
 Idstedt, July 25, 1850
 Ingour, Nov. 6, 1855
 Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854
 Ipsus, B.C. 301
 Ivry, March 14, 1590
 Janvilliers, Feb. 14, 1814
 Jarnac, March 13, 1569
 Jemmappes, Nov. 6, 1792
 Jena, Oct. 14, 1806
 Kalitsch, Feb. 13, 1813
 Katzbach, Aug. 26, 1813
 Khart, July 19, 1829
 Killiecrankie, July 17, 1689
 Kilsyth, Aug. 15, 1645
 Kissingen, July 10, 1866
 Koniah, Dec. 21, 1821
 Königgratz, July 3, 1866
 Krasnoi, Nov. 17, 1812
 Kunnersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759
 Kurekdere, Aug. 6, 1854
 Laffeldt, July 2, 1747
 La Hogue, May 19, 1692
 Landen, July 29, 1693
 Langside, May 13, 1568
 Laon, March 9, 1814
 Lansdown, July 5, 1643
 Leipsic, Oct. 16—18, 1813
 Lens, Aug. 20, 1648
 Langensalza, June 27, 1866
 Leuctra, B.C. 371
 Leuthen, Dec. 5, 1757
 Lewes, May 13, 1264
 Lexington, April 19, 1775
 Liebenau, June 25, 1866
 Ligny, June 16, 1815
 Lincelles, Aug. 18, 1793
 Lincoln, first, Feb. 2, 1121 ; second,
 1217
 Linlithgow Bridge, 1525
 Lioppe, May 16, 1860
 Lipstadt, Nov. 6, 1632
 Lodi, May 10, 1796
 Lutterberg, Oct. 7, 1758
 Lutzen, first, Nov. 6, 1632 ; second,
 May 2, 1813
 Magenta, June 4, 1859
 Magnano, April 5, 1799
 Maharagpore, Dec. 29, 1843
 Maida, July 6, 1806
 Malavelly, March 27, 1799
 Maleguano, first, Sept. 13-14, 1515 ;
 second, Feb. 23, 1525 ; third,
 June 8, 1859.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709
 Mantinea, first, B.C. June, 418 ;
 second, 362 ; third, 207
 Marathon, B.C. Sept. 28, 490
 Marengo, June 14, 1800
 Margus, first, 285 ; second, 505
 Marignano, Sept. 13, 1515
 Marston Moor, July 2, 1644
 Matamoras, May 8, 1846
 Meanee, Feb. 17, 1843
 Melazzo, June 20, 1860
 Millesimo, April 13, 1796
 Milliduse, July 2, 1829
 Mincio, first, May 29, 1796 ; second,
 Feb. 8, 1814
 Minden, Aug. 1, 1759
 Mockern, first, April 13, 1813 ;
 second, Oct. 16, 1813
 Moeskirch, May 3, 1800
 Mohatz, first, Aug. 10, 1526 ; second,
 1687
 Mohilow, July 23, 1812
 Molwitz, April 10, 1741
 Montebello, first, June 9, 1800 ;
 second, May 21, 1859
 Montenotte, April 12, 1796
 Montereau, Feb. 18, 1814
 Moodkee, Dec. 18, 1845
 Mooltan, Nov. 7, 1848
 Morat, April 2, 1476
 Morgarten, Nov. 15, 1315
 Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1461
 Moskwa, Sept. 7, 1812
 Mount Tabor, April 16, 1799
 Münchengrätz, June 28, 1866
 Muret, Sept. 12, 1213
 Murfreesborough, first, Dec. 31,
 1862 ; second, Jan. 2, 1863
 Naas, May 24, 1798
 Nachod, June 26, 1866
 Najfara, April 3, 1367
 Nantwich, Jan. 25, 1644
 Narva, Nov. 30, 1700
 Naseby, June 14, 1645

- Neerwinden, March 18, 1793
 Neubrunn, June 25, 1866
 Nevill's Cross, Oct. 12, 1346
 Newburn, Aug. 27, 1640
 Newbury, first, Sept. 20, 1643;
 second, Oct. 27, 1644
 Newton, Aug. 1, 1689
 Nisbet, May 7, 1402
 Nive, Dec. 9—13, 1813
 Niville, Nov. 10, 1813
 Nordlingen, first, Aug., 1634; second,
 Aug. 7, 1645
 Northallerton, Aug. 22, 1138
 Northampton, July 10, 1460
 Novara, March 23, 1849
 Novi, first, Aug. 16, 1799; second,
 Jan. 8, 1800
 Obidos, Aug. 17, 1808
 Oltenitz, Nov. 4, 1853
 Orthez, Feb. 27, 1814
 Ostroleuka, May 26, 1831
 Otterbourne, Aug. 15, 1388
 Oudenarde, July 11, 1708
 Oulart, May 27, 1798
 Ourique, July 25, 1139
 Palestro, May 31, 1859
 Parma, June 29, 1734
 Patiai, June 18, 1429
 Pavia, Sept. 24, 1525
 Pfaffendorf, Aug. 15, 1760
 Pharsalus, June 6, B.C. 48
 Piacenza, June 16, 1746
 Pinkie, Sept. 10, 1547
 Pirmaseus, Sept. 14, 1793
 Plassey, June 23, 1757
 Podoll, June 26-27, 1866
 Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356
 Polotzk, July 30-31, 1812
 Porto Novo, July 1, 1781
 Prague, first, May 5, 1757; second,
 Oct. 10, 1794; third, Feb. 24-25,
 1831; fourth, March 31, 1831
 Preston, Nov. 12, 1715
 Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745
 Pultowa, July 8, 1709
 Pultusk, Dec. 26, 1806
 Pyramids, July 21, 1798
 Pyrenees, July 28, 1813
 Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815
 Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557
 Ramillies, May 23, 1706
 Rathmines, Aug. 2, 1649
 Raucoux, Oct. 11, 1746
 Ravenna, April 11, 1512
 Redhina, March 12, 1812
 Rheinfeld, March 3, 1638
 Rio Seco, July 13, 1808
 Rivoli, Jan. 14, 1797
 Rocroi, May 19, 1643
 Roliça, Aug. 9, 1808
 Rosbach, first, Nov. 17, 1352;
 second, Nov. 5, 1757
 Rosebecque, Nov. 28, 1382
 Ross, June 4, 1798
 Roveredo, Sept. 4, 1796
 Ruremonde, Oct. 5, 1794
 Ruti, March 7, 1821
 Sadowa, July 3, 1866
 Saguntum, Oct. 25, 1811
 Saintes, July 22, 1242
 Salamanca, July 22, 1812
 Sampach, July 9, 1386
 Santa Lucia, May 6, 1848
 Saragossa, Aug. 9, 1710
 Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777
 Secessionville, June 16, 1862
 Sedgmoor, July 6, 1685
 Seidlitz, April 10, 1831
 Selby, April 11, 1644
 Semincas, 938
 Seneffe, Aug. 11, 1674
 Seringapatam, first, May 15, 1791;
 second, Feb. 6, 1792
 Sheriffmuir, Nov. 13, 1715
 Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403
 Skalitz, June 28, 1866
 Smolensko, Aug. 17, 1812
 Smoliantzy, Nov. 14, 1812
 Sobraon, Feb. 10, 1846
 Solferino, June 24, 1859
 Solway Moss, Nov. 25, 1542
 Soor, June 28, 1866
 Soraoren, July 28, 1813
 Spurs, *see* Guinegate
 St Dizier, Jan. 27, 1814
 St Sebastian, May 5, 1836
 Standard, Aug. 22, 1138
 Steinkirk, July 24, 1692
 Stoke, June 16, 1487
 Szegedin, Aug. 4, 1849
 Talavera, July 27-28, 1809
 Tara, May 26, 1798
 Tarbes, March 21, 1814
 Tchernaya, Aug. 16, 1855
 Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471
 Thabor, April, 1799
 Tinchebrai, Sept. 27, 1106
 Toplitz, Aug. 30, 1813
 Torgau, Nov. 11, 1760
 Toulouse, April 10, 1814

Tournay, May 8, 1793
 Tours, Oct. 10, 732
 Towton, March 29, 1461
 Trebbia, June 20, 1799
 Truellas, Sept. 22, 1793
 Tudela, Sept. 22, 1808
 Ucles, Jan. 13, 1809
 Valeggio, July 25, 1848
 Valteline, Aug. 19, 1832
 Valtezza, May 27, 1821
 Vauchamps, Feb. 13, 1814
 Villa Franca, April 10, 1812
 Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808
 Vittoria, June 21, 1813
 Voltorno, Oct. 1, 1860
 Wagram, July 6, 1809
 Waitzen, July 16, 1849
 Wakefield, Dec. 30, 1460

Waterloo, June 18, 1815
 Wavre, June 18, 1815
 Wawz, March 31, 1831
 White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862
 White Oaks, June 26, 1862
 White Plains, Nov. 30, 1796
 Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864
 Wilna, June 18, 1831
 Williamsburg, May 11, 1862
 Witepsk, Nov. 14, 1812
 Würzburg, Sept. 3, 1796
 Würzchen, May 20, 1813
 Ximera, Sept. 10, 1811
 Zelichow, April 6, 1831
 Zeuta, 1697
 Zorndorf, Aug. 25 and 26, 1758
 Zullichan, June 4, 1799
 Zurich, Sept. 24, 1799

BATTLES, NAVAL :—

Acre, Nov. 2, 1840
 Aix Roads, April 11, 12, 1809
 Algesiras Bay, July, 1801
 Algiers bombarded, Aug. 27, 1816
 Armada, July 21—28, 1588
 Beachy Head, June 30, 1690
 Bellair, Aug. 30, 1814
 Brest, Oct. 14, 1747
 Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797
 Copenhagen, first, April 2, 1801 ;
 second, Sept. 5, 1807
 Dogger Bank, Aug. 5, 1781
 Dominica, April 12, 1782
 Dover, off, May 19, 1652 ; June 2,
 3, 1653
 Finisterre, Cape of, May 3, 1747
 Guadaloupe, April 12, 1782
 Hampton Roads, March 8, 9, 1862
 Hango, July 27, 1714
 Howe's victory, June 1, 1794
 Lagos, Aug. 18, 1759
 La Hogue, Feb. 18, 1652 ; May 23,
 1692

Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571
 Lissa, July 20, 1866
 Malaga, Aug. 13, 1704
 Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827
 Negapatam, July 3, 1782
 Nile, Aug. 1, 1798
 Passaro, Aug. 11, 1718
 Portland, off, Feb. 18—20, 1653
 Salamis, B.C. 480
 Samos, Aug. 17, 1824
 Sebastopol, bombardment of, Oct.
 17, 1854
 Sinope, Nov. 30, 1853
 Sluys, June 24, 1340
 Solebay, May 28, 1672
 Soor, June 28, 1866
 St Vincent, Cape of, June 16, 1693
 „ „ second, Jan. 16, 1780
 „ „ third, Feb. 14, 1797
 Tchesmé, July 7—9, 1770
 Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805
 Trautenau, June 27, 1866
 Ushant, July 27, 1778

BAVARIA, Germany, formed part of Rhaetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum of the Romans ; the Margrave raised to the title of Duke, 920 ; made an Electorate, 1620 ; driven from his kingdom, 1704 ; reinstated, Jan. 25, 1714 ; Maximilian Joseph made the first king by Napoleon I., Dec. 26, 1805 ; Louis Charles succeeded to the throne, 1825 ; abdicated, March 21, 1848 ; Maximilian II. succeeded his father, received the Tyrol and Voralberg from Austria, 1806 ; joined the allies against France, Oct. 17, 1813 ; the constitution granted, May 25, 1818. A court of honour was established by the state of, to prevent duelling, April 14, 1819 ; modified in 1848-9. Maximilian II. king of, died and succeeded by Ludwig II., March 10, 1864.

BAUTZEN, battle between Napoleon I. and the Allies, the latter defeated with great loss, May 20-21, 1813.

BAY ISLANDS. The island of Ruatan and certain other islands on the coast of Central America formed into a colony, under the name of 'Bay Islands,' to be administered by the Governor of Jamaica. The warrant was issued on March 20, 1852, and the right of revoking it is reserved to the Crown. The islands are those of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilia, Helene, Barbaret, and Moxat, ceded to Honduras by treaty, 1860.

BAY WINDOWS, invented about a century before the Tudor age. In a MS. at the Herald's College relating to an entertainment given at Richmond by Henry VII., the following passage occurs, and may be taken as descriptive of one of the purposes to which it was applied: 'Agaynst that his grace had supped, the hall was dressed and goodlie to be seene, and a rich cupboard sett thereup in a baye window of ix or x stages and haunces of hight, furnisshed and fulfilled with plate of gold, silver, and regilte.' Carved wainscoting in panels, generally of oak, lined the lower part of the halls with greater unity of design and execution than heretofore; and it now found its way into parlours and presence-chambers with every variety of ciphers, cognizances, chimeras, and mottoes, which in the castles of France, about the age of Francis I., were called *Boisseries*. Of these some curious specimens still remain in the hall and chambers of the dilapidated mansion of the Lords de la Warre, at Halmacre, in Suffolk.

BAYAZID, Armenia. The Turks defeated by the Russians, losing 2000 men, July 20, 1824.

BAYEUX, France, destroyed by Henry I., 1105. Tapestry, a roll of linen measuring 19 inches in breadth and 211 feet in length, said to have been worked by Queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, in which is depicted the Norman Invasion, 1066; discovered in the cathedral, 1767; published by the Society of Antiquaries by Stothard in the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' 1819.

BAYLEN, battle. The French army under Marshal Dumont, defeated by the Spaniards, the French surrendering, July 20, 1808.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE built, 1111; used as a Royal Palace by Henry VII.; Charles II. supped here, June 19, 1660; destroyed in the great fire.

BAYONETS reputed to have been invented at Bayonne, in France; first recorded use of, in 1647; introduced into the English army, 1672; ringed bayonet, 1689; first used in the battle of Margsaglia by the French, 1693; socket bayonet, 1703.

BAYONNE, France, in possession of the English, 1155; it was here that the plot to massacre the Huguenots was planned; continued in the charge of the English to 1453; chapel of the new castle blown up, 100 persons killed, July 10, 1793; Joseph, the brother of Napoleon I., acknowledged by the Cortes as the king of Spain, May 25, 1808.

BAYREUTH, Germany. The Margravite abdicated in favour of Prussia, 1791; treaty between France and Prussia conferred it upon the former country, Dec. 15, 1805; ceded to Bohemia, 1860.

BAZAARS. One opened in Soho-square, by a man of the name of Trotter, 1806; the Queen's, in Oxford-street, burned down, May 28, 1829; St James's, built by Crockford, 1832; the Pantheon, built by Sydney Smirke, 1834; London 'Crystal Palace,' Oxford-street, opened, 1858.

BEACHY HEAD, naval engagement off, between the English and French; the former suffered greatly from the fire of the latter, June 30, 1690. The English lost two ships and 400 men; the Dutch, their allies, two ships and 500 men, besides several ships sunk.

- BEACON NEWSPAPER, printer of, Edinburgh, tried for libel, and fined £500, Dec. 9, 1822.
- BEADS, in general use among the Roman Catholics, 1213.
- BEAGUE, battle, commonly called the battle of Anjou, between the French and English, the latter defeated, April 3, 1421.
- BEAM AND SCALES. A public beam set up in London, under a weigh-master, 3 Edw. II., 1309.
- BEAN, John William, aged 17, presented a pistol at Her Majesty Victoria, July 3, 1842; sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, Aug. 29.
- BEAR, the order of, instituted by Frederick II., king of Sicily, in honour of St Ursus, 1213.
- BEAR-BAITING, a popular game of the ancient citizens of London; it is noticed by Fitzstephen, and Stow. Robert Laneham, in his account of the festivities at Kenilworth Castle, gives a description of the combat between the bear and dog, July 14, 1575. Erasmus, in the reign of Henry VIII., speaks of the trained bears censured by Edward III. Prohibited from exhibition, 1835.
- BEARDS, worn by the nations of antiquity; the clergy ordered to shave their beards, 1146; not fashionable in England until after the Conquest, 1250. By an order of the Court of Aldermen, July 10, 1543, it was decreed that no citizen or inhabitant of the city, wearing a *beard*, should have the custody of any orphan of the city, or become surety, or be admitted to the freedom of the said city so long as he shall wear any such *beard*.
- BEATALL, Edward, steward to the corporation of the Shrewsbury poor, with his clerk, transported for 14 years, for embezzling nearly £3000 of the funds, 1824.
- BEATON, Cardinal, murdered at the castle of St Andrews, May 28, 1546.
- BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, Derbyshire, built, 1183.
- BEAULIEU ABBEY, Hants, founded by King John, 1204. Margaret of Anjou was sheltered here after the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471; Richard of York, also, Sept. 21, 1497.
- BEAUMONT, M., and M. Manuel, fought a duel in Paris, and the latter killed, April 11, 1821.
- BEAUVAIS, France, attacked by the English forces, June 7, 1433; siege of, under Charles the Bold, when the women, under Jeanne de la Hachette, heroically distinguished themselves, July 10, 1472.
- BECCLES, Suffolk, partly burned down, Nov. 29, 1586.
- BECKET, or Thomas à Becket, killed at the altar in Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. His bones were enshrined in gold by the Romish devotees in 1220, but were taken up and burned in 1539. This haughty prelate was born, 1119; became chancellor to Henry II., 1157; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; was impeached, 1164; retired to France, but returned, and was reconciled to Henry, June 2, 1170.
- BECKFORD, Alderman died, June 21, 1770, in which year a monument was placed to his memory in the Guildhall, London, in remembrance of his undaunted conduct in defence of the rights of the subject, and particularly for his memorable speech to George III. on presenting a petition from London, May 23, 1770.
- BEDFORD, England, or the fortress of the Ford. A battle was fought here, between the Britons and Saxons, 572; the Danes attacked the town, but were defeated, 911; castle built, 929; Stephen besieged the castle, and took it, 1137; besieged by Henry III. for 60 days, the castle demolished; the town made a borough; taken by John, 1216. The celebrated Bunyan preached here, 1671-88;

he is said to have wrote his Pilgrim's Progress in the gaol of this town. School founded, Aug. 15, 1552. 60 houses at, destroyed by fire, May 25, 1812.

BEDFORD, statue of Duke of, by Westmacott, set up in Russell-square, Aug. 4, 1809.

BEDFORD AND BUCKINGHAM, Dukes of, fought a duel in Kensington Gardens, May 2, 1822.

BEDLOE'S plot and accusation against France, as a murderer of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, Dec. 23, 1678; died at Bristol, Aug. 20, 1680.

BEE, the order of, instituted by Louis of Bourbon, at Sceaux, in France, June 4, 1703.

BEER. The manufactory of ale or beer is of great antiquity. Herodotus tells us of the Egyptians, owing to a want of wine, drinking a liquor fermented from barley. It was in common use in Germany in the time of Tacitus. The Saxons and Danes were passionately fond of beer; it was early introduced into England, and it is mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. The price of ale regulated, 1272. Porter was first made about 1730, to unite the flavour of ale, beer, and twopenny, which were used before that; and it was called porter because it was drunk by porters principally. The licensing system came in about 1736. Beer was known in Scotland and England as early as 1100; a rich brewer is mentioned in 1414, by Stow, and his gold trappings, 1482 and 1492. A quart of the best beer or ale was sold by statute in the reign of James I. for 1*d.*, and two quarts of small beer for the same money. Before 1552 anybody might sell ale or beer. There is no mode of knowing the amount of gallons or barrels of beer brewed in England. There were 60,000 retailers of beer in England in 1834, when the acts 1 Will. IV. and 4 Will. IV. were passed; and about 1600 public brewers in England, 136 in Scotland, and 263 in Ireland; 28,000 victuallers brewed their own ale. In 1829, there were brewed 5,949,290 barrels of strong, and 1,330,467 of table-beer. In Scotland, 110,952 of strong, and 39,387 of table-beer. The quantity brewed in London varies. In 1823, it was 1,829,940 barrels, of which 71,828 were exported. The malt liquor brewed in private houses is unknown in respect to quantity, and can only be loosely estimated by the total malt consumed, which the revenue returns furnish. London engrosses nearly one-third of the whole brewing business of England. In the year 1760, the largest brewer returned 74,734 barrels; and in 1815, the largest house returned 337,621 barrels; in 1840, 361,321 barrels. The excise on malt established in 1667, 1697. The tax was increased 1760, and new modelled, 1766. Malt spirits also pay a duty. Important acts for regulating these articles are numerous; one passed, 8 Geo. IV., 1827, and 11 Geo. IV., 1830. Act regulating malsters, 1 Vict., July 12, 1837. Porter was raised 2*d.* per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762, and again, 1801. The different quantities of porter brewed will show the increase and decrease at the times stated, in the returns of 12 principal brewers in London.

Barrels.			Barrels.		
From July 5, 1807, to July 5, 1808.			From July 5, 1811, to July 5, 1812.		
Meux & Co.	..	190,160	Barclay & Co.	..	270,259
Barclay & Perkins	..	184,196	Meux, Reid, & Co.	..	188,078
Brown & Parry	..	131,647	Hanbury & Co.	..	160,164
Hanbury & Co.	..	117,574	Whitbread & Co.	..	122,446
Whitbread & Co.	..	111,485	Calvert & Co.	..	108,212
Coombe & Co.	..	70,561	H. Meux & Co.	..	102,493
Goodwyn & Co.	..	70,232	Coombe & Co.	..	100,824
F. Calvert & Co.	..	68,924	Goodwyn & Co.	..	81,022
Elliot & Co.	..	48,669	Elliot & Co.	..	58,035
Biley & Co.	..	38,030	Cocks & Campbell (Golden		
P. Calvert & Co.	..	38,002	Lane)	..	51,274
Taylor & Co.	..	32,800	Taylor	..	51,220
			Clowes & Co.	..	34,010

	Barrels.
From July 5, 1815, to July 5, 1816.	
Barclay & Perkins ..	330,200
Meux, Reid, & Co. ..	189,020
Truman, Hanbury, & Co. ..	185,041
Whitbread & Co. ..	168,855
Henry Meux & Co. ..	114,277
Coombe, Delafield, & Co. ..	100,655
F. Calvert & Co. ..	85,925
Goodwyn & Co. ..	77,249
Taylor & Co. ..	50,533
Elliot & Co. ..	46,567
Cocks & Campbell ..	36,101
Hollingworth & Co. ..	31,273

Brewed by the 11 principal brewers, from July 5, 1822, to July 5, 1823.	
Barclay & Perkins ..	351,474
Truman, Hanbury, & Co. ..	219,127

	Barrels.
Whitbread & Co. ..	213,841
Meux, Reid, & Co. ..	190,078
Coombe, Delafield, & Co. ..	140,209
F. Calvert & Co. ..	107,858
Henry Meux & Co. ..	103,499
Goodwyn & Co. ..	72,076
Elliot & Co. ..	61,649
Taylor & Co. ..	58,763
Cross & Co. ..	19,501

In seven principal houses, 1840.

Barclay, Perkins, & Co. ..	361,321
Truman, Hanbury, & Co. ..	263,235
Whitbread & Co. ..	218,828
Reid & Co. ..	196,442
Coombe, Delafield, & Co. ..	177,542
Felix, Calvert, & Co. ..	136,387
Sir H. Meux & Co. ..	116,547

The number of brewers in the united kingdom in 1866 was 37,776; the number of licensed victuallers, 95,743; and of persons licensed (in England) to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 44,607; licensed not to be drunk on the premises, 3,063. In the year ending the 1st of October, 1866, 574,872 barrels of beer were exported, of the declared value of £2,055,479, a smaller quantity than in the previous year. Our chief customers are Australia, which took 150,364 barrels, and India, which took 201,674, the latter quantity considerably less than in the year before. A porter cask, belonging to Whitbread & Co., 65 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, with 56 hoops, weighing from one to three tons each, contains 20,000 barrels; and cost four years' making. At the brewery of Meux & Co. two large vats suddenly burst, Oct. 17, 1814, and between 8000 and 9000 barrels were lost. The brewing business is engrossed by a few firms of gigantic capital, that expend large sums in purchasing public-houses, and exercise the despotic influence of great capital too often to the disadvantage of the community at large. The hops used by the brewers of London are of home growth. Parliament was at first petitioned against their growth as a deleterious weed, 1428. First used in malt liquors, 1525—as a bitter narcotic. The average quantity grown for 22 years, from 1785 to 1803, was 22,538,000 lbs. weight. Duty of those of Kent and Sussex in 1792 was £170,000; in 1793, £162,112 9s. 5d.; in 1795, £82,323 19s. 4d.; in 1799, £77,279 5s. 4d. In 1831, the number of acres planted was 47,129. The produce in pounds weight that year, 36,496,681. In 1852, the total old duty was £244,824 2s. 5d.

BEEF-STEAK CLUB, according to Ward, established, 1709; its first president was Estcourt.

BEES, ST, Cumberland. A monastery founded here by Bega, a holy woman from Ireland. This building being destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt by William de Meshines, temp. Henry I.; granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner, at the dissolution of monasteries, 7 Edward VI., 1553; a free-school founded by Abp Grindall, 1587; present college established, 1817.

BEES (ST) HEAD Lighthouse, a mother and her five children found suffocated in, Jan. 19, 1822.

BEETROOT Sugar, the idea suggested by Olivier de Serres, 1605. Sugar produced from the white sort by Margraf, 1781; sugar produced from it by M. Achard, March, 1800; the French chemists, at the instance of Bonaparte, extracted sugar from this plant to a large extent, for the supply of France, 1811; refined sugars prohibited in France, Nov. 22, 1814; made in England, 1826.

BEGGARS. Many enactments have been passed in reference to,—the earliest, 12 Richard II. c. 7, 1388; all able-bodied beggars to be compelled to work or to be punished in the reign of Henry VII. Licence was given to impotent persons to beg in certain districts, 22 Henry VII. c. 12; also vagabonds to be punished for begging, 1531. Poor people to be kept in their own shires and cities, 27 Henry VIII. c. 20, 1536. William Stevenson, a professional beggar, died at Kilmarnock, July 17, 1817, leaving upwards of £900. The act relating to, consolidated by 3 Geo. IV. c. 40, June 24, 1822. The Vagrant act, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, passed, June 21, 1824; amended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 38, June 27, 1838.

BEGUINES Nuns, established at Nivelles, 1207; the council of Vienna abolished a branch of the order in 1311, for some erroneous point of doctrine.

BEHEADING of nobles, first introduced into England by William I., as a less ignominious mode of punishment, 1074.

BEHRING'S STRAITS, discovered and explored by a German navigator named Behring, in the Russian service, and found to be 39 miles asunder, 1074. Captain Cook also explored the same straits, 1788.

BELFAST, Ireland. First noted, 1315, when Bruce destroyed the castle. James I. granted a charter to the city, and erected it into a corporation, 1613; the long bridge of 2000 feet commenced, 1682; William III. resided at, several days, 1690; the first editions of the Bible printed in Ireland, published here, 1704; the castle burned, April 4, 1708; the bank built, 1787; mechanics' institute established, 1825; the merchants here, the only commercial men in Ireland who use their own vessels for their trade. Riots between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, Sept. 6, 1857; another even more serious, Aug. 8—10, 1864; renewed, Aug. 15—24, 150 persons injured, the military called out. Meeting of the Social Science Congress at, Sept. 18, 1867.

BELGIUM, kingdom of. The southern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by Cæsar, B.C. 47. Under France in 1369; it was ceded to the Emperor of Germany, 1477; annexed to Spain by the Emperor Charles V., 1556; revolt of, under the tyranny of Spain, 1579; fell again to Spain, 1648; seven provinces ceded to Germany, 1714; three to France, 1748; war in 1743; treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, restoring peace, 1748; Austrians expelled but restored, 1789; confederation united for political purposes, 1790; conquered by the French under Gen. Dumourier, 1792; annexed to France, Sept. 30, 1795; threw off the French yoke, 1813; placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, July 21, 1814; revolution in, Aug. 25, 1830; a provisional government declared its independence, Oct. 4, 1830. The Belgians took Antwerp and expelled the Dutch; driven into the citadel, thence they cannonaded the town, Oct. 27, 1830. Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers, Dec. 26, 1830; Duke de Nemours elected king, but his father refused his assent, Feb. 3, 1831; Leopold, Prince of Coburg, elected king, July 12, 1831; entered Brussels, July 19, 1831; constituted a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy by Charter, 1831; the King of the Netherlands recommenced hostilities, Aug. 3, 1831; France sent 50,000 soldiers to the assistance of Belgium, but the articles of pacification of the great powers were accepted, Nov. 15, 1831; the Order of Leopold established, July 11, 1832; Leopold married Louise, the eldest daughter of the French king, Aug. 9, 1832; riot at Brussels, April 6, 1834; the king and queen visited England, 1837; treaty made between Holland and Belgium, Feb. 4, 1839; the whole country between Brussels and the French frontier inundated, Aug. 17, 1850; the queen died, Oct. 10, 1850; the Queen of England and Prince Alfred visited, Feb. 12, 1852; treaty of commerce between the two countries, Oct. 27, 1852; the standing army fixed at 100,000 men, June 8, 1853; treaty of commerce with Great Britain, July 23,

1862; visit of Her Majesty Victoria to, Aug. 11, 1863; again, Aug., 1865. The King of the Belgians died, Dec. 9, 1865. Visit of the English Volunteers to, Oct. 10, 1866; return visit of the Belgian Volunteers, July 11—22, 1867. Sovereigns of:—Leopold I. elected by the National Congress, June 4, 1831; ascended the throne, July 21, 1831; died, Dec. 10, 1865. Leopold II. ascended the throne, Dec. 10; took the constitutional oath, Dec. 17, 1865.

BELGRADE, battle, between the Turks and the German forces, Sept. 4, 1456. The town taken by the Turks under Solymán, Aug. 20, 1521; retaken by the Austrians, 1688; recovered by the Turks, 1690; Prince Eugene retook it, 1717; restored to the Turks by treaty, 1739; captured by the Austrians, Oct. 8, 1789; restored two years afterwards; seized by the Servian insurgents, 1806; again restored to the Turks, 1813.

BELLAIR, battle. Sir Peter Parker, captain of the frigate 'Menelaus,' attacked the Americans and defeated them, but the captain was killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE, a Catholic ceremony of papal excommunication. The bell is rung, the book closed, and the candle extinguished, to deprive the censured of the sacraments and services of the Church. Gregory VII. first excommunicated kings. In the case of Henry IV. of Germany, 1077, the royal body was five years above-ground, no one daring to bury it. King John was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. in 1208, all England being under the arrogant interdict for six years. Clement IV. excommunicated the citizens of Dublin in 1206. Pope Alexander, in 1170, put England also under an interdict; and Henry VIII. was placed under one for denying the pope's supremacy, 1535; Elizabeth also, 1588.

BELLE ALLIANCE, 13 miles from Brussels, the meeting of Wellington and Blücher at, after the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

BELLEISLE, France. In the 16th century this island was in the possession of Marshal de Retz, who fortified it; became the property of France, 1718; taken by the English under Commodore Keppel and Gen. Hodgson, June 7, 1761; restored by treaty, Feb. 10, 1763.

BELLINGHAM, John, shot Spencer Percival, the English minister, in the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812.

BELLINGHAM, Northumberland, many houses at, destroyed by fire, Aug., 1750.

BELLMEN, first established in London, by Ald. Draper, Jan., 1556; they proclaimed the hour of the night, ringing three bells and crying, 'Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead.'

BELLOT STRAIT, discovered by Capt. Kennedy, 1851, in the North Sea, and named after a French naval officer who sailed with Capt. Inglefield in search of Sir J. Franklin, and perished here, Aug. 18, 1853. A monument erected to his memory by subscription at Greenwich Hospital, 1855.

BELLS. Known in the East at a very remote date. Ex. xxviii. 33, 34, bells ordered to be worn on the tunic of the high priest, to give notice of his approach. The ringing of a bell at the elevation of the host in the Romish Church is taken from this custom. Bells were also used in the Greek army, and upon the necks of their animals. Polydore Virgil ascribed the use of church bells to Paulinus, bishop of Nola. Used in England in the 6th century. Turketulus, abbot of Croyland Abbey, gave seven bells, or a complete peal, 975; set up, about 980. Kinsy, Abp of York, 1052, gave St John's, Beverley, two bells, and ordered others to be put up in the churches. They were in most of the Saxon churches. The large bell at Nankin, in China, was 12 ft high, 7½ ft in diameter, weighing 50,000 lbs. The largest bells are in Russia; that of the Kremlin weighs 443,772 lbs., cast by order of the Empress Anne, 1653; St Ivan's, at Moscow, 127,836;

that at Erfurth, 28,224 ; St Peter's, at Rome, 18,607 ; Great Tom of Oxford, 17,000 ; great bell of St Paul's, 11,474 ; Tom of Lincoln, 12,000 ; this last was broken, July 27, 1831 ; new bell, 1834. Big Ben, Westminster, the first, 1856 ; the second cast, April 10 ; weighed 15 tons ; placed in the tower, Oct., 1858. Dr Donne Mercer left a sum of money to pay for ringing Bow bells every night at nine o'clock. This custom of bell-ringing seems to be of Saxon origin. Inscriptions on the oldest bells are in the Lombardic and black-letter characters. The custom of baptizing and consecrating bells has existed for some centuries.

BELOOCHISTAN, Asia, made tributary by Nadir Shah, who bestowed it upon Nasi Khan, and made him commander-in-chief ; he died in June, 1795 ; he was succeeded by his son Mahmood Khan. On the advance of the British army through Bolan Pass, the conduct of Merab Khan was so hostile that Gen. Willshire assaulted and took Kelat, Nov. 13, 1839 ; the garrison left by the English was overpowered by the Beloochees, July 27, 1840, but was recovered by the army under Gen. Nott, Nov. 3, 1840 ; Mir Nasir Khan was recognized, 1841.

BELTON, Rutlandshire, riot and fire at, which destroyed 27 houses, May 27, 1776.

BELVOIR CASTLE, a considerable part destroyed by fire, Oct. 28, 1816.

BELZONI, the African traveller, commenced his excavations, 1816 ; opened the great temple of Abousambul, 1817, and the tombs of the kings ; died of dysentery, Dec. 3, 1823.

BENARES, the holy city of Hindustan, a town of great antiquity, originally known by the name of Kasi ; this nation had a line of kings of its own until the Mohammedian invasion, 1193 ; it was afterwards taken by Baber ; it came into the possession of Nawaub, vizier of Oude ; ceded by treaty to the East India Company. Insurrection at, 1781. Mr Cherry and several other Englishmen murdered by Vizier Ali, Jan. 14, 1799. Total number of mosques in 1829 was 333. A Sanscrit college established by the Government, 1792. A powder fleet of 35 boats, containing 330,000 lbs of powder, exploded in the river, killing 420 persons and wounding 1200, May 1, 1850. Mutiny of 37th regiment of infantry and 13th irregular cavalry, June 4, 1857.

BENCOOLEN, settled by the English, 1685 ; a fort erected, 1690 ; Marlborough fort built, 1714 ; the colonists nearly all destroyed by the natives, 1719 ; the colony destroyed by the French, under Count d'Estaing ; secured to the English by treaty, 1763 ; ceded to the king of the Netherlands, March 1, 1825.

BENDER, the city of. An asylum granted by Achmet III. to Charles XII. of Sweden, after his army was defeated at Pultowa, July 8, 1709. The town taken by the Russians, Sept. 28, 1770, and again in 1789 ; ceded to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest, 1812.

BENEDICTINES, a monkish order, founded by St Benedict, who died, 480 ; first introduced into Germany and France by Berno, 910 ; by St Dunstan into England, 944 ; William I. built an abbey of the order, 1066, where the battle of Hastings was fought ; there was also a house of the order at Lewes built by the Earl Warren, 1070. There is at present a nunnery of this order at Hammersmith.

BENEFACCTIONS to the poor and to the various public hospitals in France, given or bequeathed and received by legacy, amounted, between 1814 and 1823, to 27,503,256 francs.

BENEFICES. These sinecures of the Church began about the year 500, as Church corruptions increased, in order to contribute to the luxury of ecclesiastics. They did not come into full use until the 12th century, prior to which the clergy were maintained by the contributions and oblations of the faithful. The first act passed against the disposal of benefices, 25 Edward III., 1351 ; Pope Clement VII. gave

to his nephew, in 1534, all the benefices that became vacant in six months. Boniface IX. sold all the benefices that came into his gift in the most shameful way. The number in England is, according to the return of 1852, 11,728; and the number of glebe houses, 8214; residents, 8077, non-residents, 2952; this is exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest vicars, lay vicars, secondaries, and similar preferments. The number of parishes is 11,077, and the churches and chapels between 12,000 and 13,000. The parishes in Ireland number 1456, but more than 900 glebe houses are attached. The net annual value of non-resident incumbents out of 2960 was only returned by 1297, from £10 to £2180 per annum.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, an exemption of the clergy from the punishment of death for crimes, which was commuted by burning in the hand, Oct. 24, 1513. This privilege was taken away from murderers and great criminals, and utterly abolished, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, June, 1827; and in Ireland in 1828.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES, an act passed for the regulation of, 1795; consolidation of laws relating to, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, July 23, 1855, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 2, 1858.

BENETSHOLM MONASTERY built in Norfolk, 1031.

BENEVENTO, Italy. This town was known to the Romans as Maleventum; they took it, B.C. 274, and made it a colony, B.C. 268; the Carthaginians defeated near, B.C. 214; sacked by the Goths, A.D. 545; formed into a duchy by the Lombard king, 571; the castle built, 1323; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688 and 1703; Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain under the walls, Feb. 28, 1266; taken by the French, 1798; restored to the Papal throne, 1815; Talleyrand made prince of, by Napoleon, 1806.

BENGAL, India, Presidency of, invaded by the Mahomedans, 1206; Togral, having assumed the title of king, was defeated in 1279; subject to the princes of Delhi, 1340; revolted against his authority in the reign of Mohammed; Toghluk engaged in hostilities against Baber, 1528; Shir Khan conquered it, and brought it under the rule of Delhi; the first English trade begun in, 1534; the factory withdrawn, 1656; made a separate agency, 1680; first factory at Calcutta, 1690; another at Cossimbazar, 1700; the Nabob of Bengal took possession of this factory, making the servants of the Company prisoners, and treating them with great cruelty; they afterwards took Calcutta, and a number of persons suffocated in the Black Hole, 1756; recaptured by Clive; grant vesting the revenue of, in the Company, Aug. 12, 1765; made the chief presidency, June 16, 1773; supreme court formed, 1773; Pitt's India bill, Aug. 13, 1784; courts of law for civil causes established, Feb. 11, 1793; Bishopric founded, July 21, 1813.

BENGAL, Indiaman, burned with 20 persons, Jan. 19, 1815.

BENNET FINK, church of, London, destroyed, 1666, and rebuilt, 1673.

BENNET (ST), Paul's Wharf, burnt in the great fire; rebuilt by Wren, 1683.

BENNET (St) Gracechurch-street, rebuilt by Wren, 1685.

BERBICE, South America, first discovered by the Spaniards, 1500; the Dutch settled here, 1626; attacked by the French, 1690 and 1712; the negroes revolted in 1763, destroying a part of the settlement; taken by the English, May 2, 1796; restored by treaty, 1802; retaken, 1803; ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, 1814.

BERGEN, battles fought at, between the allied English and Russian armies, and the French: the former retired, April 13, 1759. The allies, commanded by the Duke of York, were unsuccessful in an attack upon the French, under Gen. Brune, Sept. 19, 1799; in the next battle the allies were successful, Oct. 2, 1799.

BERGEN, Norway, founded, 1070; a commercial treaty made with England, 1217.

The Hanse merchants obtained the privilege of erecting factories here, 1278, superseding the English and Scotch merchants; a law passed to define their privileges, July 25, 1560. A great fishing trade is carried on in this town. A black pestilence, 1348 and 1350, almost depopulated the town; and it has also suffered by fire on several occasions. A great part of the town and 11 churches destroyed in 1488; the town was nearly destroyed in 1702; 1660 families rendered homeless.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, Holland. This sea-port town was first walled in, 1287; made a marquise by Charles V., 1533. It was regularly fortified by the celebrated engineer, Coehorn, 1629. It was unsuccessfully assaulted by the Prince of Parma, 1588, and also by the Marquis of Spinola, 1622. The French, under Lowendahl, besieged and took it, Sept., 1747; restored the next year. The French again obtained possession, 1795. The English, under Sir Thomas Graham, attempted to carry it by storm, but were unsuccessful, March 8, 1814; restored, May, 1814.

BERGHAM ABBEY, Sussex, built, 1160.

BERKELEY CASTLE, begun by Roger, Earl of Berkeley, 17 Hen. I., 1117; finished, 1142; repaired and enlarged in the reign of Henry II. King Edward II. murdered here, Sept. 22, 1327. Cromwell took it, Sept. 21, 1645.—*Rudder's Gloucester*.

BERKHAMSTED, Hertfordshire. A castle built here by the King of Mercia. Wihtaed, king of Kent, held a council at this place, 697. There was a castle built here in the reign of Edward the Confessor; free grammar-school founded, 1530.

BERLIN, Prussia, founded by Albert the Bear, Count of Anhalt, who took the title of Margrave of Brandenburg, 1163; it became of considerable importance under Waldemar of Anhalt, 1315; a pestilence ravaged the city, 1582; greatly improved in the reigns of Frederick William and Frederick the Great; observatory erected, 1711; treaty signed here, July 28, 1742, giving Silesia to Prussia; taken by the Austrian army, Oct. 17, 1757; occupied by them, Oct. 9, 1760; Napoleon took the town after the battle of Jena, Oct. 21, 1806; the celebrated decree relating to commerce issued from here by Napoleon, Nov. 20, 1806; declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12, 1848; the Upper Parliament House destroyed by fire, March 10, 1851.

BERMONDSEY ABBEY built, 1082. Katharine of France, widow of Henry V., died here, Jan. 3, 1437.

BERMUDAS, or Somers' Islands, discovered by the Spaniards while searching for the body of a drowned seaman, named Juan Bermudas, 1522. Sir George Somers shipwrecked on the rocks in his passage to Virginia in 1609; he claimed them for the Virginia Company, who established a colony. A charter of settlement granted by James I., 1615. College erected, 1725. An attempt of the negroes to poison the inhabitants proved unsuccessful, Nov., 1830. Made a Bishopric, 1839. A severe hurricane visited the island, Oct. 31, 1780; another, which destroyed a part of the town, and drove the shipping ashore, July 20, 1813. The yellow fever raged here with fearful violence, 1853.

BERNARD, Mount St, passed by Napoleon before the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800; its loftiest peak is 11,006 feet high.

BERNARD CASTLE, Durham, built, 1270.

BERNE, Switzerland, founded by Duke Berchtold of Zähringen in 1191, and became a refuge for the oppressed. Made an imperial city by the Emperor Frederick, 1218; attacked by the neighbouring States, but defeated them at Laupen, June 21, 1339; joined the Swiss Confederation, 1352. The city destroyed by fire,

1405, but afterwards rebuilt. Made the capital city, 1848. In 1834 a university was founded. The cathedral founded, 1421; finished, 1502. Hospital established, 1718. The House of Correction finished, 1833.

BERRI, Duke of, assassinated at the door of the opera-house in Paris, by Louvel, Feb. 13, 1820.

BERTON, General, insurrection of, in France defeated, Feb. 26, 1822; executed at Poitiers, Sept. 16, 1822.

BERTRAN DE ZARA, an ambassador from Morocco, died in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the public charge, Aug. 17, 1715.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. The Danes, under Hubba, landed at this town upon invading England, 867. It was sold by Eadulf-Cudel, Earl of Northumberland, to Malcolm II. of Scotland, 1020. The town given as hostage by William the Lion in 1176 to Henry II., after the battle of Alnwick, 1174. King John burnt the town, 1291. Edward I. stormed it, 1296. Wallace took the town, but failed to capture the castle. Robert Bruce obtained possession, 1318; he raised and strengthened the walls, and resisted several attacks from Edward II. and III.; he surrendered the town after the battle of Hallidown Hill, July 19, 1333. Ceded to Edward IV.; made a free town by Edward VI., May 10, 1551; taken by Cromwell, 1648, and by Gen. Monk in Oct. the next year.

BESANÇON, France, known to the Romans under the name of Vesentis; held by them in the time of Cæsar, B.C. 56. It has been several times besieged, destroyed, and rebuilt. Taken by Louis XIV., 1660. Palais de Justice built, 1749. The allies made an unsuccessful attack upon it, 1814.

BESSARABIA, the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube. The frontier of, settled by treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, June 19, 1857.

BETHANY, Mount of Olives, about 15 stadia from Jerusalem; it was here that Jesus passed his last days, Mark xi. 1; Luke xix. 29, et seq.

BETHEL, GREAT, battle of. The Federals defeated by the Confederates, May 10, 1861.

BETHLEHEM, Syria. Rachael buried here by Jacob, who erected a pillar to mark the spot, Gen. xxxv. 19, 20; rebuilt by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xi. 6. Jesus (The Saviour) born at this town, Matt. ii. 1. The Church of the Nativity erected, A.D. 325-6; destroyed, 1236; restored by the Crusaders.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, St Mary of Bethlehem, founded by Simon Fitzmary, sheriff, 1247. It is described as an hospital in 1330. Purchased by the City of Henry VIII., 1546, and incorporated by 38 Hen. VIII., Jan. 13, 1547. The old hospital, at Moorfields, erected at a cost of £17,000, by Robert Hooke, 1675; two wings added, 1733; pulled down, 1815. The first stone of the New Bethlehem laid, April, 1812; completed, Aug., 1815, at the cost of £122,572. First stone laid of additional buildings, July 26, 1838.

BETHNAL GREEN, Middlesex, made a parish, April, 1743; Market for the Poor erected by Miss Burdett Coutts at, under 29 & 30 Vict. c. ii, April 30, 1866.

BETTING MEN. A penalty of £5 to be inflicted upon any persons meeting in the streets of the Metropolis for the purposes of betting, by the Street Traffic Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. cxxiv. s. 23, Aug. 20, 1867. To come into operation, Nov. 1, 1867.

BEVERLEY, Yorkshire. St John's church founded, 700; subsequently converted into a monastery; destroyed by the Danes. The standard of St John borne before Athelstan. Kinsy, the Archbishop of York, rebuilt the church, 1060.

Made a borough by Edward I.; confirmed by Elizabeth. Charles I. fixed his head-quarters at this town during the siege of Hull, 1643.

BEYROUT, Syria. A school of jurisprudence, founded here in the 3rd century, long maintained its repute. The town nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 551. The school transferred to Sidon. Taken by Ibrahim Pacha, 1832. Ibrahim defeated by the British, Austrian, and Turkish forces, with the loss of 7000 men and 20 pieces of cannon, Oct. 10, 1840.

BHURTPOOR, Hindustan, a town of considerable strength. Gen. Lake concluded a treaty of friendship, 1803. Five times attacked by the British, under Gen. Lake, unsuccessfully, between Jan. 3 and March 21, 1805, losing a great number of men. It was stormed by Lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826; and the rightful heir placed upon the throne by him, Feb. 4.

BIBLE, translated into the Saxon language between 707 and 930. Wickliffe translated some parts of the Bible, 1375. Tyndale's translation begun, 1526; finished, 1535; published, 1536; revised, 1537-8. Coverdale's version of the whole Bible printed, 1535. Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, printed, 1539. The first authorized edition prepared by Matthew, 1540. The first printed in Roman letters, and divided into verses, called the Geneva Bible, 1557; begun by Archbishop Langton, and completed by Robert Stephens. The Bishops' Bible printed, 1568; King James's edition, 1611. The Septuagint version found, 217. The original translation made from the Hebrew into Greek completed, B.C. 277 or 284; divided into chapters, 1253; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all languages of the Catholic, Feb. 28, 1759. The Douay edition printed, 1582. Permitted to be read by the laity, 1543. The old copies in the hands of the Christian community of both the Old and New Testament, are preserved in the Vatican, written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1587. The next in date is supposed to be the Alexandrian MS. in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriots to Charles I., nearly of the same age. The most ancient copy of the Old Testament existed at Toledo, in Spain, in 1000. The copy of Ben Asnur, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100. The Hebrew Bible of the Jews was divided into chapters by the Rabbi Nathan, about 1450. The Vulgate Latin edition was made by St Jerome, 405; is acknowledged by the Romish Church to be authentic; first printed, 1462. The first part of the Greek Testament printed, 1486. The first Elzevir edition, 1624. The first Hebrew Bible printed, 1486. The polyglot Bible edited by Walton, Bishop of Chester, in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persic, Greek, and Latin, 1657. Of the earlier editions in different languages:—African, 1816; North American, 1685; Arabic, 1700; Bengalee, 1801; Chinese, 1820; Danish, 1550; Dutch, 1560; English, 1534; Flemish, 1548; French, 1498; Gaelic, 1767; German, 1524; modern Greek, 1638; Hungarian, 1589; Irish, 1685; Italian, 1532; Persian, 1815; Polish, 1596; Portuguese, 1748; Russian, 1581; Spanish, 1471; Swedish, 1534; Tartar, 1813; Turkish, 1626; Welch, 1563.

BIBLE HISTORY, ceased 430 years before Christ. In the Old Testament, books 39, chapters 929, verses 23,214, words 592,493, letters 2,728,100; in the New, books 27, chapters 260, verses 7959, words 181,253, letters 838,380; total, books 66, chapters 1189, verses 31,173, words 773,746, letters 3,566,480. The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of 118th psalm; the middle line is the 2nd Book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6855. *Old Testament*: the middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2nd Book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 18th verse; the least verse is the 1st Book of Chronicles, 1st chapter and 1st

verse. *New Testament*: the middle book is the Thessalonians, 2nd; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St John.—The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it. The 19th chapter of the Second Book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike. The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Naval and Military, 1780; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804; Hibernian, 1806; City of London Auxiliary, 1812; London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, 1857; Trinitarian, 1831. A bull from the Pope against, June, 1816. Other societies distributing the Bible not exclusively are numerous: one, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was established in 1698; a Society for the Translation of the Bible established, 1840.

BIBLE SOCIETY in Schleswig and Holstein. The distribution of Bibles in 1834 was 3647. First distributed in France, by the Bishop of Rhodéz, 1718; it was opposed, but second and third editions appeared in 1725, 1731, 1732, and 1735; it began to excite opposition, but all trace of it was lost in 1750.

BIDASOA, Spain. Wellington crossed this river and defeated the French army, Oct. 7, 1813.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS, cakes so named, given away at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sunday, impressed with the figure of two females, who, tradition states, were joined in one at the hips and shoulders, in 1100, lived 34 years in that state, and died within six hours of each other: some state the story to be fabulous.

BIDDLES, JOHN, a noted miser, who died in 1833, and left a million sterling, having supported himself upon 6d. per day.

BIDEFORD, Devon, a town of considerable importance in Saxon times; made a borough by Edward I.; Queen Elizabeth made it a free borough in 1573; Sir Walter Raleigh made it a commercial port; the forts taken by Col. Digby for Charles I. after the battle of Torrington, Sept. 2, 1643. The weaving of silk was introduced 1650. Many French Protestants found refuge here, 1685. The bridge erected in the fourteenth century. Exportation of potatoes from, prevented, May 20, 1816.

BIGAMY, declared a felony, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, June 27, 1828; sentence of penal servitude inflicted, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, Aug. 6, 1861.

BIGGLESWADE, Bedfordshire, nearly destroyed by fire, 1785; shock of an earthquake felt at, March 1, 1791; the waggon from London took fire on the road and was burned with much valuable property, March 30, 1780.

BILBAO, Spain, founded 1356, by Don Diego Lopez de Haro; taken by the French, 1808; by Wellington, June 21, 1813; the Carlists besieged the town, June 10, 1835; again, Oct. 23; relieved by the British and the troops under Espartero, 1836.

BILLIARDS. The game of ground billiards early played in England. The invention of billiards and billiard tables attributed to Henrique Devigne, a French artist, A.D. 1560—74.

BILLING, LITTLE, Priory, Northampton, built, 1076.

BILLINGSGATE, made a market and customs levied in the reign of Ethelred II.; appointed as a fish, corn, and salt market, by Eliz.; made a free market for the sale of fish, 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 24, May 10, 1699; hours fixed for the market to be opened, 1710; burnt down, Jan. 13, 1715; again in 1755 and 1809; afterwards rebuilt. The control and regulation of the market is vested in the

Lord Mayor and commonalty of London, by act of parliament, 9 & 10 Vict. cccxvi., Aug. 3, 1846. The present market built, 1854; cost, £10,340.

BILL OF RIGHTS extorted from Charles I., June 7, 1628; a declaratory bill for the same purpose passed 1 & 2 Will. and Mary, c. 2, Feb., 1689.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, the invention of, has been assigned to the Arabians and Jews of the Middle Ages. Introduced into China, 1236; the first one mentioned in history by Matthew Paris, 1235; order passed by the city of Barcelona, that they should be accepted in 24 hours after presentation, 1394; used among the merchant adventurers at Amsterdam and other places, 1622. The present form is attributable to the goldsmiths of London: declared a legal tender, 1697; regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797, and June, 1801. Stealing or forging made felony, 7 Geo. II. c. 22, 1734; the acceptor must endorse the bill, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 6, July 29, 1856. See John (now Sir) Barnard Byles's work upon,—first edition, 1829; 8th, 1862.

BILLS OF LADING, an act passed to amend the custom relating to, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 11, Aug. 14, 1855.

BILLS OF MORTALITY. Parish registers were first kept in England, 1538; adopted generally in 1592. Graunt's observations upon the Bills of Mortality, 1662. In 1604, the burials in 97 parishes, 16 out-parishes, and in the outer parishes, were 4322; also 896 of plague; 5458 christened. In 1619, 7999 were buried, and 8127 christened. In 1627, 7711 were buried, and 8408 christened. In 1635, 10,651 buried, and 10,034 christened. In 1643, 12,216 buried, and 9410 christened. In 1651, 10,804 were buried, and 6071 christened. In 1659, 14,720 were buried, and only 5690 christened; the plague that year being very fatal. In 1664, 15,488 were buried, and 11,722 christened. Great years of mortality in London were 1592, 1603, 1625, 1636. In 1603 and 1625, eight times more died in London than were born, and a fifth part of all. The plague of 1603 lasted eight years, and that of 1636 no less than 12 years. In 1665 the funerals in the parishes within the walls, were 15,207, of which number 9837 died of the plague. Of the 16 parishes without the walls, 41,351 died, and of the plague, 28,888. In the 12 parishes in the out parts, 28,554 died; of the plague, 21,420. In the five parishes of the city and liberties of Westminster, 12,194 died; of the plague, 8403. The funerals in 1665 were 97,306, and out of this number, 68,596 died of plague, the last time it ever visited the metropolis. The late act of parliament for the registration of deaths, births, and marriages, at last fixed the returns nearer a certainty, prior to which they were very carelessly recorded. In 1780 they were given as 16,634 births, and 20,507 burials; in 1800, 19,176 births, to 23,068 burials; in 1820, 26,158 births, to 19,348 burials; in 1840, at 30,387 births, to 26,774 burials; and in 1850, at 39,973 births, to 36,947 burials. Including the suburbs of London within the registrar-general's district, the number of births for the year ending Jan., 1850, was 72,662; and of deaths, 61,423. The most fatal diseases are those of the respiratory organs. Of 100,000 born in London, 31,671 die under five years old; from five to ten, 3408; 10 to 15, 1381; 15 to 20, 1856; 20 to 30, 5016; 30 to 40, 6816; 40 to 50, 8543; 50 to 60, 11,470; 60 to 70, 13,495; 70 to 80, 11,842; 80 to 90, 4142; above 90, 360; so that nearly one in ten lives to 80. The mortality of some towns is much greater in proportion than that of the metropolis: of these, Liverpool shows the highest rate of mortality. The country is healthier than the towns; and in the Southern counties, a greater number live to the commonly allotted age of man than in the northern, in the hilly than in the flat counties. The pursuits of life too have a considerable effect in the increase or decrease of mortality in particular districts.

BILLS OF SALE. An act passed for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills, void unless registered, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 36, July 10, 1854; amended by

29 & 30 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 10, 1866; to be stamped, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 91, s. 34, Aug. 6, 1861.

BINDON ABBEY, Dorset, built, 1172.

BINGHAM CASTLE, in Ireland, burned, Nov. 11, 1755, damage done to the extent of £50,000.

BINGHAM PRIORY, Norfolk, built, 1206.

BIRCH TREE, black, brought from America, 1736; another variety, the *Betula Pumila*, introduced, 1762.

BIRD, Mr, and his servant, murdered at Greenwich, Feb. 12, 1816.

BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. The town founded in the reign of Henry II. Priory erected, 1189. St Aidan's College built, 1846. The first stone of the docks laid by Mr Laird, Oct. 23, 1844. The docks opened, April 5, 1847. Riot at, among the Irish labourers at a public meeting, Nov. 27, 1850.

BIRKENHEAD, steam vessel, wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope, 450 of the troops lost, Feb. 25, 1852.

BIRMINGHAM, Warwickshire. This was a market town anterior to the Norman Conquest. During the Civil War, the town sided with the Parliamentarians, and supplied them with weapons, 1642. They opposed the entrance of Prince Rupert, but were defeated with considerable loss, 1643. A plague desolated the town in 1665. Population in 1685, 4000. The Roman Catholic church and convent destroyed in the revolution of 1688. The Blue Coat School founded, 1724. Canals introduced in 1767. Coventry canal completed, July 6, 1790. Dr Priestley's library and philosophical instruments, as well as the residences of Messrs Ryland, Russell, Hutton, and others, and the dissenting chapels, destroyed by a mob of rioters at the commemoration dinner of the French revolution, July 14, 1791. Theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 17, 1792. The town first lighted with gas, 1819. Society of Arts established, Feb. 7, 1821. Birmingham coach robbed of £8000, Dec. 12, 1822. Queen's College founded, 1828; incorporated, 1846. Town-hall begun, 1832; opened, Oct., 1834; finished, 1850; cost £52,000. New market opened, 1834. The Grand Junction railway opened, July, 1837. The London and Birmingham railway opened, Sept. 17, 1838. Town incorporated, Oct. Chartist riots at, property to the value of £30,000 destroyed, July 15, 1839. Strike of nail-makers at, April 25, 1842. Gillott made 90 tons of steel pens in 1853. The People's Park, the gift of Lord Adderley, opened, April, 1857. The opening of Calthorpe Park, the gift of Lord Calthorpe, by the Duke of Cambridge, June 1, 1857. Meeting of the Social Science Association at, Oct. 12, 1857. Ashton Park opened by Her Majesty, June 15, 1858. 20 persons killed by an explosion in a percussion-cap manufactory, Sept. 27, 1859. The town council completed the purchase of Ashton Park, Sept. 12, 1864. The Exchange opened, Jan. 2, 1865. Industrial Exhibition opened, Aug. 28. The British Association held their Congress here, Sept. 6. Birmingham Banking Company stopped payment, July 13, 1866. Anti-Popish riots at, June 16, 17, and 18, 1867. Musical Festival held at, Aug. 29.

BIRON, Duke of, sent as ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, discovered engaged in a conspiracy in France, and executed in the Bastille, at Paris, July 31, 1602.

BIRTHS of children taxed in England, 1695 and 1783; the birth of a duke, £30; of a plebeian, 2s. Woman at Königsburg delivered of five children, Sept. 3, 1783. The wife of Neilson, a tailor, of Oxford market, London, delivered of five, Oct., 1800.

BISHAM ABBEY, Bucks, built, 1338.

BISHOP and Williams, tried and found guilty, Dec. 2, for murdering an Italian boy; executed, Dec. 5, 1831.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND, palace rebuilt, 1665.

BISHOPS, the successors of the Apostles, are spoken of by St Paul in his Epistle to the Philippians, and to Timothy, whom he appointed first Bishop of Ephesus ; he also ordained Titus Bishop of Crete, 2 Tim. i. 6, Titus i. 5. By the 10th canon of the Council of Sardis it was ordered that no one should be rashly appointed to that office, A.D. 347. Theanus ordained Bishop of London, having his seat at St Peter's, Cornhill, 179. Sampson ordained Bishop of York, 180 ; Irenæus, of Lyons, 202 ; and Lucius, of Llandaff, 187. Three British Bishops were present at the Synod of Arles, 341 ; and 400 Bishops were present at the council of Ariminum in Italy, 359. The Catholic Church in the *Temp.* of Constantine was administered by 1800 Bishops,—100 in Rome and 800 in the Latin provinces of the Empire. St Augustine consecrated Bishop of the English at Arles, 597. In England during the Saxon times all ecclesiastical dignities were conferred by the king, but in 1106, Hen. I. abrogated this custom in England ; they were elected by the monks or canons. King John established the *Congé d'Elire*, by which leave was given to the dean and chapter to elect. This was confirmed by Magna Charta, 1215 ; and again confirmed by statute, 25 Edw. III. stat. 6, s. 3, 1361. The right of nomination restored to the Crown by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 1533-4. Held their sees during pleasure, 1547 ; seven deprived from being married, 1554 ; their lands taken into the hands of the Crown, and impropriate tithes substituted for them, June 24, 1559 ; refused to take the oath of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth, and imprisoned, 1559 ; expelled Scotland, 1639 ; deprived of the right of voting in parliament and of temporal jurisdiction, Feb. 14, 1641 ; the whole order abolished, Oct. 9, 1646, after ten had protested against the proceedings of parliament, and had been sent to the Tower, Dec. 30, 1641 ; restored by 13 Charles II., 1662 ; seven sent to the Tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, acquitted, June 30, 1688 ; six suspended for not taking the oaths to King William, Feb., 1690 ; deprived, 1690 ; sees of Bristol and Gloucester united, and that of Ripon created, 1836 ; an order in council, Oct., 1838, ordered the sees of Bangor and St Asaph to be united ; rescinded, and a new see created at Manchester, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108, July 23, 1847.

BISHOPS, Colonial, first constituted in 1784, in the person of the Bishop of Connecticut, consecrated by three Scotch nonjuring prelates. The Bishops of New York and Pennsylvania consecrated in London, Feb. 4, 1787 ; of Nova Scotia, Aug. 1, 1787 ; the Bishop of Virginia, 1790. The first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States was Dr Carroll, of Maryland, 1789 ; Canada, 1793. A Bishop of Calcutta appointed, July, 1813 ; and of Madras, and Bombay, 1833. Colonial Bishops and their salaries—

Adelaide	£ 800	Newcastle	£ 850
Antigua	2000	Newfoundland	1200
Barbadoes	2500	New Zealand	1200
Cape Town	800	Nova Scotia	550
Colombo	2000	Quebec	1990
Frederickton	1000	Rupert's Land	700
Gibraltar	1200	Sydney	1500
Guiana	2000	Tasmania	1000
Jamaica	3000	Toronto	1250
Melbourne	800	Victoria	1000
Montreal	800		

BISHOPS in Ireland lay claim to an earlier appointment than those of England, which is doubtful. The bishopric of Ossory is said to have been founded, 402 ; that of Trim, 432 ; prelaties there were constituted, 1151 ; several were deprived by Queen Mary, 1554 ; Atherton put to death ignominiously, 1640 ; two bishops deprived for not taking the oath to King William, 1691 ; one of Clogher de-

prived, 1322. Church Temporalities Act, reducing the Irish bishoprics, passed, Aug. 14, 1833; of five archbishoprics, two were abolished, and eight of the 18 bishops were, as they fell vacant, to be united to other sees, so that the Irish Church should consist, as at present, of two abps and ten bishops, which number, by the lapses named, became existent, 1850.

BISHOPS, Scotch, said to have been constituted in the 4th century. Episcopacy severed from the state in Scotland, 1688-9. There are seven nominal bishops, called post-revolution bishops, at present in Scotland.

BISHOPRICS in England and Wales, their institution and present income. Bristol founded, 1542; united to Gloucester, 1836; Man founded, 447; united to Sodor, 1109; Bath founded, 1078; united to Wells, 1135; Westminster founded, 1540; united to London, 1550.

BISHOPRICS, incomes of—

Institution.	Bishoprics.	Incomes.	
547	St Asaph	£ 4200	Irish Bishops, before the reduction, had revenues as follow, besides large tracts of land, by the leases of which enormous sums were realized :—
1092	Bangor	4200	
1135	Bath and Wells ..	5000	
597	Canterbury	15,000	
1133	Carlisle	4500	Bishoprics. Incomes.
1541	Chester	4500	
1070	Chichester	4200	
577	St David's	4500	
690	Durham	8000	
1136	Ely	5500	
909	Exeter	2700	
1541	Gloucester	5000	
680	Hereford	4200	
655	Lichfield & Coventry	4500	
678	Lincoln	5000	
185	Llandaff	4200	
179	London	10,000	
1847	Manchester	4500	
630	Norwich	4500	
1542	Oxford	5000	
1541	Peterborough	4500	
1836	Ripon	4500	
604	Rochester	5000	
705	Salisbury	5000	
1109	Sodor & Man	2000	
635	Winchester	10,500	
680	Worcester	5000	
180	York	10,000	
			Armagh £ 8000
			Dublin 5000
			Tuam 4000
			Cashel 4000
			Derry 7000
			Clonfert 2400
			Clogher 4000
			Kilmore 2600
			Elphin 3700
			Killala 2900
			Limerick 3500
			Cork 2700
			Cloyne 2500
			Down 2300
			Dromore 2000
			Leigh and Ferns 2200
			Kildare 2600
			Raphoe 2600
			Meath 3200
			Killaloe 2300
			Ossory 2000
			Waterford 2600

BISHOPS GATE. First Gate erected by Bishop Erkenwald, A.D. 675; the second erected in the reign of Henry II.; a grant of money to keep it in repair, 1210; the Hanse merchants ordered to keep it in repair, 1282; rebuilt, 1479, and again in the reign of James I.; taken down and sold, 1761. The present church of St Botolph erected and opened, 1728.

BITHYNIA, Asia, incorporated with the Lydian empire in the reign of Croesus, B.C. 560; it was afterwards taken by the Persians; and by Alexander the Great, when it became at the later part of his reign an independent state.

BITONTO, battle, between the Carlists and the Imperial troops, the latter were defeated, May 27, 1734.

BLACAS Collection of Antiquities, purchased by the English Government, and deposited in the British Museum, Feb. 18, 1867, cost £48,000.

BLACK ACT, passed against a society of persons associated under the names of 'Blacks,' who with their faces blacked and in various disguises committed serious depredations, 9 Geo. I. c. 22, 1722.

BLACK-BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER, containing the history of the Court of Exchequer; the duty of the several officers; the manner of stating the accounts, and collecting rents; supposed to have been written 22 Hen. II., 1176; open for the inspection of visitors, 1535, in order, by blackening the monastic institutions, to render their spoliations more popular. A work of the same name, developing the sinecures, pensions, and abuses in the English State and Church, was published, 1822.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire. A castle built here by the Romans; made a market town by Queen Elizabeth; the church partially burnt, Jan. 6, 1831; made a borough, 2 Will. IV. c. 45, 1832; riots at, Nov. 17, 1857. James Hargreave, the inventor of the Spinning Jenny, resided here.

BLACK-DEATH, the disease so called, visited London, not a tenth part of the citizens being left alive, 1341.—*Maitland's London*. A pestilence of this nature broke out at Oxford, July 6, 1577, when upwards of 500 persons died.

BLACK EAGLE, order of, instituted in Prussia by Frederic I., Jan. 14, 1701.

BLACKFRIARS. Black or Preaching Friars. This order sanctioned by Pope Innocent III., in 1215; re-introduced into England, 1863. Monastery of this order opened at Haverstock Hill, Sept. 10, 1867.

BLACKFRIARS. A church and sanctuary founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, 1221, in Holborn near Lincoln's Inn; removed to monastery at Blackfriars, 1276; Henry VIII. held a parliament here for the trial of Katherine of Arragon, and the parliament in which Cardinal Wolsey was condemned also began here; surrendered to the king, Nov. 12, 1538; Edward VI. sold it to Sir Francis Bryan. The Earl of Leicester built a theatre here, 1576. Upwards of 90 persons killed by the falling of the floor of the building during a sermon preached by Father Drury, called *The fatal Vespers*, Oct. 26, 1623.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. An Act of Parliament passed for the building of, 29 Geo. II. c. 86, 1756; built by Robert Mylne, a Scotchman; the first pile driven, June 7, 1760; the first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760; opened, Nov. 19, 1769; a toll of a halfpenny levied on foot passengers until June 22, 1785; repaired, 1840; plan for the rebuilding of, by Joseph Cubitt, adopted by the Corporation of London, July 3, 1863; temporary bridge opened, June 1, 1864; first stone of the new bridge laid by the Lord Mayor (Hale), July 20, 1865.

BLACKFRIARS PIER for steamboats. The wooden pier gave way, drowning five persons, July 22, 1844; new pier opened, Oct. 21, 1845; closed, 1864.

BLACKFRIARS THEATRE was built by the Earl of Leicester, 1576; rebuilt, 1596, when Shakespeare had a share in it; pulled down, Aug. 6, 1655.

BLACKHEATH insurrection, under Wat Tyler, June 12, 1381. Jack Cade encamped here with 20,000 men, 1451. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish insurgents were defeated, June 22, 1497. The cavern on the ascent of the hill to Blackheath discovered, 1780.

BLACK HOLE, at Calcutta, 123 Englishmen suffocated in, June 20, 1756.

BLACK-LEAD, or Plumbago, for pencils. Le Moine quotes a document ruled with lead pencil, 1387; first noticed at Zurich, 1565; mines of, in Cumberland, noticed by Merret, 1667; an inferior kind imported from Mexico and Ceylon.

BLACK MONDAY, or Easter Monday, April 14, 1360, when hailstones fell that

killed both horses and men in the army of Edward III., before the city of Paris, the weather being exceedingly cold. The same name is given in Ireland to the day when a number of English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, 1209.

BLACK MONEY, or Foreign coin, prohibited in England, 1335.

BLACK PRINCE entered London with his prisoner John, King of France, May 24, 1357; entertained by the late Mayor of London (Henry Picard), together with the kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus, in 1363.

BLACK-RENT, established in Ireland, 1412.

BLACK SEA, or **EUXINE**. The commerce of this sea was carried on by the Phœnicians and Egyptians; the Greeks carried on a considerable trade here, B.C. 700; the Genoese founded a colony at Caffa, and conducted an extensive commerce, 1280. The Venetians, having obtained a concession from the Turkish government for the consideration of a large sum of money, carried on the trade, 1476. By the treaty of Kainardgy, in 1774, the Russians obtained the right to trade in this sea; the Austrians had the privilege extended to them in 1784; and the English in 1799. After the Russians had destroyed the Turkish fleet at Sinope, the English and French fleet entered the sea, Jan. 3, 1854; storm and fearful destruction of life and stores at Balaklava, Nov. 11—14, 1854.

BLACKSMITHS' COMPANY, incorporated by Edward III.; united with the Spurriers' Company, 13 Eliz., April 20, 1571; confirmed, 2 James I., March 21, 1604; and by 14 Charles I., Feb. 15, 1639; arms granted to, June 24, 1610.

BLACKWALL DOCK begun to be excavated, and hedges with trees found beneath strata of clay and sand, March 20, 1790. The West India Docks at, the first stone laid, 1800, by William Pitt; opened, Aug. 27, 1802. The East India, opened, Aug. 4, 1806. The Brunswick Wharf opened, July 6, 1840. Railway opened, July 4, 1840.

BLACKWELL HALL, or **BAKEWELL**, established as a weekly market for woollen cloths, 1397, 20 Rich. II.; rebuilt, 1588; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1672; taken down in 1820.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE first published, 1817, fined £100 for a libel upon Professor Leslie of Edinburgh, July 22, 1822.

BLAIZE, ST, an order of knighthood at Acon, begun, 1252.

BLAKE, the celebrated and noble-minded admiral, born, 1589; died, Aug. 17, 1657; buried in Westminster Abbey, Sept. 4. His remains dug up three years afterwards, by order of Charles II., and buried under the Tyburn gibbet.

BLANCHARD, Madame, killed in Paris, by falling from a balloon which had taken fire, July 6, 1819.

BLANCO CAPE, Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, 1441.

BLANDY, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752, for poisoning her father.

BLANKETS, first made in England by Thomas Blanket and his brother, 1337-40.

BLANTYRE PRIORY, Scotland, built, 1296.

BLANDFORD, Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1579; plundered by the parliamentary forces, 1644; the judges of assize, sheriff, and others died of the jail-fever, 1730; town burned, June 4, 1731, 300 houses destroyed; town again burnt, 1775.

BLASTING introduced in the 14th century; extensively used by Brindley in making the Bridgewater canal, 1774.

BLEACHING, the art of, introduced into England, March, 1787; chemical process by Berthollet, 1795; by vapour first tried, 1805.

BLENDENHALL, East Indiaman, news received of its loss, April 20, 1822.

BLLENHEIM, battle, fought, Aug. 13, 1704, between Marlborough and Marshal Tallard. The French and Bavarians lost 27,000 men killed, 13,000 prisoners.

BLLENHEIM PALACE. The estate presented to the Duke of Marlborough by Queen Anne; the palace ordered to be built, and £500,000 granted for that purpose; erected from the design of Sir John Vanbrough, 1713-15. An act for repairing the palace, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 43, Aug. 4, 1840. The picture gallery in the north-eastern wing destroyed by fire, Feb. 5, 1861.

BLIBURGH PRIORY, Suffolk, built, 1110.

BLIND. The first hospital founded in France, 1260; Dublin, 1781. First school established in Paris, 1784; in St George's-Fields, London, 1799; amended 28 & 29 Vict. c. lxxii., June 2, 1865; in Scotland, 1824. After this date they became general. Raised letters for the instruction of, invented in France by Valentine Haiiy, in 1784. Dr Gall made his first experiment with raised letters in the Edinburgh school, Sept. 28, 1827. The first books with raised letters printed in English, Oct., 1834; the whole of the New Testament printed in 1836. There are numerous charities for the support and education of; West's gift to the Clothworkers' Company is among the earliest, Dec. 23, 1719. The most important is that founded by the Rev. William Hetherington, March 20, 1774. Came's Charity for the Blind is administered by the Cordwainers' Company, by will, dated Aug. 12, 1782. The Painters' and Stainers' Company administers Shanks' charity, left July 7, 1795; and Stocks', 1780. Mr Charles Day, of the firm of Day and Martin, Blacking manufacturers, left by will £100,000 to be given to the blind, 1836.

There were 30,000 blind persons in Great Britain in 1864.

In the United States, 12,635.

Piedmont 5,683.

France, 38,413.

Belgium, 3,675.

Prussia, 10,205.

Holland, 1,990.

BLISWORTH, near Northampton, nearly destroyed by fire, May 28, 1799, 50 houses and offices being burned.

BLONDE frigate lost on the Seal Islands, Sept. 3, 1784.

BLOOD, circulation of, through the lungs, made known by Servetus, a Spanish physician, 1553; other partial discoveries tending to lead to the same fact were made by Paul Sarpi and others, but the real discovery belongs to the illustrious Harvey, who proved it and published his discovery, 1628.

BLOOD, transfusion of, attempted in France with no great success, when it was suppressed by the government. Again attempted in France, 1797, and tried in England, in a few instances with success, since 1823. An English surgeon is said to have practised it in 1691.

BLOOD OF CHRIST, an order begun in Mantua, 1608.

BLOOD, Colonel, seized the Duke of Ormond, intending to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown jewels, May 9, 1671; he died Aug. 24, 1680.

BLOODY ASSIZES, held by Judge Jeffreys after the suppression of the Monmouth rebellion; over 300 persons were hung in Taunton and the Western counties, Aug. and Sept., 1685.

BLOOMER COSTUME, first worn in America by Mrs Bloomer, 1848; attempt made to introduce the fashion into England, but failed, 1852.

BLORHEATH, battle. The Lancastrians defeated by the Yorkist troops, Sept. 23, 1459, with a loss of 2400 men.

BLOW PIPE, first used for analyzing minerals, by Swab, in Sweden, 1738.

BLUCHER, Marshal, defeated at Ligny by the French, June 16, 1815 ; died, Sept. 12, 1819.

BLUE, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, or Christ's Hospital, founded by Edward VI., June 26, 1553 ; the branch school at Hereford erected, 1683 ; first stone of the New Hall, in London, laid April 28, 1825 ; opened, May 29, 1829.

BLUE-STOCKING CLUB. Literary meetings were held by Mrs Montague at her house in Portman Square, and at Mrs Vesey's residence, 1776-77. The name is attributed to the fact that the grandson of Bishop Stillingfleet declined attending one of these re-unions on account of his being in morning dress, when one of the ladies remarked, 'never mind, come in your blue stockings.' The club declined about 1800.—*Notes and Queries*.

BLUMENAU, battle. The last action in the seven weeks' war was fought at this place, when the Austrians were only saved from a defeat by an armistice being proclaimed, the army being entirely surrounded. They lost 600 men, July 22, 1866.

BLYTHE DRY DOCK opened, Sept. 11, 1811.

BOADICEA, queen of the Britons, burned London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants, to resent the treatment she had received from the Romans, 61 ; defeated by Suetonius, 62.

BOADICEA transport run aground near Kinsale, Ireland, when 200 of the 82nd regiment perished, Jan. 31, 1816.

BOARD OF CONTROL for Indian affairs, established by Pitt, 1784 ; altered, 1788 ; again, 1793 ; abolished, Aug. 10, 1858.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, the jurisdiction fixed, 1390 ; abolished, 1828.

BOARD OF HEALTH, established, 1845 ; re-constituted by act of parliament, Aug. 10, 1854 ; abolished four years afterwards.

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. Special council appointed by Charles II., 1660, but afterwards laid aside ; renewed in 1672 ; William III. made the board permanent for settling all disputes, 1696 ; abolished, 1782. Present board established, Sept. 5, 1786. The office of vice-president abolished, and a secretary appointed, with a seat in parliament, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 72, Aug. 12, 1867.

BOARD WAGES, first commenced with the king's servants, 1629.

BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN, Eastcheap. Riot caused here by the sons of Henry IV., Thomas and John, in 1410 ; destroyed in the great fire of 1666, but afterwards restored ; finally pulled down in making the approaches to new London Bridge. The site of the old building is now pointed out by the statue of William IV. ; the sign is deposited in the Guildhall Library.

BOATS. The use of boats can be traced back to the remotest antiquity. The boats, or *coracles*, of the Britons, were described by Cæsar, B.C. 54. Flat-bottomed boats invented in the reign of William the Conqueror, who used them in the Isle of Ely. Iron boats first made, 1776 ; one to hold 15 persons launched at Foss, in Yorkshire, May 20, 1777.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, built and finished by Sir T. Bodley, 1598 ; first opened to the public, Nov. 8, 1602. The foundation-stone of a new library laid by the founder, July 19, 1610 ; subsequently enlarged, 1634. The first catalogue published, 1605.

BOGS, IRISH, calculated at three millions of acres. One of them, near Poulenard, in Louth, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1793, moved from its original situation some miles,

crossed a high road, and overturned all in its way. Drainage acts for bogs passed, 1830.

BOHEMIA, Germany. A settlement was formed here by the Boii, under their leader Segovesus, B.C. 590. Czechius with many followers emigrated to this place from Croatia, A.D. 550. Christianity introduced at the close of the 9th century. The first duke was Przenislas, 632. In 1061 the Emperor Henry IV. gave the royal title to the Dukes of. By the extinction of the male line the crown went to the house of Luxemburg, 1310, when Charles IV. united Bohemia with the German Empire. King John of, slain at the battle of Crecy, 1346. Battle at the White Mountains destroyed the hopes of the people and reduced them under the power of Austria, Nov., 1620. The crown secured to the Austrian family, 1648. Invaded by Frederick the Great, 1744. Famine desolated the country, 1772; slavery abolished, 1781.

BOKHARA, Asia. Capt. Conolly and Stoddart, envoys from England to the Khan of, murdered; their death ascertained by Dr Wolff, 1843. The Russians defeated the army of the Khan, and captured the fortified town of Nias-Bek, May 8, 1865; and took Taschkent, June 27, 1865; again defeated them in 1866; defeated by the Russians under Col. Abramow at Yani-Kourgang, July 5, (17), 1867; peace concluded with the Emir of, July 11; confirmed, Aug. 9.

BOIS-LE-DUC, Netherlands, founded by Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant, 1104; the cathedral built, 1366; besieged and taken by the Dutch, 1629. A battle between the English and French, Sept. 14, 1794; the English commanded by the Duke of York. The town taken by the French, Oct. 6, 1794; by the Prussians, 1814.

BOLINGBROKE CASTLE, Lincolnshire, the birthplace of Henry IV.; the remains fell down, May, 1815.

BOLINGBROKE, Lord, impeached, June 10, 1715, after his dismissal from power, and withdrew to France. Discarded by the Pretender for neglect, to whom he acted as secretary, Feb. 25, 1715-16; pardoned by George I., April 26, 1723; returned home, May, 1724.

BOLIVIA, S. America. War of Independence began in 1810; declared a free state in 1825. The first assembly of deputies dissolved themselves, Oct. 6, 1825. A congress to consider the constitution proposed by Gen. Bolivar, May 25, 1826. Gen. Sucre chosen president for life, but would only accept it for two years. Mutiny of the Columbian troops, Dec. 23, 1827. Gen. Santa Cruz elected president, Aug. 18, 1828.

BOLOGNA, Italy. Its ancient name was Felsina. Made a Roman colony, B.C. 187; annexed to the Papal dominions by Pope Julian II., and entered with great pomp, Nov. 10, 1506; captured by the French forces, June, 1796; made the capital of the Cispadane Republic by Napoleon I., Feb., 1797; taken by the Austrians, 1814, but restored to Rome, 1815. A revolt broke out in 1831, and a provisional government appointed; quelled by the Austrians the same year; the Austrian Gen. Welden attacked the city, but was gallantly repulsed by the inhabitants, 1848; surrendered to the Austrians, May 16, 1849; united to Italy, 1859.

BOLOGNA STONE, discovered before the year 1602, by Casciorolus. Bartholomew Zanichelli was said to be the only person to whom this art was known, 1690.

BOLTON ABBEY, Yorkshire, built 1120; the Castle, 1297. Queen Mary confined in, escaped from, 1568. Made a borough, 1832. The extensive bleach works of Messrs Hardcastle & Co. destroyed by fire, Oct. 27, 1825. The mill

of Messrs Haslam and Co. destroyed by fire, several persons injured, and property lost valued at £30,000, Oct. 11, 1867.

BOMARSUND, in the Gulf of Bothnia, taken in 1809 from the Swedes by the Russians; first attacked by the English fleet, June 21, 1854. The English fleet under the command of Sir Charles Napier, in conjunction with the French troops, attacked and took the town, Aug. 16, 1854.

BOMBAY, India, formed part of the dominions of Guzerat, 1429; visited by the Portuguese, 1508; built a factory there, 1534; the King of Guzerat ceded the Island of Bassein to them, 1534. The first establishment of the English was made at Surat, 1601. The greater part of Bombay re-united to the realm of Delhi, 1620. Given with Tangier, in Africa, and £300,000 in money, to Charles II., as the marriage portion of Catherine of Portugal, 1661; granted to the East India Company, 1669; permission given to the Company to establish a Mint, 1676; made the seat of the presidency and the principal station in the East Indies, 1683; confirmed by William III., 1689; now one of the three Indian presidencies; nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, Feb. 27, 1803; Elphinstone College founded, 1837; great fire at, 200 houses burnt, Oct., 1845; the first railway opened, 1853; cotton crisis, 1865, several failures declared.

BOMBAY, H. M. ship, destroyed by fire at Monte Video, when 90 of the crew were lost, Dec. 14, 1864.

BOMBS are said to have been used at the siege of Naples, in 1434; in 1543 mortars for bomb-shells were cast at Buckstead, Sussex (*Rymer's Fædera*); used at the siege of Watchtendouch, in 1588. The first bomb-vessel invented by the French in 1681.

BONAPARTE family, the great name of modern history; this name, Italianized, is written Buonaparte. Carlo Buonaparte was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, 1744, of one of the best families in the city; educated in Tuscany, he returned home and married Letitia Ramolini, aged 17, being born at Ajaccio, 1750; she died Feb. 2, 1836; she had five sons and three daughters. Her husband took part with Pascal Paoli in 1768, reluctantly submitting afterwards to live under French rule, though named royal counsellor and assessor under it; chosen deputy to the French court, 1777; one of the council of 12 nobles, 1781; he went to Marseilles, 1785, about his health, and died there, Feb. 24, 1785. Joseph, the elder (successively King of Naples and of Spain, in 1808), Napoleon, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome, were the five sons; of the daughters, Pauline became Princess Borghese; Caroline, wife of Murat, King of Naples; and the other sister, Madame Bacciocchi. Napoleon, born Aug. 15, 1769, distinguished himself at the military school of artillery, in 1784; was appointed to the artillery in the regiment of La Fère, 1785; distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Toulon, by superior skill in directing the batteries; rose to be a general of brigade, 1794; commanded the troops, Oct. 4, who were employed to defend the Convention; made deputy inspector of fortifications; defeated the Parisians; married, March 9, 1796, Madame Josephine Beauharnois, whose husband had been one of Robespierre's victims; 12 days after his marriage, he quitted his bride for Nice, to command the army there, found it in a state of destitution, but, not discouraged, he outmanœuvred the Austrians, and in April won the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and Mondovi; May 10, 1796, he gained the field of Lodi, and quickly became master of Piedmont and the Milanese; fought the battle of Lonato, Aug. 3, 1796; that of Castiglione, Aug. 5; the battle of Roveredo, Sept. 4; of Bassano, Sept. 8; of San Giorgio, Sept. 13; of Arcola, Nov. 15, 16, & 17; in 1797, Jan. 14, gained the battle of Rivoli; Jan. 16, of La Favorite; Mantua surrendered, Feb. 2; gained the fight of the Tagliamento, March 16; of Levis, March 29; March 23, Trieste surrendered to him; April 18, he signed the pre-

liminary treaty of Leoben, with Austria ; May 16, took possession of Venice ; signed the treaty of Campo Formio, May 24 ; set sail for Egypt, May 19, 1798 ; took Jaffa, March 7 ; fought the battle of the Pyramids, July 21 ; the battle of El Arich, Feb. 15, 1799 ; of Nazareth, April 8 ; of Mount Tabor, April ; besieged Acre, May 21 (siege raised by Sir S. Smith) ; battle of Aboukir, with the Turks, July 25 ; sailed for France, Aug. 23 ; landed at Frejus, Oct. 6 ; dissolved the Convention, Nov. 9 ; was declared First Consul, Nov. 10 ; made peace with the Chouans, Feb. 15, 1800 ; crossed the Alps, and fought the Austrians at Romano, May 26 ; Fort St Bard taken, June 1 ; at Montebello, June 9 ; and at Marengo, June 14 ; preliminaries of peace signed with Austria ; an infernal machine exploded, to destroy him, Oct. 10 ; treaty of Luneville, with the Austrians, Feb. 9, 1801 ; preliminaries with England, Oct. 10 ; the Cisalpine republic placed under Bonaparte ; definitive treaty with England signed, March 25, 1802 ; he instituted the Legion of Honour, May 19 ; declared Consul for life, Aug. 2 ; Gen. Moreau arrested for plotting against him, Feb. 5, 1804 ; Duc D'Enghien shot, March 21 ; made Emperor, May 18 ; crowned by the Pope, Nov. 19 ; wrote a pacific letter to the King of England, Jan. 2, 1805 ; crowned with the iron crown, King of Italy, May 26 ; marched against Austria, Sept. 24 ; won the battle of Werthingen, Oct. 8 ; of Gunzbourg, Oct. 9 ; of Memmingen, Oct. 13 ; of Elchingen, Oct. 15 ; Gen. Mack surrendered at Ulm, Oct. 19 ; Vienna taken, Nov. 13 ; battle of Diernestein, Nov. 21 ; of Austerlitz, Dec. 2 ; treaty of Presburg signed, Dec. 26 ; Louis Bonaparte made King of Holland, June 5, 1806 ; convoked the Jews, July 26 ; published the Confederation of the Rhine ; gained the battle of Saalfeld, Oct. 10 ; of Weimar, Oct. 13 ; of Jena, Oct. 14 ; Auerstadt, Oct. 14 ; Erfurth, Oct. 15 ; of Halle, Oct. 17 ; Zeydenick, Oct. 26 ; of Prentzlow, Oct. 26 ; of Jabel, Nov. 2 ; issued the Berlin decree, Nov. 19 ; gained the battle of Czarnowo, Dec. 23 ; of Pultusk, Dec. 26 ; of Mohrungen, Jan. 26, 1807 ; of Benningen, Jan. 27 ; of Eylau, Feb. 8 ; of Ostrolenska, Feb. 19 ; of Weiskelmonde, Aug. 15 ; of Friedland, June 14 ; signed the treaty of Tilsit, July 7 ; Joseph Bonaparte declared King of Spain, July 7 ; battle of Valmaceda, Oct. 8 ; of Gamenal, Oct. 10 ; of Burgos, Oct. 16 ; conference at Erfurt, Sept. 26 ; Bonaparte arrived at Vittoria, Nov. 7 ; battle of St Ander, Nov. 18 ; surrender of Madrid, Dec. 4 ; of Santa Cruz, Dec. 8. Bonaparte returned to Paris, Jan. 23, 1809. War declared against Austria, April 6 ; marched against Austria, April 13 ; battle of Landshut, April 21 ; of Eckmuhl, April 22 ; of Ratisbon, April 25 ; of Newmark, April 26 ; Bonaparte entered Vienna a second time, May 13 ; battle of Vienna, May 11 ; Rome annexed to the French Empire, May 17 ; of Gapick, May 18 ; of Essling, May 22 ; of Raab, June 14 ; of Engersdorf, July 5 ; of Wagram, July 6 ; treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14 ; his marriage with Josephine dissolved, Dec. 16 ; he married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II., March 11, 1810 ; Holland and the Hanse towns annexed to France, July 10 ; Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 21 ; Hamburg annexed to the French empire, Jan. 1, 1811 ; the Empress of France delivered of a son, styled King of Rome, March 20 ; Napoleon led his army against Russia, May 9, 1812 ; reached Königsberg, June 11 ; entered Wilna, June 28 ; battle of Kosnoi, Aug. 14 ; of Smolensko, Aug. 17 ; Smolensko taken, Aug. 18 ; battle of Mojaisk, Sept. 5 ; of Moskwa, Sept. 7 ; Moscow entered, Sept. 14 ; evacuated, Oct. 19 ; battle of Malojawslavet, Oct. 24 ; of Wop, Nov. 8 ; of Krasnoi, Nov. 17 ; of the Beresina, Nov. 27 ; he left the army for Paris, Dec. 5 ; reached Paris and raised new levies, Dec. 18 ; took the command of the army on the Elbe, April 15, 1813 ; battle of Lutzen, May 2 ; of Bautzen, May 20 ; of Wurchen, May 26 ; armistice agreed on, June 4 ; hostilities recommenced, Aug. 10 ; battle of Dresden, Moreau killed, Aug. 25, 26, 27 ; Dresden evacuated, Sept. 28 ; battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, 19 ; the Allies published a declaration against him, Dec. 1 ; his enemies cross the Rhine, Dec. 21 ; battle of St Dizier, Jan. 27 ; of Brienne, Jan. 29 ; of Champ Aubert, Feb. 9 ; of Montmirail, Feb. 11 ;

of Vauchamp, Feb. 14 ; of Montereau, Feb. 17 ; of Croane, March 7 ; the Allies entered Paris, March 31 ; Napoleon abdicated the throne, April 14 ; took leave of his old guard, April 20 ; sailed for Elba, arrived there, May 4 ; sailed from Elba to France, Feb. 26, 1815 ; arrived at Cannes, March 1 ; at Paris, and re-ascended the throne, March 20 ; declared an outlaw by the Allies, March 25 ; called a new house of peers and of representatives of the people, in April ; also a *Champ de Mai*, June 1 ; battle of Fleurus gained, June 14 ; defeated the Prussians at Ligny, June 16 ; Quatre-Bras, same day, drawn battle ; defeated at Waterloo, June 18 ; abdicated the throne in favour of his son, June 22 ; surrendered himself to the English captain, Maitland, of the Bellerophon, July 15 ; entered Torbay, July 24 ; sailed to St Helena, Aug., 11 ; arrived, Oct. 16 ; expired there, of a cancer in the stomach, at ten minutes before six p.m., on May 5, 1821, and was interred on May 8, in a spot chosen by himself ; his will registered in England, at Canterbury, Aug., 1824 ; given to the French nation, 1853. The French Chambers decreed that, with the consent of England, his remains should be removed to France ; they arrived at Cherbourg, Dec. 8, 1840, and were interred at the Invalides, with great solemnity, Dec. 15, 1840.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, crowned King of Naples, Dec., 1805.

BONAPARTE, Louis, crowned King of Holland, June 5, 1806 ; resigned the crown, 1810 ; died at Leghorn, 1846.

BONAPARTE, Jerome, made King of Westphalia, Dec. 1, 1807.

BONAPARTE, Lucien, born at Ajaccio, 1775 ; arrived in England, Dec. 18, 1810 ; created a Roman prince by the Pope, Aug., 1814 ; refused passports for himself and family to North America by the allied sovereigns, March 18, 1817 ; died, 1840, leaving several literary works. He was the patron of the French poet Beranger.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon Francis Alexander Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of the French Emperor Napoleon I., born, March 20, 1811 ; brought up at the court of Vienna, where he was a sort of prisoner at large ; died at Schoenbrunn, July 22, 1832.

BONAPARTE, Charles Louis, Napoleon III., born at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808 ; conspiracy at Strasburg, headed by (when prince), to overthrow the government of Louis Philippe ; declared their intention, Oct. 30, 1836 ; sent to America, Nov. 15 ; arrived at Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840, and arrested ; imprisoned at Ham ; escaped disguised as a workman, May 24, 1846 ; elected President, Dec. 10, 1848 ; *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851 ; elected Emperor, Nov. 21, 1852 ; made his public entry into Paris, Dec. 2 ; married Eugénie Countess Téba, Jan. 29, 1853 ; Prince Imperial born, March 16, 1856.

BON-HOMMES, an order of Friars instituted in France, 1209 ; came to England in 1240. College of, founded at Buckingham, 1244.

BONN, Prussia, anciently a Roman province, taken by the Prince of Orange, Oct., 1673 ; by the Duke of Brandenburg, Oct. 7, 1687 ; besieged by the Duke of Marlborough for three weeks ; taken in 1703 ; the troops of the French Republic entered, Oct. 6, 1794. The palace of the Prince of Cologne burned down, June 15, 1777 ; a shower of stones fell here, July 13, 1816 ; an academy established, 1778 ; incorporated, 1784 ; Prince Albert was a student here, 1837 ; suppressed, but re-established, 1818.

BOOKS. The first form of writing was upon blocks and tablets, inlaid with wax ; afterwards upon a flexible material, and made into rolls. Books in their present form are said to have been invented by Attalus, King of Pergamos. Job expressed a wish that his words might be written in a book. In the early Greek and Hebrew manuscripts the words were not separated, and in the Oriental countries the lines

began from right to left ; in the northern and western nations, from left to right. In China the letters ran from top to bottom. The oldest profane books extant are Homer's Poems, and the prose writings of Herodotus. The earliest printed books known are the Latin Bible, printed at Mentz, in 1450—55 ; ' Cicero de Officiis,' 1466. Pagination and running titles introduced at Cologne by Arnold Therhoerne, 1470. The first book printed in English was 'The Recuyell,' by Caxton, at Bruges, 1474. The Game of Chess was printed by him at the same place, 1475. He printed the 'Dictes and Sayings,' at Westminster, Nov., 1477 ; this was the first book printed in England. The first Greek book printed in England, 1543. The first classical book printed in Russia was 'Cornelius Nepos,' April 29, 1762. Roger de Insula, Dean of York, gave several Latin Bibles to the University of Oxford, for the use of the students, 1225. A Countess of Anjou, in the 15th century, paid for one book, 200 sheep, five quarters of wheat, and the same quantity of rye and millet ; and in early times, the loan of a book was considered to be an affair of such importance, that in 1299, the Bishop of Winchester, on borrowing a Bible from a convent in that city, was obliged to give a bond for its restoration, drawn up in the most solemn manner ; and Louis XI., in 1471, was compelled to deposit a large quantity of plate, and to get some of his nobles to join with him in a bond, under a high penalty, to restore it, before he could procure the loan of a book which he borrowed from the faculty of medicine at Paris. Bede's Homilies sold for twelve measures of barley, 1174 ; John of Meun's Roman de la Rose sold in Paris for £33, 1400 ; in 1812, the Duke of Devonshire gave £1060 10s. for Caxton's first edition of the Recuyell, from the Duke of Roxburghe's collection, and £173 for the Game of Chess in 1813. The privilege of printing Books first granted by Henry, Bishop of Bamberg, 1490. The oldest Venetian privilege dates from 1491 ; the oldest Papal, 1505 ; one was granted in 1495, by Duke Louis Sforza of Milan ; a Papal one in 1506, to Tosino, a bookseller of Rome ; in 1507, one to Verard, by Louis XII. ; the first imperial, 1510 ; and in 1527, one from the Duke of Saxony, to the edition of the New Testament by Emser ; in 1590, one was granted in England, by Queen Elizabeth, to one Weight, of Oxford, for a translation of Tacitus ; but the oldest was in 1510, for the history of King Boccus. Foreign merchants were allowed to import books and manuscripts or to print them here, 1484 ; but Henry VIII. revoked the liberty in 1534. In 1538, the same king issued an order respecting the printing of Bibles ; and in 1542, gave an exclusive privilege for the purpose, to last four years. Exclusive privileges afterwards became numerous. During the Commonwealth the privilege was abolished, but in the 27th Charles II., restored ; the same in Queen Anne's reign, in that of George I. and George III. ; the existing patent was conferred in 1830, Jan. 21, for printing the Bible ; this terminated in 1860. In Scotland, before 1700, various licences were granted : to one Basket, July 6, 1716 ; Alexander Kincaid, 1749 ; to Blair and Bruce, 1798 ; the patent ceased in 1833. In Ireland, George III. granted a patent to one Grierson, for 40 years ; it was renewed by his son, 1811. 48,441 cwt. of books was exported in 1866.

BOOKS, BINDING OF. The earliest bound book known is the volume of St Cuthbert, circa 650. Ivory was used in the 8th century ; oak in the 9th. The Evangelists, on which the English kings took the coronation oath, was bound in oak boards, 1100. In the 15th century impressed leather was used, and hog-skin rudely ornamented. In Germany a finer pig-skin or vellum was used in the 16th century, the portraits of the reformers and others being finely pressed on the covers. Calf leather came into use for fine work in 1550. The *Missale Romanum*, bound for Cardinal Sigismond Gonzaga, 1505, is a fine specimen of Bibliopægistic skill. Grolier's work, in 1525, is very superior. In the reign of Elizabeth velvet and silk came into fashion, being ornamented by the ladies with gold threads and spangles. Cloth binding superseded plain boards about 1823. India rubber backs were introduced in 1841. Bound in tortoiseshell, by Hartfield, 1856.

BOOKS BURNT. Books to the extent of 200,000 volumes burned at Constantinople. There were 4,194,412 volumes in the suppressed monasteries of France in 1790; 2,000,000 of these were upon theology; the MSS. were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone there were 808,120 volumes. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed in England in the reign of Edward VI., 1552, being accused of a taint of magic. The Book of Sports ordered to be burnt in Cheapside, 1643.

BOOK CENSORS first appointed by Berthold, Abp of Mayence, 1486; this was followed by a mandate of Pope Alexander VI., in 1501, with the same object; in 1515, the Council of the Lateran at Rome appointed ecclesiastical censors. In the reign of Elizabeth no person was allowed to print any works without the royal licence. The Press was afterwards regulated by the Long Parliament, 1643. Abolished in England in 1694.

BOOK-KEEPING by double entry, introduced into England in 1543; improved by Peele, in 1569.

BOOTHIA FELIX discovered in 1830, by Sir J. Ross.

BOOTS. The Romans were expert in the art of boot-making. They were in general use in the reign of William II. High boots were worn in England, 1484.

BORAX first brought into England from India, 1713.

BORDEAUX, France, destroyed by fire in 260; rebuilt by the Romans; the amphitheatre of Gallienus erected, 261; taken by the Goths, 412; taken by the Saracens, 529; made the capital of Gascogne, 850; plundered by the Northmen the next century; given as the dower of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II., 1151; became an English possession, 1154; treaty signed here between England and France, March 25, 1357. The Black Prince resided here for 11 years; his son, Richard II., was born here in 1366. Upon the decline of the English power the city submitted to Count Dunois, 1451. Upon the arrival of Earl Talbot with fresh forces, the English authority was restored, 1452; taken by the French, 1453. La Tour Peyberland built, 1430; it was 300 feet high. St Michael Church erected, 1840. Insurrection broke out, 1548. Town fortified by Vauban, 1677. The Parliament met here in 1690. The Château Royal built, 1778. The magistrates of, fined 1,000,000 francs for assisting the revolutionists, March 10, 1793; the town given up to the Bourbons, Feb. 13, 1814. The bridge commenced, 1810; completed, 1811, cost £260,000.

BORGIA, Cardinal, the noted Cæsare, after a profligate life, was shot at Vienna, 1507.

BORGO ST SEPOICRO, Tuscany, had its cathedral and 150 houses destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.

BORNEO, E. Archipelago discovered by the Portuguese in 1526. The English and Dutch built several factories upon the islands in 1609 and 1772. Mr James Brooke made Rajah of Sarawak, 1839; appointed Her Majesty's Regent, Feb., 1845. Made an English colony, Mr Brooke being appointed governor, Oct. 2, 1848; first Bishop appointed to Labuan, 1855. Insurrection of Chinese at, and massacre of the inhabitants, Feb. 17, 1857.

BORODINO, sanguinary battle between Napoleon and the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812. The loss on both sides was enormous, 240,000 men being engaged. The victory was with the French emperor, who afterwards marched into Moscow, Sept. 14.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, York, burned by the Scots under the Earl Douglass, 1318. Battle of, between Edward II. and the Earls of Hereford and Lancaster; the latter were defeated, March 16, 1322, and beheaded with the greatest insults near Pontefract, March 23; a great number of weapons and military relics were discovered in 1792.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, a mode of tenure by which the younger son inherits, existed as early as 834. It was abolished in Scotland in 1062.

BOROUGHES, towns which send members to parliament, so named since Burgesses were returned in the reign of Henry III., 1265; first admitted into the Scotch parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; into the Irish, 1365.

BORRISOW, Russia, battle between the French under Gen. Portonneaux and the Russians; the former surrendered, Nov. 27, 1812.

BOSCOBEL OAK, Staffordshire, in which Charles II. concealed himself after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.

BOSPHORUS, Turkey, founded, B.C. 490; made a Roman province by Pompey, B.C. 63; taken by the Turks, A.D. 545.

BOSTON, Lincolnshire. St Botolph Monastery founded in 650. The Romans erected a fort at the mouth of the river Witham. The church destroyed by the Danes. The black friary established, 1288. The town inundated, 1285. Church built, 1309; damaged by fire, May 23, 1803. Iron bridge erected, 1807.

BOSTON, United States, founded in 1630. Benjamin Franklin born here, Jan. 6, 1706. A riot broke out through the enforcement of the celebrated but iniquitous Stamp Act, Oct. 31, 1765. During the War of Independence, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought here, 1775; the town taken by the English, March 25, 1775; the town evacuated by the English, March 17, 1776. Several fires at, 1763. Serious riots consequent upon the seizure of a fugitive slave, May 24, 1854.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEXANDER, killed in a duel by Mr James Stuart, for a libel which he had written in a paper called 'The Sentinel,' March 26, 1822.

BOSWORTH FIELD, battle, the closing battle of the White and Red Roses, or the houses of York and Lancaster; Richard III. was slain, and the Earl of Richmond proclaimed King Henry VII., Aug. 22, 1485.

BOTANICAL GARDENS. The Jardin des Plantes was founded at Paris, 1610; at Oxford, 1632; at Edinburgh, 1680; at Dublin, 1789; at Chiswick, 1821; at Chelsea, 1679; at Regent's Park, 1833, opened, 1839.

BOTANY. The earliest writer upon this branch of science was Theophrastus, B.C. 320. Dodoens, Otto, Brunfels, Banlieu, and Cæsalpinus, published several works upon the same subject during the 15th century. Dr William Turner has justly been called the Father of English Botany. He published his 'New Herbal,' 1551 and 1568. Morison of Aberdeen, Ray, and Haller of Switzerland, afterwards improved upon this system, but Linnæus published a more extended system in his 'Systema Naturæ,' 1750.

BOTANY BAY, discovered by Capt. Cook, April 20, 1770; first settlement made in, 1788.

BOTHAL CASTLE, Northumberland, built by Robert Bertram, 1342.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, battle of. The Duke of Monmouth defeated the army of the Covenanters, June 22, 1679.

BOTOLPH CHURCH, Aldgate, built, 1749; Bishopsgate, 1728; Aldersgate, partly rebuilt, 1820.

BOTOLPH'S, ST, PRIORY, Colchester, built, 1109.

BOTTLE CONJUROR. This infamous deception resulted in the destruction of the interior of the Haymarket Theatre by the disappointed audience, Jan. 16, 1749 (O.S.).

BOTTLE-MAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated 13 Car. I., Jan. 12, 1638.

BOTTLES OF GLASS, of great antiquity; many found in the ruins of Pompeii;

made in England in the 15th century. Stone bottles taxed in 1695 ; tax repealed, 1698. One to hold two hogshheads blown at Leith, Scotland, Jan., 1748.

BOUCHAIN, France, invested by the Duke of Marlborough ; surrendered, Sept. 14, 1711 ; retaken by the French under Marshal Villars, Oct. 10, 1712 ; occupied by the Allies, 1815.

BOUGHTON, near Canterbury, riot at, Thom the lunatic killed, May 31, 1838.

BOULOGNE, France. The northern pirates obtained possession and sacked this town, 882. Assailed by Henry III. Henry VIII. took it after a siege of six weeks' duration, Sept. 13, 1544 ; he improved the defences of the fortification ; restored to France, by Edward, upon payment of 400,000 crowns, 1550. Henry of France made his public entry into this town, March 24, 1550. The castle was built in the 13th century. The fleet under Nelson attacked the French fleet off this place, Aug. 3, 1801 ; the town set on fire by the fleet, Oct. 8, 1806. Louis Napoleon, with a few followers, landed here, when he made his descent upon France, Aug. 6, 1840. The King of the Belgians visited Napoleon III. at this town, Sept. 4, 1854 ; and Prince Albert visited, Sept. 5, 1854 ; and was again present at a grand review held here, Sept. 8, 1854.

BOULOGNE FLOTILLA, fitted out to invade England, July, 1804, consisting of 1300 vessels, 17,000 seamen, 160,000 soldiers, 10,000 horse, and proportionate artillery ; frustrated by Nelson's destruction of the combined fleets of France and Spain, which Napoleon had designed to double upon Cornwallis, off Brest, and a portion to sweep the Channel at the same time, 1805.

BOUNTIES for the exportation of goods first given in 1688 ; given in America for raising naval stores, 1703 ; subsequently for other articles.

BOUNTY, Mutiny of. This armed ship proceeded from England in 1787, for the West Indies, in order to transplant bread-fruit trees. Owing to the tyranny of the commander, Capt. Bligh, the crew mutinied, April 28, 1789. The captain and 18 men of the ship's company arrived in the ship's boats, at Otaheite, April 30, but the natives appearing hostile, they proceeded to Timor, and landed there June 12, a distance of 4000 miles. Ten of the mutineers were tried at Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1792 ; others of the mutineers, 10 in number, reached and colonized Pitcairn Island, where their descendants were discovered, 1814.

BOURBON, Isle of, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Mascarenhas, 1542 ; taken by the French under De Prony, 1646 ; first made a penal settlement, 1654 ; made over by Louis XIV. to the East India Company, 1661 ; made a regular colony, 1710 ; fortified by the governor La Bourdonnais, and successfully resisted the English fleet under Boscawen, 1735 ; taken by the English, July 8, 1810 ; restored at the Peace of 1814 ; retaken by them, 1815 ; visited by a hurricane, which destroyed part of the town, Feb., 1829.

BOURBON, Louis the Good, Duke of, Knights of the Thistle instituted by, 1370.

BOURBONNE LES BAINES, France, taken by Pepin and his followers, in 759. A military hospital founded, 1732 ; it is noted for its bathing. The vault under the church gave way during mass, Sept. 14, 1778, when 600 persons were killed.

BOURBONS. The house of, founded by Anthony, Duke of Vendôme, in 1548 ; made King of Navarre in 1555 ; succeeded by his son Henry of Navarre, 1589, who was murdered by Ravaillac, May 19, 1610. Louis the Just, son of the preceding king, ascended the throne, 1610. Louis XIV., the Great, noted for his long and splendid reign, 1643. Louis XV., the Well-beloved, began to reign, 1715. The crown of Spain settled on a younger branch of the family, 1713 ; family compact made in 1761. Louis XVI. succeeded to the throne, 1774 ; de-throned, 1789 ; guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793, and his Queen, Oct. 16. The Bourbons restored to the throne of France by the allied powers : Louis XVIII., May 3,

1814; expelled, March 20, 1815; restored, July 8. Charles X. ascended the throne, 1824; deposed and expelled from France, July 30, 1830; succeeded by the *Orleans* branch, Louis Philippe, Aug. 9, 1830; expelled, Feb. 24, 1848; died in England, Aug. 26, 1850.

BOURGES, France, besieged and taken by Julius Cæsar; taken by the Goths, 475. Louis VIII. assembled an army of 50,000 troops to attack Avignon in 1226. The Pragmatic Sanction was accepted by the clergy, 1483. Besieged by Charles VI.; garrisoned by the Huguenots, who were driven out by the Royalists, Sept. 1, 1562. Notre Dame founded, 1157; destroyed by fire, 1487; rebuilt, 1520. The church of St Bonet founded, 1250; destroyed by the same fire, 1487; rebuilt, 1510. In the fire of 1487, 3000 houses were destroyed. Visited by the plague, 1583; 5000 persons perished.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, 1658; her supporters increased to thousands, 1670; many works published before her death in 1680.

BOUSKY, GEORGE, and two other assassins, tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Mr Thynne in Pall Mall, together with Count Koningsmark, who had hired them to commit the crime, Feb. 28, 1682. Bousky and his two companions executed in Pall Mall, March 10; but Count Koningsmark was favoured by the court and escaped. He was afterwards assassinated himself, by order of George I., when Elector of Hanover.

BOUVINES, battle. The allied army of the English and the Germans, commanded by Otho, Emperor of Germany, defeated by the French under Philip II.; five Counts and the Earl of Salisbury taken prisoners, Aug. 27, 1214. King John of England obtained a truce for five years by the payment of 60,000 marks. Otho retired to Brunswick and resigned his crown.

BOW AND ARROW CASTLE, Isle of Portland, built by William Rufus; taken from King Stephen, 1142; destroyed in the Parliamentary War.

BOW BRIDGE, Middlesex, first built, 1087; new bridge opened, 1839.

BOW CHURCH, Cheapside, one of the earliest Norman churches. A part of the steeple fell and killed several citizens, 1271; rebuilt, 1469. The present structure built by Wren after the fire of 1666; completed, 1671; the spire repaired by Sir W. Staines when a young stonemason; again repaired by Mr J. Gwilt, 1820.

BOWLER, JOHN, a farmer of good property, convicted of shooting Mr Burrows near Harrow, and wounding him, May 30, 1812; executed, Aug. 21.

BOWS AND ARROWS introduced into England a second time, by William the Conqueror, 1066; they were known before 420.

BOWYER'S COMPANY, incorporated, 18 James I., May 25, 1621; confirmed, 18 Charles II., Nov. 17, 1667; their hall in Noble-street destroyed in 1666.

BOXTEL, battle, Sept. 14, 1794, between the English under the Duke of York and the French; Wellington commanded the 33rd regiment; the English were defeated, losing eight pieces of cannon.

BOYD, CAPTAIN, and Major Campbell, fought a duel in Ireland; the latter found guilty of murder, and executed, Aug. 24, 1808.

BOYLE LECTURES instituted, Dec. 30, 1691, by Robert Boyle, son of the great Earl of Cork. Dr Bentley gave the first the next year.

BOYNE, battle of the, fought July 1, 1690, between William III. and James II., in Ireland; the latter defeated, losing 1500 men.

BOYNE man-of-war burned at Portsmouth, May 4, 1795, when numbers of persons perished by the explosion of the magazine.

BRABANT, Netherlands. First erected into a duchy in the 7th century. The last Duke of, of the race of Charlemagne, was Otto, upon whose death in 1005 the crown descended to Lambert I., Count of Louvain. By his posterity it descended to Philip II., Duke of Burgundy, and from him to Charles V., Emperor of Germany, who afterwards became King of Spain, 1516. The Austrian part of the duchy taken possession of after the battle of Ramillies by Charles III., 1706; united to France, 1793; made a separate kingdom under Louis Bonaparte, 1806; re-united to France, 1810; ceded to Holland in 1815, and to Belgium, 1830.

BRACCIARA, Italy, 200 houses destroyed by an earthquake at, 1782.

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY built, 1076.

BRADFIELD RESERVOIR, near Sheffield, burst through the embankment which had fallen into decay, when several villages were overflowed, and their inhabitants, numbering nearly 300, were drowned, March 11, 1864.

BRADFORD, Wilts. A battle was fought here during the Heptarchy, the West Saxons being under the command of their King, Cenwalch, 670; the Abbey of St Lawrence destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt by Ethelred, 1001; much injured by fire, April 30, 1740.

BRADFORD, Yorkshire. This town embraced the Parliamentary cause in the Civil War, and repulsed upon two occasions the Royal troops. The Earl of Newcastle invested and stormed the town, July, 1643. Made a borough, 1832. 20 persons killed through eating poisoned sweetmeats, Oct. 30, 1858. Lord Palmerston laid the foundation-stone of the new Exchange, Aug. 9, 1864; opened, March 13, 1867.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, President of the High Court of Justice, who died Nov. 22, 1659; taken out of his grave and hanged at Tyburn, by Charles II., on his restoration, Dec. 3, 1660.

BRADSOLE ABBEY, Kent, built, 1191.

BRADSTOW PIER destroyed by a storm, Jan. 2, 1767.

BRAGANZA, House of; John, Duke of, made King of Portugal, 1640; deposed by Napoleon, 1801; resumed, 1821; transferred to Maria II., daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, 1821-6.

BRAGANZA, Portugal, founded, and the castle of, built, 1187; made a duchy, 1442.

BRAILOW, battle. The Turks defeated by the Russians, June 19, 1773; the town besieged and taken by the latter, June 18, 1828; restored, 1829.

BRAMBER CASTLE AND CHURCH, Sussex, built before the Conquest.

BRANCEPETH CASTLE, Durham, built, 1140; rebuilt by Hamilton Russell, 1850.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith, the residence of Queen Caroline, 1820, who died there, Aug. 7, 1821; demolished, 1823.

BRANDY first used, circa 1667; first distilled from potatoes, 1748; first extracted from the dried fruit of the caroba tree, 1805; the duty on, reduced to 4s. 6d. per gallon, May 10, 1787; since increased to 10s. per gallon.

BRANDYWINE, battle, in Pennsylvania, the colonists defeated by the army under Lord Cornwallis, and Philadelphia taken, Sept. 11, 1777.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, Oxford, known in the reign of Hen. III. and 6 Edw. I., 1278; founded by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir R. Sutton; the foundation-stone laid, June 1, 1509; incorporated, 3 Hen. VIII., Jan. 15, 1512. The library built from the design of Sir C. Wren, and completed, 1663; the chapel consecrated, Nov. 17, 1666.

BRASS. This metal was worked by the ancients. The monuments of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor, in Westminster, were made by William Torrel, with brass introduced from Germany. The Founders' Company of London first mentioned, 1365. Brass guns first made in England in the reign of Henry VII. A patent granted to Humphrey and Shutz, giving them the exclusive right to manufacture this metal in England, Sept. 17, 1565; confirmed, May 28, 1566. Brass works established by Jacob Monimia, at Esher, Surrey, 1649. Brass exported in 1799 amounted to 77,033 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lbs., at £7 14s. 8d. per cwt., amounting to £595,728 15s. 5d.; in 1864 the exports reached £3,313,406. Brass money called in, 1560.

BRAY, the Rev. Symon Symonds, Vicar of. This notorious turncoat became twice Papist and twice Protestant, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, between 1533 and 1588, in order that he might adhere to his 'one principle,' which was '*to live and die Vicar of Bray*,' whence the well-known song.

BRAZIL, South America, discovered by Vincent Yanez Pinçon, a Spaniard, 1499; explored by the Portuguese, they made their first settlement, 1529. Bahia built, 1549. Rio Janeiro colonized by the French, 1558; Spanish, 1578. Gold mines discovered in the 17th century. The Dutch invaded this country unsuccessfully, 1625; Olinda taken by them, 1630; insurrection, 1645. Invaded by France, 1710; and again in 1711. United to Portugal, Jan. 15, 1816; declared independent, Oct. 12, 1822. The constitution granted, Dec. 11, 1823; acknowledged by Portugal, 1825. Don Pedro abdicated in favour of his son, April 7, 1831; slave trade abolished, 1832; Pedro II. crowned, July 18, 1841. A British merchant vessel shipwrecked on the coast was plundered by the Brazilians, an indemnity was demanded by the English, Jan. 2, 1863; the question referred to the arbitration of the King of Belgium, who decided against England, June 18. War declared against Uruguay, Aug. 9, 1864; peace restored, May, 1865.

BREAD. The assay of bread, according to the custom of the city of London, the bakers to present their loaves to the mayor and aldermen to be weighed, and the price to be fixed; the seals of the bakers in each ward to be examined by the aldermen of the ward; bakers giving short weight to be drawn on a hurdle through the city and to stand in the pillory.—*Liber Albus*. The first assize of bread fixed by Act of Parliament, 51 Hen. III., 1266; regulated according to the price of corn, 8 Anne, c. 18, 1709; extended to Scotland, 12 Geo. II., 1739; price of, fixed by the Lord Mayor, 3 Geo. II. c. 29, 1730; marks to be set upon each loaf of, 22 Geo. II. c. 46, 1779; to be sold only by weight, 3 Geo. IV. c. cvi., Sept. 29, 1822; the assize of, abolished, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37; came in force, Oct. 1, 1836. Bakers' Company incorporated, 1307. Bread not allowed to be sold in bakers' shops until 1302. Bread made with yeast by the English bakers, 1634. Sale of bread as at present authorized, 1815; sale of, in Ireland, regulated by statute, May 23, 1832. In 1754, the quartern loaf was 4d.; in 1757, 10d.; in March, 1800, 17d., and new bread forbidden under the penalty of 5s. the loaf, if sold under 24 hours old; in Jan., 1801, the quartern loaf was 1s. 11d.; in July, 1810, 2s. 5d.; in July, 1823, it was 10d.; and in 1833, 8½d. The following shows the highest and lowest prices of bread (best and seconds) and wheat for the last 21 years, that is, from Jan. 1, 1835, to Dec. 31, 1855. The lowest prices of bread were in 1850 and 1851, namely, 7d. per quartern for best, and 5d. for seconds, flour being 40s. to 32s. per sack, and wheat 44s. 1½d. to 35s. 6d. per quarter. The highest price was in 1847, when best bread was 1s. 0½d. per quartern, flour being 75s. to 44s. a sack, and wheat 102s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. a quarter. Taking the *maxima* of each, the prices of bread, flour, and wheat do not appear to constantly observe the same proportion. Thus, in 1847, when wheat was 102s. 6d. a quarter, and bread 1s. 0½d. a loaf, flour was 75s. a sack;

while in 1855, when wheat was 83s. 1d. a quarter, and bread 1s. a loaf, both lower than in 1847, flour was 77s. a sack, or 2s. higher. Again, we find best flour quoted at 60s. in five several years, with best wheat varying from 78s. 4½d. in one year to 60s. 1d. in another; 10d. a loaf for best bread however, invariably corresponding with the 60s. for the sack of flour.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE brought to the West Indies by Capt. Bligh, Jan., 1793; 1151 were brought from Otaheite; introduced at St Helena, 1793; 352 left at Jamaica; 5 reserved for Kew Gardens; cultivated successfully in Guinea, 1802.

BREAKWATER at Cherbourg, begun, June, 1784; not completed until 1858. At Plymouth, begun, Aug. 10, 1812; finished, 1841; it is 5280 feet long, 360 broad at the bottom, and 30 at the top; it took 3,666,000 tons of marble blocks, from one to five tons each, and cost £1,500,000. At Portland, begun, 1849.

BREASTPLATE ARMOUR invented, B.C. 397.

BRECHIN, Scotland, burnt by the Danes, 1012; made a Bishopric, 1150; suppressed, 1689; re-established, 1731; besieged by Edward III., 1333. Battle of, 1452; burnt by the Duke of Montrose, 1645.

BRECKNOCK CANAL opened, June 28, 1802.

BRECKNOCK CASTLE, Wales, built, 1089; priory, 1100.

BREDA, Holland, made a Bishopric by Charlemagne, 788; joined the Hanseatic League, 1283; taken from the Spaniards by stratagem, March 3, 1590; besieged and retaken by the Spaniards under Spinola, 1625; ceded to Holland, 1648; taken by Denmark and sold to the Elector of Hanover, 1716; confirmed by the diet, 1732; taken by the French, Feb. 25, 1793; expelled in 1813; restored, 1815; Charles II. resided here whilst an exile, 1660; the castle built, 1350; rebuilt by William III., 1680.

BREHON LAW, the ancient law of Ireland, abolished by Edward III., 1366.

BREMEN, Germany, made a Bishopric by Charlemagne, 788; fortified, 1010; joined the Hanseatic League, 1283; made an Imperial city, 1690; ceded to Sweden, 1648; taken by Denmark and sold to the Elector of Hanover, 1716; confirmed by the diet, 1732; damaged by an explosion of powder, 1000 houses injured, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739; taken by the French, 1757; the French expelled by the Hanoverians, 1758; seized by the French, 1806; annexed by Napoleon to the French empire, 1810; restored to independence, 1813. The territory of Bremerhaven purchased from the Hanoverians, for 77,200 thalers, in 1827.

BRENTFORD, battles. The Danes defeated by the Britons, 1016. The Parliamentary army defeated by the Royalists under Charles I., and 500 prisoners taken, Nov. 12, 1642.

BRESCIA, Italy, founded by the Etruscans, made a free town under the Romans; burnt by Radagassus, King of the Goths, in 412; re-established by Attila, 452. Charlemagne, having defeated King Didier, 771, entered this town and built the church of St Denis; surrendered itself to the republic of Venice, 1426; surrendered to the French, 1509; taken by the Venetians, 1512; retaken by the French under Gaston de Foix the same year; restored to the Venetians, 1517; a dreadful plague in 1478, which swept away 25,000 persons; nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, July 8, 1779; revolution in 1848, and the Austrians expelled; bombarded by the Austrian army under Gen. Haynau, the city destroyed and many of the inhabitants slaughtered, March 30, 1849; nearly all the crops destroyed by an inundation, Aug. 15, 1850.

BRESLAU, battle, between the Austrians and the Prussians, the latter defeated, Nov. 22, 1757; city of, surrendered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 8, 1740; to the French, Jan. 5, 1807; again, 1813.

BREST, France, ceded by the Comte de Léon to the first Duke of Bretagne, 1240; given up to the English, 1372, to be returned at the end of the war; returned, 1390; the English captured the town again, 1391; ransomed by the Duke of Bretagne, 1395; a harbour made, 1631; fortified by Vauban, 1688; the British forces under Lord Berkeley repulsed with considerable loss, June 8, 1694; the magazine, 400 yards long, destroyed by fire, and 7000 crowns in stores destroyed, Jan. 19, 1744; Adm. Hawke defeated and captured nearly the whole of the French fleet off this port, Oct. 14, 1747; marine hospital and fifty galley slaves burned, Dec. 1, 1766; magazine of, destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784; the French fleet defeated by Adm. Howe off, June 1, 1794; the English fleet visited, Aug. 21, 1865.

BRETFRD NUNNERY, Warwickshire, founded by Geoffrey Clinton, 1301.

BRETIGNY, Peace of, with France, by which England regained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired Saintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, Bigorre, Angoumois, and Rovergue; England renouncing Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy, and receiving 3,000,000 crowns to release King John, long a prisoner in London, May 8, 1360.

BREVIARIES. This office first introduced into the Church of Rome, 1080.

BREWERS AND BREWING. This art was known in the middle ages. In the reign of Edward I. and III. rules were made for their government, and the assize held. The trade was carried on principally by females.—*Liber Albus*. Fines inflicted by statute of Henry III., 1267. Several enactments have since been made for the better regulation of this craft. Licences first granted for public-houses, 1621; licences taxed, 1781.—*See* Alehouses, and Beer.

BREWERS' COMPANY, incorporated by charter of 6 Hen. VI., Feb. 22, 1438; confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, Aug. 29, 1562. A second charter granted, giving them additional powers, July 13, 1579; confirmed by 15 Charles I., April 6, 1639.

BRIARS' CREEK, battle, between the Americans and the English, under Gen. Prevost, when the former were defeated, March 3, 1779; again defeated at the same place, May 3, 1779.

BRIBERY. The first person tried for receiving bribes in cases of public justice was Judge Weyland, 1288. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the King's Bench, hanged for this offence, 1351. Lord Bacon, convicted for the same, sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, and imprisoned in the Tower, May 3, 1621. Thomas Long charged with bribery at an election for Westbury, May 10, 1571; Mr Walpole sent to the Tower for the same offence, 1712.

BRICKLAYERS' AND TILERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, Aug. 3, 1568; regulations made for the trade by the Lord Keeper, July 14, 1570. Their charter confirmed by James I., April 30, 1604; this was surrendered to James II., who granted a new charter, Feb. 18, 1685.

BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION. The cast-iron roof, 400 feet in length, fell down, injuring several of the officials, Aug. 21, 1850.

BRICKS. The art of brick-making was well known in the early history of the world, the tower of Babel being built with burnt bricks. The bricks used in the various buildings at Rome 1700 years ago are still in a perfect state of preservation. First used in England by the Romans. There are several specimens of Norman brickwork still extant. Size regulated by statute of Charles I., 1625; first taxed by George III., 1784; rate fixed at 5s. 10d. per 1000, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 24, July 19, 1839; afterwards repealed, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 9, 1850.

BRIDEWELL PALACE. Inhabited by some of the kings of England before the Conquest. King John held a council here in 1210. Henry I. gave some stone for the rebuilding this palace. At the downfall of Wolsey it reverted to the

crown; Henry VIII. rebuilt it for the reception of Charles V., 1522; held a parliament here, 1525; Queen Katherine resided in, 1529; given to the citizens by Edward VI. for charitable purposes, June 26, 1553; converted into an hospital, 1558; partially burnt in the fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1668-9; subsequently used as a house of correction by the mayor and corporation of London; the number of prisoners is in general about 1300. Other places of restraint from this adopted the name of Bridewell: as in Westminster, the act for which was passed in 1826; the new Bridewell, 1829; that in Tothill-fields, rebuilt, 1831.

BRIDGENORTH, Shropshire, founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. The castle built by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, and the town fortified with walls and six gates; besieged and taken by Henry I. in 1102; again besieged by Henry II., and the castle demolished. During the civil war this town was a royal garrison; it was attacked by the Parliamentary forces, and after a siege of three weeks, surrendered; made a borough, 23 Edw. I., 1295. The hospital of St Leonard's was founded, 1687.

BRIDGES. The most celebrated of the bridges of antiquity was that built by Trajan over the Danube; the whole length was 4770 feet; breadth, 103. The Narni, built by Augustus, was 637 feet long, 102 feet broad. The Pont du Gard, built of stone. The Pont St Esprit, near Lyons, one of the boldest of the Roman bridges constructed in France, was 800 yards in length. In the middle ages the art of bridge-building was reckoned among the acts of religion, and a regular order of monks, called Pontifices, was founded by St Benezet. The bridge of Avignon, built in 1176, consisted of 18 arches, and was about 1000 yards in length. The Rialto, at Venice, 1591, cost 250,000 ducats. The aqueduct bridge of Alcantra, near Lisbon, finished, Aug. 6, 1732. The first Gothic bridge built in England was the triangular bridge of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, erected, 860. The first iron bridge built, 1777; Abercromby Tubular, 1848; Battersea, 1771; Blackfriars, 1769; Blackfriars Bridge (New), first stone laid, July 20, 1865; Bow, 1087; Chelsea New Suspension Bridge, March 28, 1858; Clifton Suspension, 1864; Hammersmith, 1827; Hungerford, 1845; Kew, 1789; Lambeth New Suspension, Nov. 11, 1862; London, of wood, 994; stone, 1176; the present, 1831; Menai Strait, 1825; the Tubular, 1850; Putney, 1729; Richmond, 1819; Vauxhall, 1816; Westminster, 1750; New, the first half opened, March 1, 1860; completely opened, Saturday, May 24, 1862; Waterloo, 1817. Bridge of the Puerto de Santa Maria, near the town of Cadiz, fell as soon as completed, and killed several hundred persons, Feb. 22, 1779. A chain bridge made for the French government by Mr Brunel, July, 1822.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, destroyed by fire, 1668; 160 houses destroyed by a second fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, Feb. 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766, and Dec. 27, 1767; half ruined by hurricanes in 1780 and 1831.

BRIDGET, ST, order of knighthood founded by Henry V., 1420.

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, bestowed by William the Conqueror upon Walter de Douay. The castle built by William de Brimere, 1204; he also constructed the stone bridge over the river Garret, 1206. Grey Friars monastery founded, 1230; the barons in revolt against Henry III. took possession of the town, 1260; the Parliamentarians, under Fairfax, after a close siege, took the castle and 1000 of the Royalists prisoners, July 22, 1645; it was demolished at the close of the year. Incorporated in the reign of John; confirmed subsequently by Edward IV., Elizabeth, and Charles II.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, begun by Brindley the engineer, at the expense of the Duke of Bridgewater, 1758; opened, June 17, 1761; an irruption of, at Lump Brook, March 11, 1861.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE erected, in the Green Park, *temp.* Charles I., rebuilt from the design of Sir C. Barry, 1848.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. £8000 left by the last Earl of, for writing and publishing of, 1829; first published on the Hand, by Dr Bell, 1833.

BRIDLE, for guiding horses, is said by Pliny to have been invented by Pelethronius, king of Lapithæ. The Lorimers' or Bridle-bit Makers' Company established, 1488; incorporated by Queen Anne, Dec. 3, 1712. The brank or scold's bridle in use, at Walton-on-Thames, 1633. The witches' bridle known, 1661.

BRIDPORT, Dorsetshire. In the reign of Edward the Confessor a mint was established here; the town was first incorporated by Henry III. 1253; during the civil war it was frequently in possession of both parties; riot at, on account of the high price of bread, May 4, 1816.

BRIENNE, battle, between the French and the allies, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814; the allies were defeated with great loss.

BRIGHT, Mr, of Maldon, Essex, died, Nov. 10, 1755, aged 29, weighing 44 stone.

BRIGHTON, or Brighthelmstone, Sussex, fortified by the Romans, but thinly populated by fishermen after the Conquest; the French fleet, under D'Aunebalte, plundered and burnt the town, 1545; Charles II. embarked here for France after the battle of Worcester, 1651; the sea destroyed a great part of the town, 1665 and 1669; inundated in 1703-5-6; the Prince of Wales built a marine residence here, 1784; block-house swept away by the sea, March 26, 1786; part of the cliff fell with great damage, Nov. 16, 1807. Chain-pier erected at, 1134 feet long, 213 feet wide; opened, Nov. 25, 1823; cost £30,000; seriously injured by a storm, Oct. 15, 1833. Made a borough in 1832. An act passed authorizing the sale of the Pavilion and the grounds, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 102, Aug. 1, 1849; purchased by the corporation in 1850 for £53,000.

BRIGHTWELL, Berks. The castle built, 1153; demolished in the reign of Henry II.; the town greatly damaged by fire, May 13, 1740.

BRISTOL, Somersetshire, city of, built before the Christian era. Harold set sail from this port for the subjugation of Wales, 1063; the traffic in English slaves from this port abolished by William I.; Geoffrey, bishop of Constance, fortified the town, 1089; the castle built by Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester, 1120; King Stephen confined in, 1140; Owen, son of Archbishop Griffin, confined here in a cage, 1304; Lords de Willington and Mumford executed here, 1304; demolished by Cromwell, 1645. Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., resided here for four years, 1142; Edward I. kept his Christmas at this town, 1285; Edward III. granted a charter, making it a separate county, 1373; besieged and taken by the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., 1399; the Duke of Somerset and the other nobles in the interest of the Lancastrians assembled their forces here before their attempt to replace Henry VI. upon the throne, 1470; upon the visit of Henry VII. the citizens dressed out in their best apparel in order to greet him, but he, thinking their wives too richly apparelled, imposed a fine of 20s. upon each citizen; obtained a new charter, 1581; taken by Prince Rupert, July 26, 1643; attacked by Cromwell, Sept., 1645; seven persons apprehended for attempting to seize the town on behalf of the Pretender, Oct. 18, 1715; act for a new Exchange passed, 1723; built, 1741; bridge built, 1760; attempt to set the shipping on fire, Jan. 22, 1777; riot at, on account of a toll, Oct. 25, 1773, the people fired upon; docks formed at, 1807; the merchants of, petition parliament against the intolerable oppression of extents in aid, May 8, 1817; riot at, warehouses plundered, prison forced, nearly 100 houses burned, inactivity of the mayor and magistrates, and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831; rioters tried, Jan. 2, 1832; four executed, and 24 transported. Suicide of Col. Brereton at, Jan. 9, 1832. Cathedral built, 1311; St

Mary's Church built, 1292 ; see of Bristol united with Gloucester, 1836 ; Bristol cross built, 1373 ; removed to Stourhead, 1760 ; the Avon Bridge, 18 feet span of cast-iron, fell, wounding several persons, March 20, 1855 ; mutiny and riot of the Land Transport Corps stationed at Horfield barracks, Oct. 24, 1855.

BRISTOW, Captain, discovered a group of islands in south latitude $50^{\circ} 46'$, long. E. $166^{\circ} 35'$, and named them Lord Auckland's Islands, 1809.

BRITAIN, island of Great, the earliest mention of which is in the account of the voyage of Hamilcar, or Hamilcon, preserved by Festus Avienus, to the islands of Æstryminion, or Cassiterides, in search of tin ; to which the Carthaginians, being the marine carriers for the Phœnicians, used to sail for that purpose, by way of Gades or Cadiz. The description given of the locality whence the tin was obtained is also found in the early Roman writers. Julius Cæsar first visited Britain, Aug. 26, B.C. 55 ; Claudius arrived in the island, A.D. 40 ; London fortified by the Romans, 50 ; Caractacus taken and carried to Rome, 51 ; the Romans defeated by Boadicea, 61 ; Suetonius defeated a large army of the Britons, 61 ; the conquest completed by Agricola, 85 ; the Caledonians attacked and destroyed part of the boundary forts, 88 ; the Emperor Hadrian landed, 117, and erected a second wall, 120 ; 50,000 of Severus's troops died of pestilence, 207 ; Severus occupied York with his court, 207 ; died there, 211 ; Carausius ruled Britain, 284 ; was killed by Alectus, who still usurped the supreme power, 293 ; Constantius, the emperor, recovered Britain, defeating Alectus, 296 ; he died at York, 306 ; the Romans finally withdrew from England, 410. The Saxons called in to aid the natives in their defence against the Picts, 450 ; the new allies of the Britons drove them into Wales and the west, 455 ; Hengist took the title of King of Kent ; he defeated Vortimer at Crayford, in Kent, 457. The Saxons divided the kingdom into seven independent states, called the Heptarchy : Cantia, or Kent, founded by Hengist, 457 ; South Saxony, Sussex, and Surrey, by Ella, 490 ; West Saxony, or Wessex, Hants, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devonshire, by Cerdic, 519 ; East Saxony, Essex, Middlesex, and a part of Herts, by Ercenwin, 527 ; Northumbria, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancaster, and a part of Scotland, by Ida, 547 ; East Anglia, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, by Uffa, 575 ; Mercia, all the middle counties, Cheshire, Stafford, Derby, Warwick, Worcester, Shropshire, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, and part of Herts, by Cridda, 582. The heptarchy united under Egbert, 827, when he was crowned at Winchester, then considered the capital of England. The Danes, who first appeared in the island at Teignmouth in 787, made several attacks, but were totally routed at Hengesdown, in Cornwall, 855. *See* England.

BRITANNIA METAL. The manufacture of this metal first carried on at Sheffield, 1770.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton, rebuilt and opened, Nov. 8, 1858.

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE. The foundation-stone laid by Mr Frank Forster, April 10, 1846 ; 1500 men employed. The central tower is 230 feet high ; it has four spans, two of 460 feet, and two of 230. The first tube floated, March 6, 1848 ; the last raised to its place, Jan. 7, 1850 ; opened, March 18. The cost of the whole work was £234,450. The first train passed through, drawn by three engines, Mr Stephenson driving the first ; Mr Mare drove the last bolt, finishing the bridge, March 6, 1850.

BRITISH AMERICA. *See* America.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, for the abolition of slavery throughout the world, instituted, 1839.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY instituted, 1804.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY instituted, 1815 ; numbered in 1834 no less than 166,600 scholars, in 3445 schools.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, for researches into the arts and monuments of the middle ages, established, 1843 ; the Institute established, 1843 ; formerly part of the Association, its names changed, 1845.

BRITISH ARTISTS, Society of, instituted, April 14, 1824.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science established, Sept. 27, 1831. The last meeting held at Belfast, Sept. 18, 1867.

Year	Place of meeting	President
1831	York	Earl Fitzwilliam
1832	Oxford	Rev. W. Buckland
1833	Cambridge	Rev. Adam Sedgwick
1834	Edinburgh	Sir T. M. Brisbane
1835	Dublin	Rev. Provost Lloyd
1836	Bristol	Marquis of Lansdowne
1837	Liverpool	Earl of Burlington
1838	Newcastle	Duke of Northumberland
1839	Birmingham	Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt
1840	Glasgow	Marquis of Breadalbane
1841	Plymouth	Rev. Dr Whewell
1842	Manchester	Lord Francis Egerton
1843	Cork	Earl of Rosse
1844	York	Rev. G. Peacock
1845	Cambridge	Sir J. F. W. Herschel
1846	Southampton	Sir Roderick Murchison
1847	Oxford	Sir Robert Harry Inglis
1848	Swansea	Marquis of Northampton
1849	Birmingham	Rev. Dr Robinson
1850	Edinburgh	Sir David Brewster
1851	Ipswich	G. B. Airy, Esq.
1852	Belfast	Col. Sabine
1853	Hull	William Hopkins, Esq.
1854	Liverpool	Earl of Harrowby
1855	Glasgow	Duke of Argyle
1856	Cheltenham	Dr C. G. B. Daubeney
1857	Dublin	Rev. Humphrey Lloyd
1858	Leeds	Professor Owen
1859	Aberdeen	The Prince Consort
1860	Oxford	Lord Wrottesley
1861	Manchester	W. Fairbairn, Esq.
1862	Cambridge	Rev. Professor Willis
1863	Newcastle	Sir W. Armstrong
1864	Bath	Sir Charles Lyell
1865	Birmingham	Professor Phillips
1866	Nottingham	W. R. Grove, Esq.
1867	Belfast	Lord Dufferin

BRITISH BANK, The Royal, established, 1849. Owing to the mismanagement of the directors and the manager, the bank stopped payment, Sept. 3, 1856. The directors were prosecuted in the Court of Queen's Bench, and found guilty, Feb. 27, 1858. Humphrey Brown, Hugh Innes Cameron, and Edward Esdaile sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and Mr Alderman Kennedy to nine months', W. D. Owen to six months', and H. D. Macleod to three months'.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century ; a

settlement formed, 1806 ; gold first discovered, 1850 ; the Frazer diggings discovered, 1858 ; made a Bishopric, 1858.

BRITISH GUIANA, S. America. A colony founded, 1831 ; slavery abolished, 1834.

BRITISH HERRING FISHERY incorporated, 1750.

BRITISH INSTITUTION founded, June 4, 1805 ; opened, Jan. 18, 1806, for the encouragement of art.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY formed, 1746.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL established in Brownlow-street, 1749.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES prohibited in France, Oct. 9, 1793.

BRITISH MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY instituted, 1799.

BRITISH MUSEUM founded on a grant of parliament of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, 26 Geo. II. c. 22, April 5, 1753 ; opened, Jan. 15, 1759 ; the collections of books, MSS., and articles of *virtu*, cost him £50,000 ; the library consisted of 3556 manuscripts and 50,000 volumes, and the different articles were 69,352 in number. By the same act was purchased for £10,000 the Harleian Library of MSS., and the Cottonian MSS. added, and trustees had power to raise £100,000 by lottery for the purchase of Montague House and the various MSS. George IV. gave the library formed by George III., 63,000 volumes, 1823. The Grenville Library purchased by him for £54,000 ; bequeathed, 1845. By the Copyright Act a copy of every book, plan, &c., must be deposited here, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, July 1, 1842. Annual grants for important additions to the Library, Museum, and buildings have been since made. The present building commenced from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, 1823, and carried out by his brother Sydney, 1846 ; the portico finished, April 19, 1847. The new Reading-room suggested by Mr Panizzi, May 5, 1852 ; opened, May 11, 1857 ; cost £150,000. Refreshment-room opened, 1864. The Book-binders' workshops destroyed, with several MSS., July 10, 1865 ; Mr W. Jones appointed Librarian.

BRITISH NAUTICAL SOCIETY founded, 1815.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM instituted, 1827. Opening of the new building at Slough, by the Prince of Wales, June 24, 1863.

BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY established, Feb. 6, 1857.

BRITISH QUEEN, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished, Dec. 16, 1814.

BRITISH SOCIETY incorporated for the extension of the fisheries, 1786.

BRITTANY, or Bretagne, France, founded, 383 ; made a British colony in the 6th century ; subdued by Charlemagne, but afterwards revolted. Charles the Bold made several attempts to subdue the Britons, but did not succeed until 852. Ceded to the Danes, 921 ; Rollo recognized, 922 ; annexed to Normandy, 932 ; invaded by William the Conqueror, but unsuccessfully, 1076 ; Prince Arthur acknowledged duke of, 1196 ; war declared against England, 1426 ; annexed to France, 1532. Silver mine discovered in, Nov., 1730.

BROAD-BOTTOM ADMINISTRATION, so called because it was formed out of a coalition of parties, Nov. 24, 1744 ; dissolved by the death of Mr Pelham, March 6, 1754.

BROAD SEAL OF ENGLAND first used, 1050.

BROADSWORDS forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh, July 26, 1724.

BROCADE, brought from the East ; the first manufactory established at Lyons, 1757.

BROCAS, Sir Pecksaël, did penance for adultery, at St Paul's Cross, Oct. 24, 1612.

BROCCOLI, an Italian plant, brought into England, 1603; much cultivated here, 1680.

BRODERERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, Oct. 25, 1561; confirmed by James I., April 20, 1609; re-incorporated by James II., April 14, 1687.

BRODIE CASTLE, Scotland, built, 1113.

BRODY, in Galicia, 1500 houses burned at, May 5, 1801.

BROKERS. No persons allowed to act as brokers in the City of London without being first admitted and sworn before the mayor and aldermen, 13 Edw. I., 1285. Regulation made and the form of oath used in the reign of Edward I. and Richard II.—*Liber Albus*. Further regulation made by Edward III. in 1376; only 30 brokers in London in 1574.—*Stow*. An act of parliament passed for regulating, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 32, 1697, and 6 Anne, c. 16, 1707. Fees of brokers in stocks limited, 10 Anne, c. 19, 1711—1736; again regulated by 57 Geo. III. c. 60, June 27, 1817. An act passed to prevent frauds by, and for the punishing of, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, Aug. 17, 1857; repealed and re-enacted, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 75, *et seq.*, Aug. 6, 1861.

BROMSGROVE, Worcestershire, nearly destroyed by an inundation from a waterspout, April 12, 1792.

BROOKES'S CLUB, established by several influential Whig members, in Pall Mall, in 1764; removed to St James's-street, 1778.

BROOM FLOWER IN THE HUSK, order of knighthood, instituted by Louis IX., at Sens, 1234.

BROOMHOLME PRIORY, Norfolk, founded by William de Glanville, 1113.

BROTHELS allowed in London, 1162. Penalties against infected or married women, 1162, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, at the stews in Southwark. No brothel-keeper allowed to reside in the city of London, under pain of imprisonment, in the reign of Edward I., 1275.

BROTHERLY LOVE, order of knighthood, begun, 1708.

BROTHERS, a pretended religious prophet, who, as with all similar characters, declared he had particular revelations from heaven; was really imprisoned under the fear of creating political disaffection, March 6, 1794.

BROUGH CASTLE, Westmoreland, built, 1070; partially destroyed by William, king of Scotland, 1174; restored and nearly destroyed by fire, 1521.

BROUGHAM CASTLE, Cumberland, built by Lord Clifford, 1270; demolished by the Scots, 1412; rebuilt by John de Clifford, 1412-22; James I. entertained here, 1617; dismantled by order of parliament, 1645.

BROUGHTON, Lancashire, a suburb of Manchester. The making of cog-ware encouraged, 7 Jac. I. c. 16, 1609. Bridge broke down while the 60th Rifles were marching over, and six were much injured, April 11, 1831.

BROUGHTON CASTLE, Oxfordshire, built by John de Broughton, 1297; repaired by William of Wykeham, 1398; rebuilt, 1609; surrendered to Charles I., 1642.

BROUSSA, Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake; 125 mosques and almost all the public buildings were destroyed; 600 of the inhabitants were killed, Feb. 28, 1855.

BROWNE, Major Archibald, sentenced to pay a fine of £100, to be imprisoned

six months, and to find security to keep the peace for five years, for sending a challenge to a person named Archer, Feb. 10, 1785.

BROWNISTS, a religious sect, founded in Southwell by Robert Browne, 1615.

BRUANBURGH, battle. The English under Athelstan defeated the five Confederate nations, Norwegians, Danes, Irish, Scots, and Britons, with great slaughter, upon the river Humber, 938.

BRUCE, the traveller, left Sidon to find the source of the Nile, June 15, 1768; reached Gondar, Feb. 15, 1770; returned to England, 1773.

BRUCE CASTLE, near Tottenham, said to have been built by Earl Waltheof, 1069.

BRUGES, Belgium, founded, 760; fortified by Count Baldwin of the Iron Arm, 837; walled-in, 1053, and again, 1270; nearly destroyed by fire, 1280; restored by Philip the Handsome, 1299. Philip the Good instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, 1430. The centre of the Hanseatic League, bombarded by the Dutch, 1704; taken by the French, 1708 and 1745; annexed to France, 1794. In 1814 it became part of the United Netherlands. The cathedral founded, 646; destroyed by fire, 1358; the present building raised shortly after.

BRUNSWICK, Germany, founded, 261. Bruno I., Margrave of Saxony, enlarged the city, 955; enclosed with fortifications, 1177. The citizens held possession of the town against the duke, who took it after a long siege, 1671; taken by the French, July 28, 1757; again attacked by them, 1761; the fortifications destroyed, 1794; insurrection in, Sept. 7, 1830; William I. succeeded to the throne, April 25, 1831; constitution proclaimed, Oct. 12, 1832; modified, Nov. 22, 1851.

BRUNSWICK, battle. Otho, Duke of, defeated Philip, Duke of Swabia, 1200.

BRUNSWICK, House of, originated with Azo of Esté, who died, 1055, and left a son, who was Guelph IV., great-grandfather of Henry the Lion, who married Maud, daughter of Henry II., king of England. Henry the Lion is regarded as the founder of the family; he was proscribed in the diet of Wurtzburg, 1180; Otho, his son, first Duke of, 1235. The house of Brunswick became divided into several branches. The royal family of England sprung from the Duke of Brunswick-Zell. Duke Augustus left three sons, two of whom succeeded him, Rodolphus Augustus, 1666, and Anthony Ulrick, 1704. Augustus William, son of Ulrick, 1714, was succeeded in 1731 by Ludowick Rodolphus, who died without male issue, 1735, and was succeeded by Ferdinand Albrecht, who, dying the same year, was succeeded by his son Charles, who transferred the ducal residence to Brunswick, and in 1780 was succeeded by his son Charles William Ferdinand, killed at Jena, Oct. 14, 1806. He was succeeded by his fourth son, his eldest son being blind, who abdicated in his favour, Charles William; this last fell at Quatre Bras, commanding the advanced guard, June 16, 1815. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick William, Oct. 30, 1823; who was deposed by his younger brother, William Maximilian, Sept. 7, 1830, in consequence of a revolution at Brunswick in 1830, and the elder brother sought, when the ducal palace was burned, a refuge in England.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS. Several formed in Ireland, Oct. and Nov., 1828.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE burnt down, April 11, 1826; rebuilt, and fell down, injuring several persons, Feb. 29, 1828.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, founded, 670; visited by the plague, 1489, and again, 1578, followed by a famine, which lasted four years. The Duke of Alva attempted to establish the Inquisition, 1567; a civil war followed. The Dukes Egmont and Horn beheaded, 1568. The city besieged and the greater part destroyed by Marshal Villeroy, 1695. The Duke of Marlborough entered the city after the battle of Blenheim, Oct. 12, 1706, and again in 1708. Upwards of 4000 houses, 14 churches, ducal palace and records, destroyed by fire, 1730. Surrendered to the

French under Marshal Saxe, after a three-weeks' siege, Feb. 16, 1746; taken by the Austrians, 1790; by the French under Dumourier, Nov. 14, 1792; Napoleon entered the city, July 21, 1803; revolution at, Sept. 23, 1830; made the capital of Belgium, Leopold elected king, June 4, 1831; riot at, April 5, 1834, in consequence of certain displays of attachment to the house of Orange, the furniture of 16 houses was demolished. The Chamber of Deputies voted in favour of the fortification of Antwerp, Aug. 31, 1859; ordered to be erected, Sept. 8. The Bishop of Oxford laid the foundation-stone of the English church, April 6, 1864.

BRYANITES, a new sect, like the Southcotians and Mormons, recently appeared, to teach mankind that they alone are favoured by Heaven. They pretend to cast out devils, to heal the sick, and to know the lot of man in a future state. William O'Bryan published the rules of this society, Aug. 12, 1818. They appeared first at Millbrook, Oct., 1824.

BUBBLE COMPANIES. Several formed in London, 1719; act to punish the founders of these unprincipled schemes, 6 Geo. I. c. 18, 1719. The South Sea scheme involved capital to the amount of 300 millions. The number formed in London in 1824 was 243, with the amount of capital proposed to be subscribed, £248,000,000; the actual amount paid up reached £43,062,608. If this bubble mania had been carried into execution the sum required would have reached £350,000,000 sterling. In the years 1844 and 1845 a railway mania broke out very similar to the foregoing speculations, which was carried to a fearful extent, and was the ruin of thousands.

BUCCANEERS OF AMERICA, a set of daring pirates of all countries, who committed depredations upon the Spanish colonies on the American continent and the West Indies. Murder and plunder to an extent frightful to record took place. Mansfield, the leader, died in 1668, and was succeeded by Morgan, who captured Panama in 1664; the booty taken to Jamaica. Carthagenia taken and sacked by Pointis, 1697, and many of the inhabitants murdered. Morgan actually became the Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, and received the honour of knighthood, 1675.

BUCHANITES, a religious sect, followers of Mrs Buchan and Hugh White, in Scotland, who promised their disciples to lead them to the New Jerusalem, 1772. She died in 1791, and her doctrines were soon after forgotten.

BUCHAREST, Wallachia, taken by the Russians, 1769; the Austrians captured it, 1789; taken by the Russians again, 1853. Treaty of, signed, May 28, 1812; the Pruth was to be deemed thereby the limit of the Russian and Turkish empires.

BUCKFASTLEIGH ABBEY, Devon, built, 918.

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. The remains of the Roman station, *Magioventum*, are still to be seen; castle of, built, 918; tower at, fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.

BUCKINGHAM, Duke of, stabbed by Felton, at Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1628. George Villiers, Duke of, died, 1640. Duke of, betrayed by his servant, 1483. The Duke of, drove six horses in his carriage, in England, 1619; in ridicule, the Duke of Northumberland harnessed eight.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, or Palace, St James's Park, built by Capt. Wynne, 1703, for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; purchased by George III., 1761, for £21,000; taken down by George IV., 1825, and rebuilt by John Nash, and completed in the reign of William IV.; altered by Mr Blore, and her present Majesty entered into her new palace on the 13th of July, 1837. New wing built, 1847. The royal mews built from the design of Sir W. Chambers, 1762; cost £7661. The boy Jones discovered in the queen's apartments for the third time, March 15, 1841.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, East Indiaman, burnt in the Hooghly, March 4, 1851.

BUCKLAND ABBEY, Devonshire, built by the Countess of Devon, 1278.

BUCKLES worn in shoes in the 14th century, but fell into disuse. Charles II. attempted to introduce shoe buckles in 1666, but failed. The fops of 1775 wore them of enormous size. The republican, Roland, was the first person who ventured to court without buckles.

BUCKWHEAT brought into Europe from Greece and Asia, about 1530; well known and cultivated in England, 1597.

BUDA, Hungary, founded, 1240; captured, 1541, by the Turks under Sultan the Magnificent, who introduced 12,000 Janissaries into it, and made it a Turkish province; retaken by the Austrians, 1686. The seat of government transferred hither by Joseph II., 1784; taken again by the Austrians from the Hungarians, Jan. 5, 1849. The suspension bridge completed, 1849, at an expense of £650,000.

BUDE LIGHT, patented by Mr Gurney of Bude, Cornwall, June 8, 1839.

BUDGETS. The following 32 show the estimate made on each budget of a surplus or deficiency at the end of the current financial year, and the actual surplus or deficiency at the end of that year:—

Date of Budget.	Estimated		Actual	
	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
May 8, 1829	£3,013,407	.. ..	£1,711,548	
March 15, 1830	2,137,000	.. ..	2,913,673	
Feb. 11 and Oct. 3, 1831 ..	493,479	.. ..	.. ..	£698,857
July 27, 1832	773,624	.. ..	1,487,143	
April 19, 1833	515,909	.. ..	1,952,361	
Feb. 14 and July 25, 1834	977,373	.. ..	902,063	
August 14, 1835	185,000	.. ..	1,376,307	
May 6, 1836	311,330	.. ..	1,862,823	
June 30, 1837	384,673	.. ..	.. ..	1,428,532
May 18, 1838 .. ..	.. ..	207,197	.. ..	430,326
July 5, 1839 .. ..	.. ..	935,000	.. ..	1,457,223
May 15, 1840 .. ..	.. ..	841,000	.. ..	1,851,997
April 30 and Sept. 27, 1841	.. ..	2,421,776	.. ..	2,139,984
March 11, 1842	631,000	.. ..	.. ..	2,421,776
May 8, 1843	762,355	.. ..	2,095,427	
April 29, 1844	2,746,830	.. ..	6,342,436	
Feb. 14, 1845	672,000	.. ..	2,380,600	
May 29, 1846	777,000	.. ..	2,765,191	
Feb. 22, 1847	332,000	.. ..	.. ..	3,092,285
Feb. 18 and Aug. 25, 1848	.. ..	2,031,256	.. ..	269,378
June 22, 1849	104,304	.. ..	2,538,502	
March 15, 1850	771,418	.. ..	3,174,731	
Feb. 17 and April 4, 1851	925,000	.. ..	2,176,996	
April 30, 1852	461,000	.. ..	2,460,742	
April 18, 1853	495,000	.. ..	3,524,785	
March 6 and May 8, 1854	.. ..	3,543,000	.. ..	6,196,808
April 20 and Aug. 2, 1855	.. ..	19,895,000	.. ..	22,723,854
May 19, 1856 .. ..	.. ..	9,373,000	.. ..	3,254,600
Feb. 13 and July 17, 1857	931,000	.. ..	.. ..	247,346
April 19, 1858	310,000	.. ..	813,401	
July 18, 1859	253,000	.. ..	1,587,380	
Feb. 10 and July 16, 1860	.. ..	1,286,000	.. ..	2,558,385

The following are the dates since 1860, when and by whom the budgets were presented to Parliament. By the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Monday, April 15, 1861; April 3, 1862; April 16, 1863; April 7, 1864; April 27, 1865; May 3, 1866. By the Hon. B. Disraeli, April 4, 1867.

BUENOS-AYRES, S. America, founded by Mendoza, 1535; first establishment created by Juan de Garay in 1580; became the seat of the new government, 1620. After a few years it became the rendezvous for the smugglers of all countries. Invaded by the English, June 27, 1806, and the treasure taken brought to London, Sept. 20, 1806; retaken from Gen. Whitelock, Aug. 12; declared independent, July 19, 1816; treaty with, 1822; Gen. Rosas defeated by Urquiza, Feb. 3, 1852; the town capitulated, Feb. 4; the Brazilians entered the town on the 19th; opening of the rivers Rio de la Plata, the Parana, and the Uruguay to foreign vessels, Oct. 1; Urquiza deposed, whilst on his way to open the National Congress of the Argentine Confederation, Sept. 10; invested by the troops of Gen. Urquiza under Col. Lagos, Dec. 28; the siege suspended after three months' duration, March 2, 1853; war with the Argentine republic, 1859; united to the confederation, June, 1860; Gen. Mitre defeated the troops of the confederation, Sept. 17, 1861; and elected president, Oct. 12, 1862; war declared against Paraguay, 1865.

BUFFOONS. It is said of Gallienus that he never sat down to meat without a second table of buffoons by him. The shows of the buffoons (pantomimes) were taken away by Domitian, restored by Nerva, and abolished by Trajan. Court jester kept by the Tudor kings in England.

BUFFS, The. At the battle of Albuera, May 16, 1811, after conduct which proved them in every way worthy of their old renown, the Buffs (now the 3rd regiment of foot) were taken in the rear by four regiments of the enemy's Polish lancers and hussars, who had been mistaken in the fog for Spanish cavalry. (*See* Marshal Beresford's despatch.) A dreadful massacre ensued. The Buffs were, in military phraseology, 'rolled up'; and the report of the day was, that all were wounded or killed. Next morning, however, a portion of the regiment appeared at muster—probably not only the few who had escaped unhurt, but some of the sufferers who were least disabled by their wounds. This unexpected re-appearance obtained for the regiment the sobriquet of 'The Resurrectionists.' We had the foregoing explanation from a gallant major who was present at Albuera. The attitude of the enemy menaced a second attack on the 17th (Napier), which may account for the slaughtered regiments making so respectable a muster after the disaster of the day before. The sobriquet, therefore, is commendatory, and highly honourable to the corps.

BUHL. Inlaying furniture with metal or enamel, invented by André Buhl, an Italian, circa 1670.

BUILDEWAS ABBEY, Shropshire, built by Roger, Bishop of Chester, 1135.

BUILDING. The ancient mode of building was with wood and wattle. Stone first used, 670; bricks were used by the Romans as well as stone. *Vitruvius* describes the different materials used. The oldest building in London is Westminster Hall, built by William Rufus. The little chapel at Coggeshall, Essex, built of red brick, 1150; Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk, built of Flemish bricks, 1260. Fitz-Alwyne's assize of buildings, 1 Richard I., 1189. Dwelling-houses ordered to be erected of free-stone.—*Liber Albus*. Many houses constructed of wood in the 15th century. Building Societies regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 32, July 14, 1836.

BULGANAK, Crimea. The villages destroyed by the Cossacks; Cavalry skirmish between the Cossacks and the British, the former defeated, Sept. 19, 1854.

BULGARIA, Turkey, taken by the Bulgarians, 650; defeated by Basilius II., 1014. This tyrant put out the eyes of 15,000 prisoners, leaving one eye to each hundredth man that he might conduct his countrymen home. Conquered by the Sultan Bajazet, and united to Turkey, 1396. Insurrection in, 1850.

BULKLEY HILL, Cheshire, with all its trees, sunk down into a pit of water, July 8, 1657.

BULL, a Popish edict, derived from the word *bulle*, a seal issued at a very early date by the Popes. King John interdicted, March, 1208; excommunicated, 1209. Henry VIII. made defender of the Faith by the bull of Pope Adrian VI., Oct. 11, 1521. One issued against Queen Elizabeth by Pius V., April 25, 1570; Fenton executed for posting it upon the Bishop of London's Palace, May, 1570; made high treason, 1570.

BULL-BAITING, a favourite sport of the Londoners in the 12th century. Bull ring at Bankside, erected in the reign of Edward III.; exhibited at Stamford in 1209. The French ambassador entertained by Queen Elizabeth with this sport, May 25, 1559. Mr Pepys went to Paris Gardens and saw some good baiting, Aug. 14, 1666. Hockley in the Hole, Clerkenwell, once famed for this sport, Aug. 11, 1711. Bill to abolish, thrown out in 1802, by Mr Windham's influence; finally abolished, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, Sept. 9, 1835. Bull-fights in Spain first practised, 1560; a bull-fight at Lisbon, attended by 10,000 persons, Sunday, June 14, 1840.

BULLDOG, H.M. Ship, blown up at Cape Haytien, Oct. 23, 1865.

BULLETS, 7000 ordered to be made of stone, from the quarries at Maidstone, 1478; those of iron are first mentioned in *Ryder's Fœdera*, 1550; several invented for the rifle, 1850-60.

BULL, JOHN, Newspaper, proprietors of, brought before the House of Commons, for a breach of privilege, May 10, 1821; sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of £1100.

BULL'S RUN, battle. The Federals under Gen. McDowell, 18,000 strong, defeated by the Confederates, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Beauregard and Johnston, with a loss of 462 men and 19 officers killed, and 947 men and 64 officers wounded, with all their artillery and baggage, July 21, 1861. The Federals again defeated under Gen. Pope, Aug. 28, 29, 1862.

BUNGAY CASTLE, Suffolk, built by King Stephen; demolished in the reign of Henry I.; rebuilt by Roger Bigod, 22 Edward I. A nunnery built by Roger de Glanvill, 1160. The church destroyed, Aug. 4, 1577; the town destroyed by fire, 1688; rebuilt, 1689-91.

BUNHILL FIELDS Burying-ground leased to the Corporation of London in 1315; renewed, 1553, and in Feb., 1568; the manorial rites purchased by them in 1650; inclosed by them as a burial-ground, in the plague of 1665; gates added, 1666; lease renewed to the city by 9 Geo. III., April 18, 1769. The registers deposited at Somerset House, April 1, 1713; closed in 1852. The lease expires in 1867. Act of Parliament passed to preserve the ground from desecration, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 38, July 15, 1867.

BUNKERS' HILL, battle. The Americans, 5000 strong, entrenched at Breed's Hill, defeated by the English army, commanded by Gen. Howe, June 17, 1775.

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, and Mr Paul, fought a duel in Combe Wood, Sir Francis wounded, May 5, 1807; liberated from the Tower, June 21, 1810. Lost his cause against the speaker and serjeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, April 22, 1812. Presented petitions to parliament, from Manchester, Salford, and Leeds, praying for reform, the last signed by 7000 persons, Feb., 1817; motion of, for reform in parliament, rejected by 265 to 77, May 20, 1817. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and £2000 fine, for reprehending the disgraceful massacre at Manchester by undisciplined yeomanry, Feb. 8, 1821.

BURFORD HOUSE, Windsor, the residence of Nell Gwyn, from which is dated the only letter known of hers, April 14, 1684.

BURGESSES first summoned to parliament, Jan. 20, 1265; the second parliament summoned by writ, 23 Edward I., 1295; must be residents of the boroughs they represent, 1 Henry V., 1413.

BURGH CASTLE, Staffordshire, built by the Romans, about 380.

BURGHERS, seceders dissenting from the Church of Scotland about the form of the burgh oath, 1740.

BURGLARY punished with death, and he who obtained a conviction was exempted from parish offices, 1699; rewards on convictions, 5 Anne, c. 31, 1706 and 1720; punished with death, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, June 21, 1827; with penal servitude for life, or not less than three years, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 52, Aug. 6, 1861.

BURGOS, Spain, founded by Diego de Porcelos, 884. Ferdinand I. of Castile united the kingdoms of Leon and Castile, 1067; the court removed to Madrid, in the middle of the 16th century. The French entered and sacked the city, Nov. 10, 1808; the whole Spanish army under Belveder having turned and fled without losing 50 men. Wellington besieged it, but failed to carry the place by storm, Oct. 22, 1812. The French blew up the fortifications, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDIAN CROSS, order of knighthood instituted by Charles V., Emperor of Germany, July 22, 1535.

BURGUNDIANS, a warlike people who obtained a permanent seat and dominion in Gaul upon the decline of the Roman Empire in 275. They conquered the greater part of Gaul before 370. An army of 80,000 men appeared on the banks of the Rhine, but retired to Savoy, 438; defeated by the Franks, and their king, Sigismund, killed, 523; the kingdom subdued and annexed to the Franks, 534; made a duchy and bestowed upon Philip the Bold, who became the second founder of this house, 1364; defeat of the army and death of the duke, Jan. 4, 1477; annexed to France, 1479.

BURGUNDY formed into three provinces in the 5th century. Burgundy proper founded in 888; Arles founded, 930; united, 928; dismembered, and the kingdom of Burgundy formed of part of Switzerland, Provence, Dauphiny, Bergez, La Bresse, Lionnois and Franche Compté, Velas, &c., 1034; dismembered and united to the Germans, 1035; revolts, 1074; dukes extinct, 1361; becomes united to France, 1479; becomes a part of the German empire, 1512; then of Spain, 1555; conquered by France, 1676.

BURIALS. The Britons followed the custom of the Romans and buried their dead in coffins and placed their head to the east, 596. The oldest Saxon coffin known was that of Etheldreda, in 695. In Norman times it was the custom to bury in the bare ground. Warin, Abbot of St Albans, ordered the monks to be buried in stone coffins, 1195. The practice to bury in vaults under the churches began by Lanfranc, Abp of Canterbury, 750; in churchyards, 780. The practice to bury the body immediately after death, 1655; not permitted to be buried in linen, 30 Charles II., 1677; taxed, 1695; a scale fixed by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, 1697.

BURKING, a term derived from one Burke, a resurrection man, executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829, who murdered individuals by pressure, that he might sell their bodies for dissection. Two other persons, named Williams and Bishop, were executed, Dec. 5, 1831, having murdered an Italian boy for the same purpose; 30,000 persons were present.

BURLINGTON ARCADE built, and opened by Samuel Ware, March 20, 1819.

BURLINGTON FINE ART CLUB established, 1867.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS, battle. A strong force of Americans defeated by the English, June 6, 1813.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, erected by Lord Burlington, 1664; the colonnade by Campbell, 1718.

BURMAH, Asia, founded at a very early period. The English first visited and took possession of the Island of Negrais, 1687; taken by the Peguans, 1752; retaken by the Burmese, commanded by Alompra, 1753. The Peguans defeated in an attempt to capture Ava, 1754. The Siamese conquered, 1765; revolted, 1771; peace concluded, 1793. Dispute with the East India Company, 1795; again, 1819; war declared by the British government upon, March 5, 1824; Rangoon captured by them, May 10, 1824; Assam taken, Feb., 1825; Donabew captured, April 2; the British army, 5000 strong, attacked by the Burmese, 60,000 strong, the latter defeated, Dec. 7, 1825; the army under Sir A. Campbell defeated the whole army of Ava, Dec. 1; peace established, Feb. 9, 1826; Rangoon destroyed by fire, Dec. 28, 1850; war again broke out, 1852; Martaban and Rangoon taken, April 14; Pegu, Nov. 21, and annexed to India, Dec. 28; peace again concluded, June 30, 1853.

BURNHAM ABBEY, Bucks, built by Richard, King of the Romans, 1265.

BURNING ALIVE was a punishment among the ancient Britons; it was also inflicted for witchcraft, in the middle ages. William Sautre, the first religious martyr, burned in London, Feb. 9, 1401; many suffered at a later period for the same offence. Eleanor Elsam was burned at Lincoln for murdering her husband, 1722; and in April, 1747, Mary Johnson was burned at the same place, for poisoning her husband. The last woman burnt (Murphy), 1786, at the corner of Newgate-street, for coining; this punishment abolished, 1790.

BURNING GLASSES improved by Setalla and by Tschirnhausen, 1680, and by Buffon, 1747; the burning mirror of Parker fused ten grains of pumice in 24 seconds, 1802.

BURSE.—See Exchange.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT MONASTERY built by Wulfric Spott, 1002.

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled at this place at a puppet-show in a barn, Sept. 8, 1727, when a heap of straw taking fire, 76 perished on the spot, or subsequently expired of the injuries they received. Several were young ladies of fortune, and many children. The bodies were buried promiscuously in two pits in the churchyard.

BURY, Lancashire; the theatre, containing about 300 persons, fell during the performance, July 1, 1787, when five persons were killed, and numbers wounded; two reservoirs burst, doing considerable damage, Dec. 5, 1852.

BURY ST EDMUNDS, Suffolk, named from King Edmund, who was crowned here, Dec., 856; murdered by the Danes, Nov. 20, 870; a noble abbey erected over his tomb, by Sigebert, A.D. 603; the town and Abbey church nearly destroyed by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1010; restored by Canute; the shrine repaired by Henry I. upon his return from Chartres; Henry II. assembled his troops here, and ordered the sacred banner of St Edmund to be borne before them, Oct. 27, 1173; the barons assembled their forces at this place, and agreed upon the demands to be made to the king, 1214; Henry III. held a parliament here, 1272, which may be regarded as the first British House of Commons; Edward I. ordered the parliament to meet here, 1296; again by Henry VI., Feb. 10, 1447; riots at, the citizens attempted to set the abbey on fire, Jan. 12, 1327; an insurrection broke out, and the insurgents beheaded Sir John Cavendish, and afterwards attacked the abbey and executed the prior, 1381; Lady Jane Grey first proclaimed successor to the throne of England at this town, 1553; nearly consumed by fire, 1608; desolated by the plague, 1636. The tower of Thurston church fell down, destroying the roof of the nave, March 18, 1860.

BUSACO, battle, between the forces under Wellington and the French commanded by Gen. Massena, when the latter were repulsed with a loss of 5000 men, Sept. 27, 1810; and the British fell back to their lines of Torres Vedras.

BUSHEL to be eight gallons of wheat, 1520; the legal Winchester bushel regulated, 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218·192 cubic inches, to the Winchester of 2150·42, as 32 to 31, regulated by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, June 17, 1824, and came into operation, May 1, 1825; altered again, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49, Aug. 13, 1834.

BUTCHERS. In the middle ages this trade was confined to a few. Various regulations were made: no large beast allowed to be slaughtered in London nearer than Stratford to the east, and Knightsbridge to the west, 1361, and again ordered to be enforced by Richard II. in 1380; regulations made by statute, 1531; meat ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

BUTCHERS' COMPANY first incorporated by 3 James I., Sept. 16, 1605; confirmed by 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637; re-incorporated, 23 Geo. II., July 10, 1749. Hall destroyed by fire, 1829; rebuilt, 1831.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND began, May 28, 1762; after incurring popular odium, terminated, April 8, 1763.

BUTTONS manufactured in England at an early period. The importation of foreign hair buttons prohibited, 1692; those covered with cloth prohibited, 7 Geo. I., 1721; gilt buttons invented by John Taylor, of Birmingham, 1768; improved, 1790; made in papier-maché, 1778; covered buttons invented by Mr Sanders with flexible shanks, 1809; the art arrived to great perfection, 1818; fancy silk buttons patented by Mr Elliot, 1837; the three-fold linen, invented by Jeffries, 1841; vegetable ivory, invented, 1860.

BUTTON'S COFFEE HOUSE, Russell Street, Covent Garden, established, 1712.

BUXAR, battle. The English under Col. Munro defeated the united forces of the King of Oude and the Emperor of Delhi commanded by Sujah Dowlah, with great loss, and captured 150 pieces of cannon, and totally destroyed the native power, Oct. 23, 1764.

BYLAND ABBEY, Yorkshire, built by Roger de Mowbray, 1143.

BYNG, Admiral, accused of misbehaviour off Minorca; May 20, 1756; brought a prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned to be shot, Jan. 28, 1757; executed at Portsmouth, the victim of cabinet animosity, March 14, 1757; commemorated by an inscription on his tomb, at South Hill, Bedfordshire: 'To the perpetual disgrace of public justice, the Hon. John Byng fell a martyr to political persecution, March 14, 1757.'

BYRON, JOHN, sailed from England in the *Dolphin*, on a voyage round the world, June 21, 1764; returned, May 9, 1766; discovered the island in the Pacific named after him, Aug. 16, 1765; he died, April 10, 1786.

BYWELL CASTLE, Northumberland, built by Ralph de Nevill, 1472-85.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Constantinople, called Stamboul by the Turks, founded, B.C. 656; taken by the Persians, B.C. 505; besieged and taken by the Athenians under Alcibiades, B.C. 408; became a Roman colony, A.D. 71; captured after a three years' siege by Severus, and devastated, 196; taken by Constantine, 324; rebuilt and consecrated by him, May 11, 337, from whom it derived the name of Constantinople.

C

CABAL, a noted council formed after the fall of the Earl of Clarendon in 1667, and so called from the initial letters of these names forming that word: Sir T. Clifford, Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and the Duke of Lauderdale; fully formed, 1670, and dissolved, 1674.

CABBAGES first brought over from Holland, 1510; introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of the Parliamentary army in the civil war of Charles I.; the cultivation of, first introduced into England by Sir Anthony Ashley, who died Jan. 13, 1628.

CABINET COUNCILS, as now understood, were instituted, 1640; they commonly consisted of 12 members of the government; in 1851 they were extended to 15.

CABLES, made of hemp and other materials, were used in the most ancient times; a machine was invented for making the large-size cables, 1792; iron substituted for hemp, 1808; chain cables generally adopted in the royal and merchant service, 1812.

CABOCHIENS. These revolutionists were composed of the dregs of the populace, and commanded by the butcher Legoux, the skinner, Caboche, and others; their reign was marked by the most hideous atrocities. 1200 knights attacked, and many killed, at St Cloud, 1411; they again rose in Paris, 1412; and again, for three days, Paris was given up to these cut-throats, June, 1418.

CABS, or Cabriolets, first introduced for hire into the streets of London, April 23, 1823, 50 only being first started; the parliament reduced the fare from 8*d.* to 6*d.* per mile for two persons, 1853, and the cabs were withdrawn from the streets for three days, causing much inconvenience, from the 26th to the 29th of July, 1853. A society established for the purpose of obtaining a rest for cabmen on a Sunday, 1857; and Cabmen's Clubs established in different parts of London, 1859. By the Streets' Traffic Act the fare for the first mile is to be 1*s.*; and other regulations made, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134, s. 26, Aug. 20, 1867. There are 7000 cabs in London.

CABUL, Affghanistan. The historians of Arabia mention Cabool as the residence of a Hindoo prince in the 7th century. It was taken by Tamerlane, 1394, and again, 1739, by Nadir-Shah, who annexed it to his Persian dominions; on his death Ahmed Shah Abdally took possession of it, and his son Timour Shah made it the capital of Affghan, 1839; the British armies took possession of Affghanistan to restore Shah Shooja to the throne. In 1842 the natives rose and assassinated Sir William Macnaghten, and cut off the troops from their magazines; out of 3849 soldiers and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European and five natives escaped; it was recaptured the following year.

CACHAR, Hindustan, invaded by a force of Burmese in 1774; they placed Marjeet, the Rajah of Munipoor, on the throne in 1810. The British expelled the Burmese, who, by the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826, gave up all claims in favour of the legitimate rajah. Upon his death, in 1830, it was added to the British territory.

CACHET, LETTRES DE. These sealed letters were used in France, 1650; many persons were seized and imprisoned by their political enemies through the use of these dangerous instruments; they were abolished, circa 1770.

CADDEE, or league of God's house, a league of Swiss independence, formed among the Grisons, to resist despotism, between 1400 and 1402; a second league, called the Grise or Gray league, was instituted, 1424; a third, the league of ten jurisdictions, was formed, 1436.

CADDE'S, or Jack Cade's, insurrection. 20,000 Kentish men rose to redress the several grievances caused by the maladministration of the Duke of Suffolk; they encamped under the command of John Cade, at Blackheath, June 1, 1450; defeated a small force sent against him under the command of Sir Humphrey Stafford, who was slain, June 27; upon their approaching Southwark, the city gates were opened to them; they maintained great order for some time, but after committing several acts of violence, and beheading Lord Say and Sele, they were expelled by the citizens, July 5; a general pardon being proclaimed, but Cade refusing to surrender, he was killed by Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11; his head was exhibited on London Bridge, and many of his followers suffered capital punishment.

CADIZ, Spain, once Gades, a colony of the Carthaginians, founded, B.C. 530; an armament of 100 vessels was destroyed here by Sir Francis Drake, April 19, 1587; taken and plundered by the English under the Earl of Essex, June 21, 1596; attacked by Lord Wimbledon, 1625, and again in vain by Sir George Rooke, Aug 15, 1702; bombarded by the English under Nelson, July 3, 1797, and blockaded for two years, to 1799, by Earl St Vincent; a second time bombarded by the English, Oct., 1800; besieged by the French, but the siege raised, 1812; taken by the French, Oct. 3, 1823; restored, 1828; Cadiz declared a free port, 1829.

CAEN, Normandy. The ancient city was known in the 9th century under the name of *Cathana*, and was an important city, 912; Philip the August, king of France, seized these dominions, 1104; under the fostering care of William the Conqueror the town rapidly rose in importance; it was taken after a long and destructive siege by Edward III., 1346; it was again taken by the English, 1417; captured by Charles VII., king of France, 1448, and the English power ceased.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, Scotland, built, 1038.

CAERLEON, Monmouthshire. This town is much celebrated for its ancient renown; under the Anglo-Roman dynasty it was the *Isca Silurum*, the *Caer Legionis Secundi* of Antoninus, and the seat of government; according to Richard of Cirencester, Caerleon was a Roman colony; Henry II. besieged and took the town, 1117; Owain, Lord of Gwent, retook it after a vigorous defence, 1173, who restored it to the Welsh. Uske Abbey founded and endowed by King John, when Earl of Moreton, 1197; made a Metropolitcal see, 314.

CAERMARTHEN, Wales, a Roman settlement, was rendered a strong fortified border port, 1116; priory founded, 1136; made a borough town, 38 Hen. VIII. A meeting of the National Eisteddfod held in, 1451, and Sept. 4, 1867.

CAERNARVON, Wales. The Romans entered this country in 59; several Roman dwellings have been discovered here; the town subdued by Edward I., who built a castle here, in which Edward II. was born, April 25, 1284.

CÆSAREA, Palestine, founded by Herod, B.C. 22; Philip, one of the seven deacons, resided here for several years.

CÆSARS, era of the, or Spanish era, reckoned from the 1st of Jan., B.C. 38, being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus; its use abolished, 1180, in all the churches dependent upon Barcelona; Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished its use in his dominions, 1350; John of Castile, 1383; it was used in Portugal until 1455.

CAFFRARIA, Africa, or Kaffraria. The dominions of the Kaffres extended to the Great Fish River in 1785; the Dutch settlers came in contact with them, 1740; the first war for the settlement of the boundary took place, 1780. The Kaffir wars in which the English have been engaged: first, 1811-12; second, 1819; third, 1835; fourth, 1846; the territories of the hostile chiefs added to the English possessions, 1847; terminated, 1848; fifth, Oct., 1850; brought to a close, Feb., 1853.

CAIRO, Egypt, or Grand Cairo, founded by the Saracens, 969; partially burned by the inhabitants to resist the Crusades, 1171; Louis IX. of France attempted, but unsuccessfully, to storm the town in 1249; taken from the Egyptians by the Turks, and the Sultan dethroned, 1517; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when 40,000 persons were lost, June 2, 1754; destroyed by fire, 1755; visited by the plague, July, 1781; taken by the French under Napoleon, July 21, 1798; captured by the English and the Turks, June 27, 1801; massacre of the Mamelukes, 1811; visited by the Prince of Wales, March 1-4, 1862.

CAISSAR, Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, and 6000 persons killed, April, 1794.

CAIUS COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Edmund Gonville, 1347. Dr Caius added to the buildings and endowments, 1557.

CALABRIA, Naples. This ancient city was captured by Robert Guiscard, in 1051; since formed part of the Two Sicilies; made a dukedom in 1597; united to Italy.

CALAIS, France, fortified by Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders, 997; a castle erected for its defence, 1227. It was in the hands of the English for 210 years; it was taken by Edward III., Aug. 4, 1347, after a siege of 11 months, and re-peopled with inhabitants chiefly from Kent. The English surrendered it to the Duke of Guise, after a siege of eight days; Lord Wentworth and 50 officers were taken prisoners, when the long-cherished hope of recovering the English dominion in France became extinguished, and how sensible Queen Mary was of this may be gathered from her dying words, 'If her breast were opened, the word Calais would be found engraven on her heart.' Louis XVIII. landed here after his exile, April 24, 1814.

CALATRAVA, order of knighthood, instituted by Sancho III., 1158.

CALCULATING MACHINES. Pascal and Morland first constructed instruments of this nature. Mr Babbage, under the protection of the government, began his difference machine, 1823, but owing to a misunderstanding with the government, it was never finished. Scheutzes, of Stockholm, invented and submitted his five-figure machine to the Swedish government, Sept. 18, 1843; exhibited the machine in London, 1853; bought by Mr F. Rathbone and presented by him to the Dudley Observatory in Albany, America, 1854; engaged to make one for the British government, 1857.

CALCUTTA, Hindustan, a settlement made in, by the East India Company, who built a factory there, 1689, a grant of land having been obtained from Aurungzebe, the Mogul Emperor, at Chuttanuttee, on the River Hooghly. Fort William was erected, 1698; attacked and taken by 70,000 foot and horse, and 400 elephants, under Surajee Dowlah, June, 1756; Black Hole, or prison, 125 persons suffocated in, June 20, 1756; retaken by Col. Clive, Jan. 2, 1773; granted to the East India Company, 1758; supreme court of judicature established, 1773; university founded, 1801; bishopric founded, 1813; exhibition opened, Jan. 25, 1855; first lighted with gas, July 6, 1857; visited by a cyclone of terrible violence, which destroyed a great quantity of shipping and many houses in the town, and about 50 persons killed, Oct. 5, 1864; a meeting was held for raising a relief fund, Oct. 13.

CALDER PRIORY, Cumberland, built, 1134.

CALDIERO, Italy. The French under Napoleon defeated here by the Austrians, Oct. 11, 1796; Massena attempted in vain to storm the Austrian position on the heights of, but was repulsed with great loss, Oct. 29, 1806.

CALEDONIA, America, settled, 1699.

CALEDONIA, NEW, discovered by Capt. Cook, 1774.

CALEDONIA, the Latin name of Scotland, found in Tacitus, 99; invaded by a tribe from Ireland, 250. The Celts, who were the early inhabitants, supposed to have come from the continent. Christianity introduced there about 420. No reliance to be placed upon its history, until 1057.—*See* Scotland.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM established for the relief of the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, 1813.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, commenced by Telford, 1803; completed and opened, Oct. 23, 1822.

CALEDONIAN, East Indiaman, burned, May 29, 1804.

CALENDAR. The Egyptians and Greeks divided the year into 12 months. Romulus divided the year into 10 months, the year beginning in March, B.C. 738. Numa Pompilius added two months, Jan. at the beginning and Feb. at the end, B.C. 713; afterwards altered, putting the two months first. Julius Cæsar settled the solar year, B.C. 45. Pope Gregory XIII. ordained that 10 days should be suppressed in the calendar in order to restore regularity, making the 5th of Oct. the 15th, 1582, the year to consist of 365 days; and then, to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus 1700 and 1800 were not bissextile, nor will 1900 be, but 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner, three days are retrenched in 400 years, and the calendar is made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the solar year. This system was generally adopted in France, Spain, and Italy; Germany adhered to the Julian system until 1700; Russia still adheres to it; the Gregorian plan was adopted in England by Act of Parliament, 24 Geo. II. c. 23, 1751, and the difference of the two styles, which then amounted to 11 days, was removed by the 2nd Sept. being accounted the 14th, and the year to commence Jan. 1, 1752, instead of March 25.

CALICO, so named from Calicut, a town in India, discovered by the Portuguese, 1498; first brought to England by the East India Company, 1631; calico printing by the Dutch first used in 1676; calicoes prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700, and again in 1721; first made a branch of manufacture in Lancashire, 1771; laws relating to restrictions repealed, 1 Will. IV. c. 17, March 15, 1831.

CALIFORNIA, N. America, discovered by Cortes, 1535, and its shores were examined by Cabrillo, 1542; visited by Sir Francis Drake, who gave it the name of New Albion, 1579; claimed for Spain by Sebastian Visconio, 1602; the Jesuits made a settlement here, 1698; the Mexicans held possession until May, 1848, Upper California being then ceded to America; gold was first discovered at the Sacramento River, by Mr Marshall, Sept., 1847, but did not attract general notice till June, 1848; constituted themselves into a State, June, 1849; admitted into the Union, 1850; the city of Sonora destroyed by fire, July 8, 1852; Sacramento totally consumed by fire, Nov. 4, 1852. The following are some interesting particulars of the year 1854, reported to the Royal Geographical Society: Gold dust has been exported to the value of about £10,400,000 sterling, of which upwards of nine millions was sent to the eastern ports of the United States. A large portion of the remainder came to London, viz. £756,200; the rest found its way to Panama, Chili, China, Calcutta,

Manilla, and the Sandwich Islands. Upwards of a million and a half pounds of quick-silver had been exported. Agriculture had advanced rapidly, 135,024 acres having been sown with wheat. Mining occupies about 100,000 people, that is, rather more than a fourth of the population, and the yield is abundant. Canals and aqueducts employ a large capital. In March, 1855, there was a commercial panic, and a run upon the banks.

CALIPPIC period invented by Calippus ; a series of 76 years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moon returned to the same day of the solar year—an erroneous notion ; the period began about the end of June, in the third year of the 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 424, and 329 B.C.

CALIXTINS, a branch of the Hussite sect in the middle of the 15th century ; Calixtus the founder died, 1566.

CALIYUGA ERA, or the Chinese, beginning 3101 B.C., with the entrance of the sun into the sign Aswin, the 11th April, N.S. In the year 1600, the year began on the 7th April, N.S. ; subtracting 3102 from any given year of this era will give the Christian year answerable.

CALLAO, Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, 1687 ; again in 1746, when the sea destroyed the town ; besieged, and after two years' struggle capitulated, Jan. 23, 1826 ; bombarded by a Spanish fleet, but they were repulsed after four hours' fighting, May 2, 1866.

CALMAR, Sweden, treaty of, called the Union, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under Queen Margaret, June, 1397 ; destroyed by Gustavus Vasa, 1523 ; the town nearly destroyed by fire and many lives lost, Oct., 1765.

CALOMEL, the first preparation of, on record, announced, 1608.

CALPEE, Hindustan, taken by the English, 1778 ; ceded to them, Dec. 31, 1802 ; besieged and captured, Dec., 1803. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the rebel force near this town, May 22, 1858, and captured the town the next day.

CALSHOT CASTLE, Hants, built, 1342 ; rebuilt by Henry VIII., 1540.

CALVENT, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais and back again in one day, thought an extraordinary feat, July 17, 1820.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, the first instituted in Suffolk-street, Strand, Jan. 30, 1735.

CALVI, Corsica, surrendered to the English, under Lord Hood, June 12, 1784 ; to the French, 1796.

CALVINISTS, sect of, founded by John Calvin, at Geneva, who died there, May 27, 1564, aged 55. He was intolerant, and caused Michael Servetus to be burned, Oct. 27, 1553, while he attacked the Roman Church for its persecuting spirit.

CAMBERWELL Old Church, Surrey, destroyed by fire, Feb. 7, 1841 ; rebuilt, Nov. 21, 1844.

CAMBRAY, France, taken by the Spaniards, 1595, and several times subsequently ; attacked by the Austrians, Aug. 8, 1793 ; taken by Sir Charles Colville and the British, June 24, 1815 ; the citadel surrendering the next day, was occupied by the Bourbon court, under the protection of the enemies of France : it was occupied by the allies until 1818. League of Cambray signed, Dec. 10, 1508 ; also, Aug. 5, 1529 ; and treaty of, between Charles VI. and Philip of Spain, 1724.

CAMBRIC, made at Cambray, early in the 16th century ; much valued in the time of Elizabeth, 1580 ; in 1671 it was prohibited, with all French goods, because it was thought the balance of trade with France was against England. In 1685 the commodities of France were again admitted ; in 1688-9 prohibitions ensued again, and remained until 1713 ; prohibited again, 1745 ; readmitted, 1786.

CAMBRIDGE, England, the site of the Roman *Anta*, destroyed by the Danes, 871 ; William the Conqueror built a castle on the site of the Danish fortress,

1087; Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, ravaged the town; the town was taken and despoiled by the barons, 1215; Henry II. took up his abode in the town, and repaired the castle, 1265. Cromwell was returned as a member of this borough; he took possession of the castle for the parliament, 1643. The church of the Holy Trinity destroyed by fire, 1174; St Mary, 1630. Addenbrooke's Hospital established, 1719. The Fitzwilliam Museum founded, 1816; the building erected, 1837. Riots at, between the undergraduates and the police, Nov. 3, 1854. Philosophical Society instituted, 1819; charter granted, 1832.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, founded by Sigebert, king of East Anglia, 631; restored by Edward the Elder, 915; the first charter granted, 1231; Edward III. added to its privileges, 1333; the records of the university burned during Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381; the streets paved, 1410 and 1544; Chancellor's Court established by Queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a Roman Catholic recommended by the king, 1687; Senate House built, 1722; installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the Senate House, July 14, 1756; paved and lighted, 1789; the statutes of the university confirmed, July 31, 1858; the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the university, June 2, 4, 1864.

Colleges and Halls	Founded	Colleges and Halls	Founded
Catherine Hall	1473	Magdalene	1519
Christ's	1442	Pembroke	1347
Clare Hall	1341	Peterhouse	1257
Corpus Christi	1352	Queen's	1448
Downing	1717	Sidney	1598
Emmanuel	1584	St John's	1511
Gonville and Caius ..	1347	Trinity Hall	1350
Jesus	1496	Trinity College ..	1546
King's	1441		

CAMDEN, battle, in the American War, between the English under Lord Cornwallis and the Americans commanded by Gen. Gates, the latter defeated, Aug. 16, 1780; a second, but the same result, between Lord Rawdon and Gen. Green, April 25, 1781; Camden town evacuated and burned by the English, May 13, 1781.

CAMDEN SOCIETY established for the publication of historical documents, 1838.

CAMDEN TOWN was so called after William Camden, the author of the *Britannia*, begun, 1791. The Cantelow Archers established their shooting-ground in Camden Square, 1849.

CAMELFORD, Cornwall, battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, 542. A battle was also fought here between the Saxons and Britons, 823; sent two members to the parliament of Edward VI., 1547; disfranchised, 1832.

CAMEOS first carved and used in rings by the Greeks, B.C. 522.

CAMERA OBSCURA first invented by Friar Bacon, 1515.

CAMERON, Mary, died at Inverness, May 17, 1783, aged 130.

CAMERONIANS, a sect founded by Richard Cameron, 1680; became Presbyterians, 1743.

CAMILLA, H.M. ship, foundered at sea on her voyage to Yeddo, every soul perished, Sept. 1—9, 1860.

CAMLET, a stuff made of silk, hair, and wool; the Oriental it imitates brought from India, 1660.

CAMPANIA, Italy. The towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79.

CAMPANILE of Cremona is 396 feet high ; at Venice, built, 1134.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, Kensington, formerly the residence of Baptist Hickes, founder of Hickes's Hall, Clerkenwell, containing a valuable collection of pictures, &c., destroyed by fire, March 23, 1862 ; trial of Mr Wolley for wilfully setting it on fire, by the Insurance Companies ; verdict in favour of Wolley, Aug. 29, 1863.

CAMPEACHY BAY, Mexico, discovered by Cordova, 1517 ; the town founded by the Spaniards, 1540 ; taken by the English, 1659 ; burned by the Buccaneers, 1678 ; by St Domingo freebooters, 1685 ; English logwood-cutters settled here, 1665.

CAMPERDOWN, Holland. A naval battle fought here between the English under Admiral Duncan and the Dutch commanded by Admiral de Winter, in which the English were successful in capturing 9 ships of the line, Oct. 11, 1797.

CAMPHOR introduced into Europe from Arabia ; properties discovered by Neumann, 1725.

CAMPO FORMIO, treaty of, between France and Austria, Oct. 17, 1797.

CANADA, N. America, discovered by Sebastian and John Cabot, 1497 ; the French formed a settlement here, and founded the city of Quebec, 1608 ; taken by the English, 1629, and immediately restored to the French ; made a royal government, 1663 ; Quebec captured by the English under Gen. Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1759 ; ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763 ; the first legislative council appointed, 1774 ; the Americans land and take St John's, Nov. 3, 1775 ; Montreal taken, Nov. 12 ; the Americans defeated at the close of the year and leave the country, 1776 ; divided into Upper and Lower, and a constitution granted, 31 Geo. III. c. 31, 1791 ; the parliament met in the following year ; made a bishopric, 1793 ; a war broke out on the frontier and the American invaders defeated, 1812 ; in the following year they took York, April 27 ; Fort George, May 27 ; defeated at Stone Creek, June 6 ; are again successful and gain the battle of Longwood, March 4, 1814, and capture Fort Erie, July 3, but shortly afterwards the American Gen., Winchester, and all his forces taken prisoners ; the war ended by the peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814 ; insurrection in, defeated near Toronto, Dec. 14, 1837, and again repulsed at Toronto, Jan. 5, 1838 ; act for the provisional government of Lower Canada passed, Feb., 1838 ; amended, 1839 ; Upper and Lower Canada united by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 35, 1840 ; the seat of government removed to Toronto, 1844 ; the House of Representatives burnt by rioters, 1849 ; removed to Quebec, 1856 ; removed to Ottawa, 1858 ; the parliament of, passed a resolution disagreeing with Her Majesty's government, on removing the capital, July 28, 1858 ; visited by the Prince of Wales, July, 1860 ; Viscount Monck appointed Governor-Gen., Oct. 15, 1861 ; several Confederate refugees from South America attacked St Albans, Oct. 19, 1864 ; tried and discharged, Dec. 15 ; Confederation of British North America agreed to by the Congress assembled at Quebec, Oct. 30, 1864 ; £50,000 voted by England for the defences of the country, March 23, 1865 ; the civil code of Lower Canada amended, 29 Vict. c. 41, 1865 ; the first parliament of, opened by Gen. Monck, at Ottawa, June 8, 1866 ; the Fenians, or discontented Irishmen, caused considerable excitement by threatening to invade the country ; preparations made by calling out the Volunteers ; they crossed the Niagara river at Fort Erie, under Gen. O'Neill, but were defeated, 1866 ; a second attempt suffered the same fate at Highgate, Serment, June 6 ; Act of Parliament passed for the confederation of the States, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 3, March 29, 1867 ; loan raised for constructing a railway to connect Quebec with Halifax, April 12 ; the Senate appointed by proclamation, May 22 ; the new form of government inaugurated by Lord Monck, July 1 ; the parliament opened at Ottawa, Nov. 6.

CANALS, the most celebrated in Europe, that of Languedoc, joining the Atlantic

and the Mediterranean, began, 1666. The canal in China from Canton to Pekin is 806 miles long, having 75 locks, 30,000 workmen being employed 43 years in its construction, it was completed in 880. The principal canals are alphabetically arranged :—Aberdare, Glamorganshire, began, 1793 ; Aberdeen, opened, 1807 ; Arragon, Spain, began, 1785 ; Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened, 1805 ; Ashton-under-Lyne, opened, 1803 ; Astracan to St Petersburg, began, 1434 ; Barnsley Cut, began, 1794-5 ; Basingstoke, began, 1772 ; Belfast to Lough Neagh, began, 1783 ; Birmingham to Bilston, began, 1768 ; Birmingham to Coventry, began, 1790 ; Birmingham to Liverpool, opened, 1826 ; Bradford, opened, 1790 ; Brecknock, opened, 1802 ; Bridgewater, The Duke of, canal, began, 1758, opened, 17 June, 1761 ; Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, opened, July, 1790 ; Brussels to Antwerp, began, 1560 ; Bushey canal opened, 1801 ; Caermarthenshire, opened, 1756 ; Caledonian, began, 1803, completed to the Frith of Mull, 1824 ; Chesterfield to the Trent, began, 1777 ; Coventry to Oxford, began, 1769 ; Dogs, the Isle of, began, 1809, sold to the East India Docks, 1829 ; Droitwich to the Severn, commenced, 1756 ; Dublin to the Shannon, opened, 1765 ; Edinburgh and Glasgow Union, opened, 1818 ; Ellesmere to Chester, began, 1772 ; Ellesmere Aqueduct opened, 1805 ; Erie canal in America, 330 miles long, began, 1817 ; Forth to the Clyde, began, 1768 ; Ganges canal opened, 1854 ; Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened, 1811 ; Glasgow to Bowling Bay, opened, July, 1799 ; Gloucester and Berkeley Ship canal completed, April, 1827 ; Grand Junction, began, 1790 ; Grand Surrey, act for, passed, 1827 ; Grand Union made navigable to Welford, Oct. 1, 1813 ; Hereford and Gloucester, opened, 1796 ; Huddersfield, an act passed for making, 1794 ; Kennet and Avon, opened, July 7, 1799 ; Kiel, joining the Baltic and North Sea, opened to all nations, May 14, 1785 ; Lea, the River, made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739, to London, 1770 ; Leeds to Liverpool, began, 1770, consolidated, 1783, completed, 1816, extended, 1819 ; Liverpool to Wigan, began, 1774 ; Loire to the Seine, opened, 1678 ; Manchester, Bolton to Bury, began, 1791 ; Monasteveren to Athy, began, 1791, to Sallins, 1786 ; Monkland, Scotland, commenced, 1790 ; New River, began, 1608, opened, Sept. 29, 1613 ; Northampton Navigation, began, Aug. 7, 1761 ; Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation, opened, 1831 ; Paddington to the Grand Junction, began, 1798, opened, June, 1801 ; Peak Forest, opened, 1800 ; Reading, began, 1715 ; Regent's Canal completed, 1820 ; Rochdale, act for, passed, 1794 ; Runcorn to Manchester, began, 1776 ; Seine and Oise united, 1790 ; Severn to Leachlade, completed, 1789 ; Sheffield, opened, 1819 ; Stafford to Worcester, 1765 ; Staffordshire, completed, 1776 ; Stockholm to Gottenburg, began, 1751 ; Stroud to the Severn, began, 1775 ; Stourbridge, completed, 1785 ; Suez, began, 1860, opened, 1869 ; Thames and Fenny Stratford, opened, 1800 ; Trent to Withiam, 1134, the oldest in England, made by order of Henry I. ; Trent and Mersey, opened, 1777 ; Warwick and Birmingham, began, 1793 ; Wey and Avon, opened, 1826 ; Worcester and Birmingham, began, 1791 ; Vishnei Volasnock, from the Caspian to St Petersburg, 1708-10.

CANARY ISLANDS discovered (they being known to the Phœnicians) by a French vessel, 1330 ; plundered by Spanish pirates, 1396 ; taken possession of, on behalf of Spain, by Jean de Bethencourt, a Norman, 1402 ; granted to him, 1404 ; vines planted, 1420 ; conquered, 1500.

CANDIA, Mediterranean, seized by the Saracens, 808 ; taken by the Greeks, 961 ; subdued by the Genoese, 1207 ; sold to the Venetians, 1211 ; surrendered to the Turks, 1669 ; made themselves masters of the whole island, 1715 ; ceded to Egypt, 1830, but restored to Turkey, 1840 ; insurrection, 1841, and in 1866-7.

CANDLES, the Roman, were at first little strings or rushes dipped in pitch. Tallow came into use, 1290. Splinters of wood or rushes dipped in tallow were used about 1300, and are still used in poor farm-houses in remote places. A patent granted to Mr W. Bolts for improving the form and quality of, 1799 ; many laws were made for the guidance of, during the reign of the Georges. Candles or lights

of wax first used in churches, 274; Wax-Chandlers' Company established, 1483; and the Tallow-Chandlers' Company, 1462; previously to its abolition the duty upon, amounted to £500,000; repealed, 1831.

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE, imported from North America, 1699, a Chinese plant, supplying a species of vegetable wax.

CANDLEMAS DAY, a festival of the Roman Catholic and Reformed churches on the Purification of the Virgin, Feb. 2. Lighting up the churches on this day prohibited by order of council, 1548.

CANDLESTICKS. The one which Moses was commanded to make for the tabernacle is described Ex. xxv. 31—37; called the Pure in Lev. xxiv. 4; the Holy, Eccclus. xxvi. 17; ten golden candlesticks provided for Solomon's Temple, 1 Kings vii. 49.

CANDY, Ceylon; Capt. Percival visited, 1800; the British took possession of, Feb. 20, 1803; a British detachment massacred at, Feb. 20, 1803; war renewed against the natives, 1814; the king conquered and made prisoner, Feb. 19, 1815; deposed, and the whole sovereignty vested in his conquerors, March 2, 1815.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION terminated by the death of that statesman; formed, April 12, 1827; closed, Aug. 8, the same year; statue of, erected in Palace-yard, Westminster, May 2, 1832.

CANNING, THE GEORGE, wrecked off Heligoland, when 96 of the passengers were lost, Jan. 1, 1855.

CANNON. Machines answering this description used for throwing stones at a very early period in China, mostly made of wood; the first made of metal and employed by Edward III. against the Scots, 1327; they were formed of tubes of iron strengthened with iron bands, used at the battle of Cressy, 1346; first made by the French, 1338; used by the English at the siege of Calais, 1347, and in the Baltic Sea, 1350; used by the English at the siege of Mont St Michel, in Normandy, 1423; the two which were taken by the French are still preserved in the Castle; they afterwards came into general use. James II. of Scotland killed by the bursting of one at Roxburgh, 1460; up to this date they were bound with iron hoops. Cast-iron guns made at Rackstadt, 1540; the largest cast in India, 1685; first forged in Paris, 1753; first cast in England at Buxstead, in Sussex, 1543; the rifle cannon introduced by Sir W. Armstrong, Feb. 11, 1857; Whitworth guns invented, 1860. *See also* Artillery.

CANNON STREET, City, built under 10 & 11 Vict. c. cclxxx, July 22, 1847; and the west side to St Paul's, 13 & 14 Vict. c. lvi., July 15, 1850; the first portion opened to King-street, the second to St Paul's. The terminus of the Charing-cross Railway opened, Sept. 1, 1866.

CANON LAW, the first drawn up by Clement, bishop of Rome, A.D. 93; promulgated, 380; the first collection made by Dionysius Exiguus, 520; the canons of the four councils sanctioned by Justinian, 545; introduced into Europe by the author Gratian, 1151; into England, 1154; several attempts made to revise them but none were adopted.

CANONIZATION of Romish martyrs and saints, instituted by Leo III., 800; Ulric, Bishop of Augsburg, canonized by the Lateran Council, Jan. 31, 993; this is the first act of canonization known of which a papal bull is extant; before that time all bishops could make canonizations of whom they pleased.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE, The, a collection of books which form the original and authoritative written rule of faith and practice of the Christian Church. First termed so by Amphilochius, A.D. 380; and a list of the books is given. The complete canon of the New Testament was ratified at the third Council of Carthage, A.D. 397.

CANTERBURY, Kent, known to the Romans; the capital of Ethelbert, King of Kent, 560; nearly destroyed by fire, 754; taken by the Danes, 851, and again, 1011, when they partially destroyed it. Castle built, 1075; strengthened and enlarged by Hen. II., 1174; defended successfully by Hugh de Burge, Earl of Kent, 1239-40. Edmund Ironsides contributed greatly to the rebuilding of the city; Edward I. kept his nuptials here, 1299; Charles I., the like, 1625; Charles II. held his court here for three days, 1676, and re-incorporated the town.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, founded by St Augustine, in the 6th century; finished by Archbishop Odo, about 946; nearly destroyed by the Danes, 1011; completely burnt down, 1067; rebuilt by Archbishop Lanfranc, 1079; finished, 1130; the choir rebuilt, 1104; destroyed by fire, 1130; rebuilt by William Sens, 1174-84; Saxon Gothic, 514 feet long, 71 wide, 130 high; chapter-house rebuilt, 1400; west gate built, 1387; palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778; revenues of the see of, seized by the king, 1096; used as a stable for Cromwell's troops, 1651; St Augustine made the first archbishop, 602; St Thomas à Becket massacred in the Cathedral, by William de Tracy, Reginald Fitz-Urse, Richard de Brito, and Hugh de Morville, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Pope Alexander III., March 13, 1173; Henry II. visited the tomb, July 12, 1174; the king paid another visit, 1176; the body of the saint was translated, July 7, 1220; the shrine of the saint was destroyed by order of Henry VIII., Aug. 19, 1538; the see furnished the Roman Catholic Church with 18 saints and nine cardinals, and the state of England with 12 lord-chancellors and four treasurers. The see made superior to York, 1073. The present Archbishop appointed, 1862 (Charles Thomas Longley).

CANTERBURY, New Zealand, a Religious Society of the Church of England founded a settlement here, 1850.

CANTON, China, known to the Portuguese, 1517; the English first attempted to open an intercourse with the Chinese, 1576, but the ships were lost; a further attempt to trade caused a rupture and the city was destroyed, 1650; a factory established at Amoy, 1677; the East India Company established a factory here, 1680; destroyed by the Tartars, 1680; trade prohibited by the Emperor until 1685; tea first imported, 1667; a fire which destroyed 3000 houses, Dec. 6, 1835; the English imprisoned by commissioner Lin, 1839; the town besieged and taken, May 30, 1841; made one of the five ports, Aug. 29, 1842; burnt down, April 6, 1847; six Englishmen murdered at, Dec. 5, 1847; the town taken by the allied forces, Dec. 29, 1857; Yeh taken prisoner, Jan. 5, 1858; the town captured, Jan. 14, 1858.

CAP came into general use in England, 1449, being made of cloth or velvet; a law enacted that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman of 20 marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London company, 1571. In some countries they were used as a mark of infamy: in Italy the Jews were distinguished by a yellow cap, at Lucca by an orange; bankrupts in France were obliged to wear a green cap to show that they were persons unworthy to be trusted.

CAPE BRETON, N. America, discovered by Cabot, 1497; first occupied by the French, 1712; Louisbourg fortified, 1720; taken by the English, June 15, 1745; restored to France, 1748; retaken by the English, July, 1758; ceded to England by treaty, signed at Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Africa, first colonized by the Portuguese, 1610; taken by the Dutch, 1644; the British settlement destroyed, 1665; ceded to England, 1667; the English still hold the Castle.

CAPE COD, America, visited by Capt. Gosnold, 1602 ; by the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower, 1620 ; declared themselves neutral in the war of 1812.

CAPE FINISTERRE, the English fleet commanded by Adm. Anson defeated a French fleet off, taking six men-of-war and four East Indiamen, May 13, 1747. Adm. Sir Robert Calder attacked the French and Spanish fleet and took two Spanish men-of-war off this Cape, July 22, 1805.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Africa, discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese, 1486. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape, Nov. 20, 1497, and carried the trade of Portugal to the east ; colonized by the Dutch, 1650 ; revolution among the colonists, the British interfered to restore the authority of the Prince of Orange, Sept. 16, 1795 ; held by them until 1802, when it was restored to Holland ; on the renewal of the war it was again taken by the English, 1806 ; ceded to them by the King of the Netherlands, 1815 ; the emancipation of the slaves, 1834 ; Natal established by the Dutch, 1836 ; taken by the English, 1842 ; the Orange free state constituted, 1854 ; the present form of government established, 1852 ; Sir P. E. Woodehouse appointed governor, 1861 ; the fortified town of Kalikaia taken, June, 1863 ; 200 rebel prisoners escaped from the Island of Kawan, Sept. 10, 1863 ; the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at, in H.M. ship 'Galatea,' Aug. 15, 1867 ; left for Australia, Sept. 28.

CAPE HORN or **HOORN**, S. America, discovered by the Dutch navigator Schouten, 1616, who named it after his native town.

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, founded by the Dutch, 1650 ; taken by the English, Sept. 16, 1795 ; restored to the Dutch, 1802 ; and again taken by the English, Jan., 1806 ; ceded to them by treaty, Aug., 1814 ; Bishopric established, 1847 ; constitution granted, 1853.

CAPE BLANCO, Africa, discovered, 1441.

CAPE CAPRI, Cephalonia Island, ceded to England at the peace of 1814, with the Ionian Islands.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS discovered, 1449.

CAPE ST VINCENT, battle between the French fleet under Adm. de Tourville, 120 vessels, and Adm. Rooke, with 20 English and Dutch men-of-war, and the Anglo-Turkish fleet of merchantmen under convoy ; the French took or destroyed 12 English and Dutch ships, and 80 merchantmen, June 16, 1693 ; again, Feb. 14, 1797, when Sir John Jervis, with 15 sail, engaged the combined French and Spanish with 27, and captured four line-of-battle ships.

CAPET, French royal house of, and the third race of French monarchs ; the first line expired with Charles IV., 1328, when the branch of Valois ascended the throne.

CAPITOLINE games instituted by Domitian, 86.

CAPPADOCIA, Asia Minor, founded, B.C. 744 ; made a Roman province by Tiberius, A.D. 17 ; annexed to the Turkish Empire, 1360.

CAPPER or **Hatter**, rules made for the carrying on of this trade, 1489, and subsequently.

CAPUA, Naples, taken by the Romans, B.C. 211 ; and made a Roman colony, B.C. 59 ; taken by the Vandals, A.D. 456 ; burnt by the Saracens, 840 ; captured, July 24, 1501, by Caesar Borgia ; taken by the French, July 23, 1799 ; retaken by the English the same year ; captured by Sardinia, Nov. 2, 1860, and united to Italy.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, founded by Baschi, 1525 ; confirmed by Pope Paul III., 1536 ; introduced into France about 1574 ; Spain, 1606 ; England, 1630.

CARACAS, S. America, discovered by Columbus, 1498 ; sold by Charles V. to a

company of German merchants, called the Welsers, disposed for tyranny to the colonists, 1550; declared its independence, May 9, 1810; acknowledged by Spain, July 5, 1811; several towns destroyed by an earthquake, March 26, 1812, and again 1826.

CARACTACUS, king of the Britons, defeated, 46; led a captive to Rome, 51.

CARAVAN, one consisting of 2000 persons on the return from Mecca, all destroyed, save 20, by the Karamsin wind from the desert of Arabia, Aug. 12, 1812.

CARBONARI, a secret society in Italy, formed, if possible, to free that country from the yoke of foreigners, and particularly from the despotism of Austria, 1819, 1820. They brought about the revolution in Piedmont and Naples, 1821.

CARBUNCLE. This stone was used in the breastplate of the high priest in the first row, Ex. xxviii. 17.

CARDIFF, Wales, a place of considerable importance, possessing a fortified castle, embattled walls, with a moat and ramparts begun by Jestyn ap Gwrgan, 1090; completed, 1110; priory built by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, 1147; Edward III. granted a charter to the town, 1338; Oliver Cromwell took the castle by the treachery of one of its guards, whom he hung afterwards, 1648; a French force landed in the bay and were captured without striking a blow, Feb. 22, 1797; the Taff Railway opened, 1840; St Mary's church opened, 1843.

CARDIGAN, Wales, castle founded by Gilbert de Clare, 1160; town fortified by Gilbert Marshall, 1240; priory founded, 1291; grammar school established, 1653.

CARDINALS, the ecclesiastical princes of the Roman Church so declared, 1243, and the council of the pope, but only principal priests in Rome till 1100; obtained the power of electing the pope, 1160; wore the red hat first, 1245; the scarlet dress, 1464; and had the title of Eminence, Jan., 1631.

CARMAKERS' COMPANY incorporated 5 Car. I., 1629.

CARDS, of early origin; interdicted, 1254; forbidden by the Council of Cologne, 1281; printed at Venice from wood-blocks, 1341; used in Germany, 1275; in Italy, 1299; introduced into England in the 14th century; taxed in England, 1710; stamped, 1775; the laws relating to, amended and consolidated, and duty fixed at a shilling a pack, 9 Geo. IV. c. 18, May 9, 1828; a statute passed, repealing and altering the duty upon, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 22, June 3, 1862.

CARENTON, in Germany, 100 houses burned, July, 1800.

CAREW CASTLE, Pembroke, built, 1100.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, Atlantic, discovered, 1595.

CARICATURES, of Italian origin, labels being put into the mouths of the figures delineated, 1330; became popular in England, 1720.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight, of remote antiquity; besieged and taken by Cerdric, 530; captured by Stephen, 1136; successfully resisted an attack of the French in the reign of Richard II., 1366; rebuilt by Earl Rivers in the reign of Henry I.; repaired by Queen Elizabeth, 1598, and again repaired, 1610; Charles I. was confined here for 13 months, Nov. 14, 1647; he tried to escape, Dec. 28; the children of this monarch were brought to the castle, Aug. 16, 1650; Princess Elizabeth died here, Sept. 8, 1650; the Duke of Gloucester kept a prisoner in this castle till 1652.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE, Scotland, besieged and taken by Edward I., 1300.

CARLILE, Richard, convicted of publishing Paine's *Age of Reason* and Palmer's *Principles of Nature*, Oct. 15, 1819; sentenced to pay a fine of £1500, and to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, Nov. 16, 1819.

CARLISLE, Cumberland, rebuilt by Agricola, and fortified ; destroyed by Egfrid, king of Northumbria, in the 7th century ; demolished by the Danes, 875 ; grammar-school founded by St Cuthbert, 686 ; refounded by William Rufus, and endowed by Henry VIII., 1542 ; the castle rebuilt by William Rufus, 1092 ; finished by David, king of Scotland, 1135 ; the castle and town ceded to the Scots, 1136 ; besieged by William the Lion, 1173 ; surrendered to the English, 1292 ; destroyed by fire the same year ; besieged unsuccessfully by Wallace, 1297 ; Edward I. held a parliament here, Sept., 1298 ; besieged by Robert Bruce, 1315 ; repaired by Richard III., 1483 ; city burned, 1345 ; Mary Queen of Scots kept a prisoner in the castle, 1596 ; resigned to the Parliamentary forces, June 25, 1645 ; surrendered to the Pretender, Nov. 15, 1745 ; retaken the Dec. following. The manufacture of woollens established, 1747 ; the town drained, 1853-5, cost £23,000 ; cemetery opened, 1854.

CARLISLE, priory founded by St Cuthbert, 686 ; see of, erected by Henry I., 1133 ; the cathedral founded by Walter, a Norman, in the reign of William Rufus ; completed between 1133 and 1350 ; Saxon pillars, pointed arches, 180 feet long and 71 broad ; partially destroyed, 1648 ; restored, 1856.

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION formed, May 23, 1715 ; dissolved the following October.

CARLOW CASTLE, Ireland, erected by King John in the 13th century ; surrendered to Oge O'Moore, 1577 ; to the Parliamentary army, 1650 ; a battle here, May 27, 1798, between the rebels and royal troops, in which the former were defeated.

CARLSBAD, Bohemia, known for its mineral springs. Congress of, at which resolutions were passed by the allied sovereigns inimical to constitutional monarchs and human freedom, Aug. 1, 1819.

CARLSCRONA, Sweden, made a marine station and arsenal by Charles XI., 1680 ; nearly all burnt down, 1067 houses, two churches, and all the merchants' dwellings and magazines except two, June 17, 1790.

CARLTON CLUB, Pall Mall, a Tory and Conservative club-house, founded by the Duke of Wellington, 1831 ; present establishment built by Sir Sydney Smirke, 1855.

CARLTON HOUSE, erected 1709 ; purchased for the Prince of Wales, father of George III., 1732 ; fête given at, June 20, 1811 ; another to the Duke of Wellington, 2500 persons being present, July 21, 1814 ; taken down 1827, and the columns transferred to the National Gallery.

CARMEL. The order of knights of Mount Carmel founded in 1607 by Henry IV. of France.

CARMELITES, or White Friars order, founded before 1098 ; established in England by Richard I., 1240 ; in France, 1252 ; moderated their previous austerities, 1540 ; massacre of 200 priests of this order at Abbaye, in France, Sept. 2, 1792.

CARMEN'S COMPANY, a fellowship granted to, with the privilege of working carts in the City of London, June 21, 1669.

CARNATIC, South Hindustan, invaded by the Mohammedans, 1310 ; the succession of Walla-Jah disputed, 1749 ; supported by the English, and made Nabob ; Hyder Ali defeated, July 1 and Aug. 27, 1781 ; Tippoo Sahib overran this province, 1799 ; conquered by the British, 1783 ; ceded to England, 1801.

CARNATION FLOWER first introduced into England about 1697.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 17 Edw. IV., July 7, 1477 ; confirmed, 5 & 6 Philip and Mary, and by James I., 1607 ; reincorporated by Charles

II., 1673. Hall built, 1429; enlarged, 1664-5; escaped the fire of 1666; repaired, 1671; repaired and beautified, 1718; staircase erected, 1780.

CAROLINA, N. America, discovered, 1497; granted to Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize; he took possession of a site on the Roanoke, June, 1585; re-embarked for England, July 27, 1586; a new colony established, 1587, but they were all killed by the Indians; the first permanent settlement was made, 1650; granted to Lord Clarendon by Charles II., March 24, 1663; a government appointed, 1667; insurrection of the negroes, 1739; declared independent, Nov. 30, 1782.

CAROLINA, S. America. First settlement upon the site of Charleston, 1680; separated from North Carolina, 1719. The seat of the Confederate government in the war for independence; taken by the Federals under Gen. Grant, April 3, 1865.

CAROLINE, Queen of George IV., her arrival in England, June 6, 1820, demanding an open trial; proceedings against, in the House of Lords, Aug. 19, 1820, lasting to Nov. 10; went to St Paul's, Nov. 29; protested against her exclusion from the coronation, July 18, 1821; taken ill at Drury Lane Theatre, July 30; died at Brandenburgh House, after an illness of eight days, Aug. 7; her remains removed thence for interment in Brunswick, Aug. 14; interred there, Aug. 25.

CAROLINE, Princess, daughter of the Prince of Wales, died, Sept. 4, 1759.

CAROLINE ISLANDS discovered by the Spaniards, 1686.

CARP first brought to England about 1500.

CARPETS, articles of luxury, came from the East, 1300; introduced into France from Persia, between 1589 and 1610; manufacture of, introduced into England, 1685; Brussels carpets introduced into Kidderminster from Tournay, 1745.

CARRIAGES, known under the name of Chares (chariots), 1294; used in France, 1250; an ordinance was issued by Philip the Fair, forbidding citizens wives' to use carriages, 1294; introduced into Vienna, 1474 or 1509; into England, 1555; Queen Mary rode through London to Westminster in a chariot, 1553; in the reign of Elizabeth called 'whirlicotes;' in 1619 driven in ostentation with six horses; first let for hire in Paris, 1650, at the Hotel Fiacre, by one Sauvage; only used by women of rank in the beginning of the 16th century; in 1681 there were 50 gilt, with six horses each, at the court of Hanover; Frederick III. visited Frankfort in a close carriage, 1474; used in Spain, 1546; post-chaises invented in France, 1664; Hackney coaches for hire first let out in London, 1625; in 1637 there were 50 in London; in 1652, above 200; in 1654, about 300, employing 600 horses; in 1694, amounted to 700; in 1715, to 800; to 1000 in 1771; to 1200 in 1799; hackney chariots, 200 licensed in 1814; the coaches and cabriolets increased 2650 in 1846. Hackney coaches introduced into Edinburgh, 1673, but only 20 in number, which fell in 1752 to 14, and in 1778 to nine; introduced into Warsaw, 1778; in Copenhagen there are 100; in Amsterdam, in 1663, they were forbidden, lest the wheels should injure the pavements, and are now in winter, as those of St Petersburg are, placed upon sledges. Carriages first taxed, March 25, 1747; in 1785 the duty was £154,988; in 1856-7 there were 3227 stage carriages licensed, the duty was £10,695; the duty upon, amended, May 3, 1866. *See Cabs, Omnibus.*

CARRICKFERGUS, Ireland, built by De Courcy, 1182; besieged and taken by Bruce, 1315; again besieged by MacDonnell, 1556, but unsuccessfully; the town burnt, 1573; taken possession of, for the Parliament, 1648; surrendered to the Duke of Schomberg, Aug. 29, 1689; William III. landed at, June 14, 1690; surrendered to the French under Adm. Thurot, Feb. 21, 1760.

CARRON IRON WORKS, Stirlingshire, established, 1760, employing 1600 persons; all the ponderous ordnance used in war, including shot and shell, were here manufactured.

CARRONADES, short pieces of artillery, invented by Gen. Robert Melville, and cast at the Carron foundry, 1779; first used by Lord Rodney in an engagement with Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782; first used by the United States in the action between the frigate *Constellation* and *La Vengeance*, Feb. 1, 1800.

CARROTS first introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1540.

CARTHAGE, Africa, founded by the Phœnicians, B.C. 814; destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus, B.C. 146; rebuilt by C. Gracchus and made a Roman colony, B.C. 122; taken by Genseric and made the capital of the Vandal kingdom, A.D. 439; retaken by Belisarius, and named Justiniana, 533; captured and destroyed by the Arabs, 647; and by the Saracens, 698.

CARTHAGENA, Spain, founded by Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general, B.C. 242; taken by Scipio Africanus, B.C. 210; ravaged by the Vandals, A.D. 428; destroyed by the Goths in the 6th century.

CARTHAGENA, NEW GRANADA, S. America, discovered by Roderigo de Bastidas, 1502; the Indians subdued and the country colonized by Spain, 1533; taken and pillaged by Sir Francis Drake, 1586; invaded by the French, 1597; attacked by the English under Adm. Vernon, March, 1741; partially destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 9, 1761; taken by the royalists, Dec. 6, 1815; retaken by the republicans, Sept. 25, 1821.

CARTHUSIANS, an order of monks founded by St Bruno at Chartreux, in France, 1080; the first establishment founded at the Chartreux or Charter-house, London, 1181. Their code was first established in 1228; modified, 1581; confirmed by Pope Innocent XI., 1682; their property seized by Henry VIII. and the monasteries closed, 1530.

CARTMEL MONASTERY, Lancashire, built, 1188.

CARTOONS. The most famous executed by Raphael for Leo X., 1519; seven purchased for Charles I. in Flanders, 1629.

CARTS. This ancient mode of conveyance first mentioned, 1 Samuel vi. 8—14; they had two wheels of solid wood; in the monuments of ancient Egypt they had four or six spokes; the city of London issued orders for the size of the tire of wheels at an early period.

CARVING in marble, or sculpture, invented, B.C. 722; practised in the highest perfection in Greece, B.C. 440; in modern Italy, about A.D. 1500. Carving by machinery first invented in the 18th century.

CASHEL, Ireland. The cathedral built by Cormac MacCarthy, king of Munster, 1127; the abbey founded, 1260; Earl of Kildare ravaged the town and partially destroyed the cathedral, 1498; incorporated by Charles I., 1640; declared for the Parliament, 1647; the see changed to a bishopric, 1838.

CASHMAN, John, executed for stealing arms from the shop of Beckwith, Snow Hill, during what were called the Spa Fields riots, March 12, 1817.

CASHMERE, Asia, subdued by the Mohammedans, 1012; invaded by an army of 70,000 Tartars, 1323; betrayed by the governor, and annexed to the Afghan empire, 1754; conquered by the Sikhs, 1819, and ceded to the English, March 9, 1846; transferred to Gholab Singh by treaty, March 16, 1846.

CASHMERE SHAWLS first brought to England, 1666; imitated at the looms of Bradford and Huddersfield, 1820; some of the genuine drawn through a ring, and valued at 1000 rupees each; the common cost 150 rupees, 1650; sold in England from £100 to £500.

CASSANO, battles. The French defeated by Prince Eugene, Aug. 16, 1705; the Russians under Suwarrow defeated the French, and took 3050 prisoners and 30 guns, April 27—29, 1799.

CASSATION, the Court of, established by the National Assembly at Paris, Nov. 27, 1790.

CASSEL, Germany, abandoned by the Hanoverians, July 31, 1760; taken by the French the same year; retaken, Nov. 1, 1762; the fortification destroyed, 1767; captured by the French, 1806, and made the capital of Westphalia by Napoleon I., 1807.

CASTELLA, battle. The allied troops of England and Spain attacked by the French under Marshal Suchet, the latter were defeated, April 13, 1813.

CASTELNANDERY, France, battle between the forces under Louis XIII. and Gaston Duc D'Orleans, in which the Duke of Montmorency was surrounded and made a prisoner, 1632.

CASTELNUOVO, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1783, 4000 persons perished; the rear-guard of the Austrian army defeated by the French, Nov. 21, 1796; the Russians defeated by the French under Marmont, Sept. 29, 1806.

CASTIGLIONE, battle, one of Bonaparte's most brilliant victories over the Austrians under Gen. Wurmser, Aug. 5—8, 1796; all the cannon and 13,000 prisoners were the rewards of the victorious force.

CASTILE, Spain, invaded by the Saracens in the 8th century; subject to the King of Leon, 1028; made a kingdom, 1039; Ferdinand and Isabella made sovereigns of, 1474; annexed to the Spanish crown, 1504.

CASTILLON, battle, between the English and French, July 7, 1453; the former were defeated, and John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, slain, and lost all their dominions in France except Calais.

CASTLE AND SWORD, the order of, established in Portugal, 1807.

CASTLEACRE PRIORY, Norfolk, built by William Warrenne, first Earl of Surrey, 1080.

CASTLEBAR, Ireland, battle, in which a body of French troops defeated the English army, which was much more numerous, and forced it to retreat, Aug. 27, 1798; the French army was afterwards surrounded and surrendered, Sept. 8.

CASTLE-CORNET, Guernsey, built, 1100.

CASTLE-RISING CASTLE, Norfolk, built by William de Albini, first Earl of Sussex, 1107. Isabella, Queen of Edward II., imprisoned 28 years, and died here, 1358.

CASTLE-RUSHEN CASTLE, Isle of Man, built by the Danes, 960.

CASTLES. The ancient Britons and Saxons built fortified towers or castles. The rage for building these edifices prevailed greatly in the reign of Rufus and Stephen; they numbered 1115. The conduct of the barons became so insolent, that in the reign of Henry II. upwards of 1000 were demolished, 1154. The royal licence to fortify was necessary after this date. The White Tower of London is a parallelogram of 116 ft by 96, and 69 ft high. Gundulph's Keep, Rochester, is 70 ft square, and 104 ft high. An Inquisition on Castles, with a view of putting them in a defensive state, was held in the reign of Edward III., and another in that of Henry VIII. Many were ordered to be dismantled by the parliament, *temp.* Cromwell.

CASTOR CHURCH destroyed by lightning, June 5, 1795.

CASWELL, Sir George, expelled the House of Commons for his conduct in the South Sea affair, March 20, 1720.

CAT, the domestic, considered to have been introduced into England from Egypt at an early date.

CATACOMB first applied to the chapel of St Sebastian, at Rome, in which the body of St Peter was deposited. The most extensive are those in the *Via Appia*, which extend for six miles. The earliest tablets discovered are dated A.D. 71; the latest date, 410.

CATALOGUES: the earliest by Gesner, 1565; the first published in England, 1595. Catalogues Raisonnés: the greatest is that of the French 'Bibliothèque Royal,' 1739.

CATALONIA, Spain, taken from the Romans by the Goths, A.D. 410; captured by the Saracens, 712; the sovereignty became hereditary, 1040, and united to Arragon by the marriage of Ramon Berenguer to the Queen Petronilla, 1137; rebelled against Pedro III., 1277 and 1287; revolted against Juan II., 1460; taken by Louis XIII., 1640; Arragon and Catalonia united to the kingdom of Castile, 1469; insurrection against the French, 1808; annexed to France, 1812; that power expelled, 1814.

CATANIA, Sicily, founded by the Chalcidians of Naxos, B.C. 730; Dionysius took the city, B.C. 403; the Carthaginians captured it, B.C. 396; a flourishing city in Cicero's time, but afterwards ravaged by Sextius Pompeius; destroyed by an earthquake, 1693, when 18,000 of the inhabitants are said to have perished; again, Feb. 22, 1817, many persons being destroyed; and again, July 18, 1865; captured by the forces under Garibaldi, Aug. 20, 1862; and now united to Italy. The university founded, 1445.

CATEAU, battle, in which the allies under Prince Coburg defeated the French, March 28, 1794.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, peace of, between France and Spain: to the last were ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 places in Italy and the Low Countries, 1559.

CATECHISM first published in English, 1552; a short one by the Bishop of Winchester, 1604; ordered by James I. to be enlarged, 1612, by adding the doctrinal points of the Church of England; this was completed 1647.

CATHEDRALS:—

CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.

	DATE.	STYLE.	DIMENSIONS.		
			Length.	Breadth.	Height.
			<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>
St Asaph }	1469	Gothic			
Choir, ditto .. }	Rebuilt 1780	Gothic	179	68	
Bangor }	1496	Gothic	214	60	
Bath }	1530 West front	Gothic	215	72	Spire 162
Bristol }	1311	Gothic	171	72	
Canterbury .. }	1184	Saxon	530 ext.		
	1411	Gothic	514 int.	73	Spire 229
Carlisle }	1133	Saxon pillars,			
	1350	pointed arches	211	71	
Chester }	1120	Part Saxon	350	74	
Chichester .. }	1199	Saxon and Gothic	386	92	Spire 271
St David's .. }	1180	Part Saxon	290	76	127
Durham }	1093 to 1126	Saxon, pointed			
		windows	473	81	Tower 215
Ely }	1087	Saxon	517	75	—
Exeter }	1138 to 1369	Saxon, Gothic			
		windows	383	72	140
Gloucester .. }	1220 to 1460	Saxon pillars,	423 ext.		
		Gothic windows	408 int.	83	{ Tower { 176
Hereford }	1079	Saxon	325	74	{ built 1460 { 225
Landaff }	1120	Pointed arches,			
		in ruins	270	70	Tower 144
Lincoln }	1088 to 1324	Gothic	463	80	{ Cent. tow. 300
Lichfield }	1238	Gothic	379	66	{ West. do. 262
Norwich }	1096	Saxon and Gothic	408	70	{ Spire 252
Oxford }	Part 1119,	Saxon	155	54	{ Steeple 309
	Part 1160,				144

	DATE.	STYLE.	DIMENSIONS.		
			Length. <i>ft.</i>	Breadth. <i>ft.</i>	Height. <i>ft.</i>
St Paul's, London	1675 to 1710	Grecian	{ 500 E. to W., 240 N. to S. }	94	365
Peterborough .. {	970 {	Saxon	{ 426	79	
Rochester .. {	1170 {	Gothic	{		
Salisbury .. {	1130 {	Saxon	{ 310	68	156
Wells .. {	1220 {	Gothic	{ 450	82	Spire 404, Nave 81
Winchester .. {	1239 {	Gothic	{ 388	69	Tower 166
Worcester .. {	1079 {	Part Saxon,	{ 530	85	78
York .. {	1366 {	Part Gothic	{		
	1084 {	Gothic	{ 387	78	200
	1218 {	Gothic	{ 486	102	213
	1327				

CATHERINE, order of knighthood established in Palestine, 1063 ; order of nuns of St Catherine, 1373 ; order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia, founded by the empress of Peter the Great, 1714.

CATHERINE-CREE CHURCH, London, rebuilt, 1629 ; consecrated, 1630.

CATHERINE HALL, Cambridge, founded by Dr Woodlarke, 1473.

CATHERINE-HILL CHAPEL, Surrey, built, 1230.

CATHERINE of Arragon, Queen of Henry VIII. ; married, June 7, 1509 ; divorced, May 23, 1533.

CATHERINE HOWARD, Queen of Henry VIII. ; married, July 28, 1540 ; divorced and beheaded, Feb. 13, 1541.

CATHERINE PARR, married to Henry VIII., July 12, 1543 ; again to Admiral Seymour, 1548 ; died in childbed, Sept. 7, 1548.

CATHOLIC, a name given to the Universal Church ; ' Catholic Majesty,' a title given first by Pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739 ; bestowed on Ferdinand V., 1474, on account of his zeal for the Papal faith.

CATILINE. The conspiracy of, to murder Cicero, the consul, and to burn the city, discovered, B.C. 63. Driven from Rome, Nov. 8 ; several of the leaders executed, Dec. 5. The consul Antonius sent against Catiline, who attempted to escape into Cisalpine Gaul, but was defeated and slain, with 3000 followers, early in the year B.C. 62.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, discovered by Columbus, 1492.

CATO-STREET, Edgeware-road, Paddington, a diabolical conspiracy formed here by Thistlewood, having for its object the murder of the cabinet ministers who were expected to dine at Lord Harrowby's, 39, Grosvenor Square ; the plot was divulged by Edwards, and the destruction of the ministers prevented, Feb. 23, 1820 ; Thistlewood executed at the Old Bailey, May 1, 1820, with Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davison.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, United States, woods in, between Ulster and Sullivan counties, consumed, 1816.

CATTLE, importation of, from Ireland or Scotland into England, forbidden, 1663 ; admitted into England by statute, July 9, 1842, at a moderate duty from any country. Imports from Ireland, 1846, black cattle, 81,592 ; sheep, 100,366 ; swine, 381,744.

CATTLE MARKET, Metropolitan, opened by Prince Albert, in Copenhagen Fields, June 13, 1855.

CATTLE PLAGUE. A murrain broke out amongst the cattle in England, and thousands perished, 1348-9 ; a second broke out, 1480 ; a serious distemper which destroyed a great number of cattle visited this country, 1715, and again

- from 1745—1757; commission appointed, Nov. 25, 1745; an act was passed to prevent the spread of the malady, 19 Geo. II. c. 5, Feb. 13, 1746; regulations by the council, March 12, 1746; an act passed to amend the former, 20 Geo. II. c. 4, Feb. 13, 1747; various regulations made to prevent contagious and infectious disorders among cattle, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, Sept. 4, 1848; amended 29 & 30 Vict. c. 15, April 23, 1866. The Black Death broke out in Austria, 1862; in Hungary, 1863; a serious murrain broke out in England, June 19, 1865; several orders in council passed to prevent the spread of the malady, Aug. 11, 18, and 26; consolidated order, Sept. 22, 1865; commission appointed to inquire into its origin, Sept. 29, 1865; made their first report, Oct. 31, 1865; second report, Feb. 6, 1866; last act passed, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 2, Feb. 20, 1866; and for Ireland, c. 4, March 6; an act passed giving further facilities for the establishment of societies for the assurance of cattle, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 34, June 11, 1866; first broke out in Ireland, at Drennan, May 14, 1866; partially disappeared, Dec., 1866; reappeared at Islington, Feb. 1, 1867. The Contagious Disease Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 25, Aug. 20, 1867.
- CATWORTH, Huntingdon, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
- CAULIFLOWERS, first introduced and cultivated in England, 1603; brought from Italy, but not naturalized until 1670.
- CAUTIONARY TOWNS of the Dutch pledged to Queen Elizabeth, 1585; restored, May 27, 1616.
- CAVALIERS, the adherents to the Stuarts in the war between Charles I. and his people, thus named in opposition to the Roundheads, or adherents of parliament, from 1642 to 1649.
- CAVALRY, used by the ancients; first employed by the English, 1324; adopted by the French, 1445; the oldest regiment of cavalry in the English army is the Scotch Greys, raised, 1681; the battle of Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757, and Wurzburg, July 25, 1796, were decided by this arm.
- CAVAN, Ireland, formerly held by the Danes; castle and monastery built by the O'Reilleys; the town nearly destroyed by fire, 1690; a cavalry battle took place here between the troops of King James and the Enniskilleners, in which the latter were successful; made a bishopric, 1454.
- CAVENDISH, set out on his voyage to circumnavigate the globe, July 29, 1586; returned, Sept. 9, 1588.
- CAVENDISH SOCIETY instituted, for the publication of works upon chemistry and its allied sciences, 1846.
- CAWNPORE, Hindustan, ceded to the English government, 1801; the Sepoys revolted from their allegiance and committed fearful ravages upon the English residents, June 5-6, 1857; the English forces under Gen. Wheeler were besieged by the Sepoys under Nana Sahib, after an heroic resistance a treaty was signed permitting them to proceed to Allahabad, but upon their quitting their entrenchments they were barbarously murdered, June 27; the rebels defeated by Gen. Havelock, July 16; Gen. Windham defeated by the Gwalior rebels, Nov. 27, 28; the rebels completely defeated by Sir Colin Campbell, Dec. 5, 6.
- CAWOOD CASTLE, Yorkshire, given by King Athelstan to Archbishop Wulstan, circa 930-2, the residence of the archbishops of York; Cardinal Wolsey arrested here, 1530; destroyed by the Parliamentarians, 1645.
- CAXTON SOCIETY instituted, for the publication of chronicles and general literature of the middle ages, 1845.
- CAYENNE, or French Guiana, S. America, first settled by the French, 1635; abandoned by them, 1654, when the Dutch took possession, but were expelled by the French, 1677; taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809; restored to the French at the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

CECILIA, ST, musical festival established in Rome by Clement VIII., 1599.

CEDAR CREEK, battle. The Confederates defeated the Federals with the loss of 24 guns, but later in the day Gen. Sheridan renewed the battle and defeated the Confederates, capturing 54 guns and taking 1300 prisoners, Oct. 19, 1864.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, battle. The Confederates under Gen. Ewell and Jackson defeated the Federal army under Gen. Pope, Aug. 9, 1862.

CEDAR TREE, introduced into England, 1638; the red from N. America soon afterwards. The grove of trees known as the Cedars of Lebanon consisted of about 400 trees, 1739, above 6400 ft above the level of the sea; one measured 36 ft in circumference. The largest in England in the domain of the Earl of Pembroke, 26 ft in circumference, planted, 1665.

CELANO, Naples, inhabited by the Marsi, a most warlike people, and acknowledged to be the best soldiers in the Roman army; they headed the Social War against Rome, B.C. 92. The Emissarium or drain begun by Claudius, who employed 30,000 men at his own cost, was finished and opened, 1240; restored by Mr Gregory, 1854-60, at a cost of £217,000.

CELEBES, E. Archipelago, colonized by the Portuguese, 1512, who were driven out by the Dutch, 1660; taken by the English, 1811; ceded to the Dutch, 1816.

CELERY, said to have been introduced into England by Count Tallard, when a prisoner in England after the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

CELESTINES, a religious order founded by Celestine V., 1254; suppressed, 1778.

CELIBACY, enjoined by St Anthony in the Christian Church, 305; the doctrine rejected by the council of Nice, 325; taught by Bishop Oswald, in England, 972; enforced at a synod held by Pope Gregory VII., 1074; the interdiction confined to Presbyteri, Diaconi, et Subdiaconi, in England, 1108; the penalty of disobedience was made deprivation, 1138; confirmed, 1175.

CELTIC SOCIETY instituted at Dublin, for the publication of ancient Celtic literature, 1845.

CELTS, the aboriginal inhabitants of Gaul and Britain, described by Cæsar.

CEMETERIES, or public burying-places, established in London :—

Abney Park, 30 acres, opened, May 20, 1840.

Bunhill Fields opened, 1665, and closed, 1852.

General Cemetery Company established under the provisions of the 2 & 3 Will.

IV. c. cx, July 11, 1832; amended, 2 & 3 Vict. c. v., May 14, 1839.

Great Northern established, 18 & 19 Vict. c. clix, July 23, 1855.

Highgate, 22 acres, consecrated and opened, May 20, 1839.

Kensal Green, 53 acres, consecrated and opened, Nov. 2, 1832.

London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, 350 acres, incorporated for establishing a cemetery at Woking, 15 & 16 Vict. c. cxlix., June 30, 1852; amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. clxiii, July 23, 1855.

London Cemetery Company established, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. cxxxvi., Aug. 17, 1836; amended, 6 & 7 Vict. c. xxxvi., May 31, 1843.

London, the City of, at Ilford, erected pursuant to the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, July 1, 1852; amended by the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 35, Aug. 10, 1857; laid out under the directions of Wm. Haywood; unconsecrated ground opened, June 24, 1856; consecrated, Nov. 16, 1857; additional ground consecrated, Aug. 5, 1862.

Nunhead, Peckham, 50 acres, consecrated, July 29, 1840.

Norwood, or the South Metropolitan, established, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. cxxix., July 28, 1836; consecrated and opened, Dec. 6, 1837.

Tower Hamlets, or the St Dunstan, Stepney, and St Leonards, Bromley, 30 acres, established, 4 & 5 Vict. c. lxiii., June 21, 1841; consecrated and opened, Sept. 4, 1841.

Westminster and West London, Earl's Court, 39 acres, established, 1 Vict. c. cxxx., July 15, 1837; consecrated and opened, June 15, 1840.

CENSORS. The first two created at Rome for five years, B.C. 442; reduced to one year and a half, B.C. 433; chosen from the plebeians, B.C. 131; next in rank to the dictator.

CENSUS, the, established by Servius Tullus at Rome, B.C. circa 570. An act of parliament passed, 41 Geo. III. c. 15, Dec. 31, 1800, directed a census to be taken in England, 1801.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, established for the trial of offenders, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 36, July 25, 1834, including Middlesex, and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey. Court House built, 1773; destroyed by the rioters, June 6, 1780; rebuilt, 1809; subsequently remodelled.

CENTURY, a computation of time observed in ecclesiastical history, from the year of Christ 1. First adopted in chronological history in France.

CEPHALONIA, Mediterranean, taken by the Venetians, 1224; captured by the Turks, 1479; retaken by the Venetians, 1489; taken by the English, 1809.

CEREMONIES, Master of the, an officer appointed to regulate court and public receptions, 1627; Sir John Finett appointed by the King; Beau Nash appointed to that office at Bath, 1704.

CEUTA, Africa, taken by John I., King of Portugal, from the Moors, 1415; annexed to the Spanish dominions, 1580; 200 houses blown down, Feb. 15, 1751.

CEYLON, Indian Ocean. This island early known to the Greeks and Romans; discovered by the Portuguese, 1506; the first settlement made by them, 1517; the Dutch attacked the settlement, 1630, and again, 1638, defeating the Portuguese; the island captured by the English, 1795; the Dutch ceded the island to the English, 1796; massacre of the British at, June 26, 1803; the present form of government established, April, 1831, and March, 1833; rebellion broke out and suppressed with difficulty, 1843, and again, 1848; Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, knt. appointed governor, 1864.

CHÆRONEA, Greece. This town is celebrated in history as being the scene of three great battles: first, the Athenians defeated by the Bœotians, B.C. 447; second, the combined Athenians and Bœotians defeated by Philip, B.C. 338; third, the victory of Sulla, B.C. 86.

CHAIN-BRIDGES, the first erected in England over the Tees, 1741; the finest specimen of this description of bridge built by Telford over the Menai Straits, 1820.

CHAIN-CABLES, first used in the royal navy, 1812.

CHAIN-PIER, the first erected at Brighton, by Capt. Brown, 1822.

CHAIN-PUMPS, first used on board ship, 1787.

CHAIN-SHOT, invented by the Dutch admiral De Witt, 1666.

CHAINS, hanging in, a punishment which came down among the irrational customs which disgraced the Saxon ancestry of England; it was abolished by William IV., 1834.

CHAIRS, Sedan, covered vehicles for holding a single person; introduced in London by Sir Sanders Duncomb, 1634; the sole privilege of making, using, and selling them granted to him for 14 years; used by the Duke of Buckingham; taxed, 1694; the number increased to 300, 10 Anne; also by George I. to 400; several acts passed for the regulation of the chair-men, 1772, 1786, and 1787.

CHALK FARM, Hampstead, Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey murdered in the fields at, 1678; Moore and Jeffrey fought a duel here, 1806.

CHALGRAVE, Oxfordshire, battle. Made memorable by the death of the famous Hampden in a skirmish, June 18, 1643.

CHALON-SUR-SAONE, France, Edward I., attended by 1000 men at arms, was present at a tournament held here on his return from Palestine, 1273; disputes arising, the English attacked and defeated the French. The town invaded by the allies, 1814.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, fortified by the Romans; Tetricus defeated by Aurelian at this town, 273; Attila, king of the Huns, defeated by Aëtius, 451; from the 10th century formed a kind of independent state till 1360; cathedral built, 450; destroyed by fire and rebuilt, 1672.

CHALUS, France. Richard I. was wounded in his shoulder with an arrow whilst besieging the castle of, March 26, 1199; died, April 8.

CHAMBERLAIN. The office of Lord Chamberlain made hereditary in the family of De Vere in the reign of Henry I., 1100; descended to the family of D'Eresby, 1625. Chamberlain of the Household appointed, 1485.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, in France, established by Louis XVIII., June 4, 1814; dissolved, Sept. 5, 1816.

CHAMBERY, Savoy, founded in the 10th century; remained under the feudal lords till 1230, when it was ceded to Thomas, first Count of Savoy, who built the castle, 1240; burnt, 1745, and again, 1798; restored, 1803; the town taken by the French, 1689; restored to Savoy, 1713; annexed to France, 1792; captured by the Austrians, 1814; restored, 1815; ceded to France with Savoy by treaty, March 24, 1860.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE, in France, for the verification of all claims upon the government by public creditors, 1715; abolished, March, 1717.

CHAMBRE DES COMPTES, appointed for financial business by Philip IV. of France; became sedentary at Paris, 1319; suppressed, 1790.

CHAMBRE DE L'EDIT, established by virtue of the edict of Nantes, 1598, to determine all causes between Protestants and Catholics; suppressed by Louis XIV., 1669.

CHAMOUNIX, Savoy, the village of, destroyed by fire, July 19, 1855.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, anciently hereditary in the Marmion family; transferred to the Dymocke family by Richard II., 1377.

CHANCELLOR, LORD HIGH, of England, the first lay office of the state after the royal blood. This office in ancient times was generally filled by an ecclesiastic. Maurice, Bishop of London, appointed Lord Chancellor, 1078; Sir Thomas More, the first who decided causes upon his own judgment, 1530; Sir Christopher Hatton, 1587; Lord Burleigh, 1591; Sir Francis Bacon, 1617:

1700	Sir Nathan Wright	1778	Lord Thurlow
1705	Hon. William Cowper	1793	Lord Loughborough
1707	Lord Cowper	1801	Lord Eldon
1710	Sir Simon Harcourt	1806	Hon. Thomas Erskine
1713	Lord Harcourt	1807	Lord Eldon
1718	Lord Parker	1827	Lord Lyndhurst
1725	Lord King	1830	Lord Brougham
1733	Hon. Charles Talbot	1834	Lord Lyndhurst
1737	Lord Hardwicke	1836	Lord Cottenham
1757	Lord Henley	1841	Lord Lyndhurst
1762	Lord Camden	1846	Lord Cottenham
1770	Hon. Charles Yorke	1850	Lord Truro
1771	Hon. Henry Bathurst	1852	Lord St Leonards

1852 Lord Cranworth
 1858 Lord Chelmsford
 1859 Lord Campbell

1861 Lord Westbury
 1865 Lord Cranworth
 1866 Lord Chelmsford

The office of Lord Keeper and Chancellor united, 1562; Vice Chancellors appointed, 1813.

CHANCELLOR, LORD HIGH, of Ireland, the first created by Richard I., 1186, Stephen Ridel.

1702 John Methuen
 1703 Sir Richard Cox
 1707 Richard Freeman
 1714 Alan Brodrick
 1725 Richard West
 1726 Thomas Wyndham
 1739 Robert Jocelyn
 1757 Lord Bowes
 1761 James Hewitt
 1789 John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare
 1802 Baron Redesdale

1806 Hon. George Ponsonby
 1807 Lord Manners
 1827 Sir Anthony Hart
 1830 Lord Plunket
 1841 Baron Campbell
 1846 Hon. M. Brady
 1852 Hon. F. Blackburne
 1853 Hon. M. Brady
 1858 Joseph Napier
 1859 Hon. M. Brady
 1866 Hon. F. Blackburne

CHANCELLORSHIP, LORD, of Scotland, abolished, 1708.

CHANCELLORS of Oxford and Cambridge since the Revolution. *Of Oxford*:—James Duke of Ormond, 1688; Earl of Arran, 1715; Earl of Westmoreland, 1759; Earl of Lichfield, 1762; Lord North, Earl of Guildford, 1772; Duke of Portland, 1792; Lord Grenville, 1809; Duke of Wellington, 1834; Earl of Derby, 1852. *Of Cambridge*:—Duke of Somerset, 1688; Duke of Newcastle, 1748; Duke of Grafton, 1768; Duke of Gloucester, 1811; Prince Albert, 1847; Duke of Devonshire, 1861.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER. *See* Exchequer.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, battle. The Confederates under Gen. R. E. Lee defeated the Federals, 80,000 strong, under Gen. Hooker; in this battle Gen. Stonewall Jackson was killed; the Federals lost 28,000 men, May 1—3, 1863; again defeated, with great loss, May 5, 6, 1864.

CHANCERY. A court for the petitions and supplication of the king's subjects, and to make out writs, &c., under the king's seal, established in the reign of King Ethelbert, 605.—*Selden*. But the reign of Alfred is more generally considered to be the more correct date. In the time of William I. it was a college of clerks, instituted to form and enrol the king's writs, patents, and commissions; abolished by the Barebone's Parliament, 1653. The court remodelled by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 86, July 1, 1852; and its practice amended, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 98, Aug. 20, 1853. An act passed to facilitate the business in the chambers of the judges and the offices of the registrars and accountant-general, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 87, Aug. 12, 1867.

CHANCERY, Masters in, appointed in the reign of Richard I.; abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80, June 30, 1852.

CHANDERNAGORE, Hindustan, a factory established by the French, 1676; taken by Clive, March 23, 1757; restored, 1763; retaken, 1778 and 1793, and again, 1803; restored, 1814.

CHANTING psalms in churches adopted, in imitation of the Temple worship in primitive times; introduced into the Roman Catholic service by Gregory the Great, 602.

CHAPEL, Knights of the, the poor knights of Windsor, instituted by Edward III., 1348; re-established by Henry VIII., 1546; Elizabeth reconstructed the order, 1559; the name changed to the Military Knights of Windsor, 1833.

CHAPLET, a string of beads first used by the Romanists in reciting their prayers, 1094, and came into general use about 1213.

CHARING, a small village, 1353; first joined by streets to London, about 1678; new buildings where it stood commenced, 1829. The Cross, in the village of Charing, one of the crosses Edward I. erected where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way to interment, 1291; it was destroyed by the Long Parliament, 1641; re-erected, 1865, by Barry. The statue of Charles I. placed at this spot, 1633; taken down, 1641; restored by Charles II.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, instituted, 1818; built, Sept. 15, 1831.

CHARING CROSS RAILWAY, opened to Greenwich, Dec. 1, 1863.

CHARITABLE CORPORATION, the, instituted, 1708; abolished, 1734; bequests to aid to enforce fulfilment of, formed by statute, 1764; the present under an act of 1800; board of commissioners in Ireland for, 1825; the Roman Catholic board for, act passed, 1844.

CHARITIES OF ENGLAND, endowed and known to exist, amounted to £1,500,000 per annum, 1840. *See* Lowe's Charities.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, appointed to inquire into the various charities of England, 1601 and 1853; the act amended, 1855.

CHARITY SCHOOLS, in London, public, first founded, 1688; 6000 children assembled at St Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 schools established within the bills of mortality between 1688 and 1767.

CHARLEROI, Belgium, a Spanish fortress erected to overawe the Low Countries, 1666-7; ceded to France, 1668; the Lower Town built by Louis XIV., 1676; the town besieged by the Prince of Orange, 1672, and again, 1677; restored to Spain, Sept. 17, 1678; captured by the French, June 26, 1794; near this place, at Ligny, Bonaparte drove back the Prussians upon Wavre, just before the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815.

CHARLES I., the son of James I., born at Dunfermline, Nov. 19, 1600; ascended the throne, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta Maria, a French princess, June 13; conducted to England by the Duke of Buckingham, June 22; erected his standard at Nottingham, the signal of the civil war, Aug. 22, 1642; delivered by the Scots to the English commissioners, Jan. 30, 1647; beheaded before the banqueting-house, Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1648-9; buried at Windsor, Feb. 8. Public fast to be held annually on Jan. 30, in humiliation for the murder of, 12 Car. II. c. 30, 1660; repealed, 22 Vict. c. 2, March 25, 1859.

CHARLES II., eldest son of the above, born at St James's Palace, May 29, 1630; succeeded to the throne *de facto*, May 29, 1660; married the Princess of Portugal, May 21, 1662; died, Feb. 2, 1685; buried at Westminster Abbey, Feb. 14.

CHARLES III. of Spain, order of, founded by that king, 1771; confirmed by Pope Clement XIV., Feb. 21, 1772; abolished by Joseph Bonaparte, 1808; restored, 1814.

CHARLESTON, Massachusetts, America, colonized by the English and French, 1680-90; injured by a storm, 1761; burned by the British, Jan. 17, 1775; British fleet repulsed with loss at, June 28, 1776; taken by the British, May 7, 1779; incorporated, 1847.

CHARLESTON, S. Carolina, America, founded, 1672; chartered as a city, 1783; injured by an explosion, Aug. 11, 1762; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753; 250 houses burned, and the town much damaged, Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the English, May 11, 1780; evacuated by them, 1783; partially destroyed by fire, May, 1796; negro insurrection at, 1822; the Federals attempted to block up the harbour by sinking 16 vessels laden with blocks of stone, Dec. 28, 1861; Fort

Sumter surrendered to the South, Jan. 13, 1861; first attack upon, by the Federal fleet commanded by Commodore Ingraham, they were driven off, Feb., 1863; a second attack was made by Adm. Dupont, unsuccessfully, April 7; third attack under Gen. Gilmore, Morris Island taken, July 13, 1863; Fort Wagner bombarded by the fleet for 12 hours; the assaults of the army defeated with a loss of 2000 killed and wounded, July 18; Fort Sumter bombarded by the fleet and batteries on Morris Island, and reduced to a ruin, but the Federals failed to capture it, Aug. 17—22; Greek fire thrown five miles into the city, Aug. 24; Forts Wagner and Gregg evacuated, Sept. 6; occupied by the Federals, 200 guns and a large quantity of cotton captured, Feb. 17, 1865; a fire broke out, which destroyed 500 bales of cotton and several hundred prisoners, Feb. 17, 1865.

CHARLOTTE, the Royal, a man-of-war of 100 guns, burned by accident at Leghorn, and only 150 of the crew saved, March 16, 1800.

CHARLOTTE'S, Queen, Island, S. Pacific, discovered by Capt. Wallis, 1767; a cluster with the same name discovered by Capt. Cartaret, 1767.

CHARTA, MAGNA, the great charter, extorted by the barons from King John, at a spot called Runnemede, five miles east of Windsor, June 5, 1215.

CHARTER-HOUSE, or Chartreuse, founded by Sir Walter Manny, Knt., as a monastery of Carthusian monks, 1341; dissolved by Henry VIII.; sold by Lord Suffolk to Thomas Sutton, May 9, 1611, for £13,000; instituted as a hospital and school by Thomas Sutton, June 22, 1611; first meeting of the governors, June 30, 1613; opened, Oct., 1614; an act passed for removing the school into the country, 30 & 31 Vict. c. viii., Aug. 17, 1867.

CHARTERS, the first granted by English kings to their subjects were those called 'of rights,' by Edward the Confessor and Henry I., 1100. The rights and privileges of Magna Charta renewed by Henry IV., and many times confirmed. Charters to corporations were given by William I., 1067.

CHARTISTS, the name of a party of political agitators in a humble way of life, whose views were developed in a document called 'The People's Charter,' which was agreed to by them, Aug. 6, 1838; presented to parliament, June 14, 1839; various disturbances occurred, 1848; meeting called at Kennington Common, April 10, 1848, but prevented by the authorities; the Duke of Wellington in command of the forces to be employed in case of riot; arrest of 20 of the ringleaders, Aug. 16; trial of, at the Old Bailey, Dowling, Cuffey, Fay, and others, transported for life, Sept. 30, 1848.

CHARTRES, France, the ancient capital of the Carnutes and Celtic Gauls, at the Roman invasion; fortified in the 11th century; taken by the English, and held by them until 1432; taken by Henri IV., 1591.

CHARTS, first introduced into the marine service by Prince Henry, son of John I., king of Portugal, about 1400; brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489; Mercator published a chart showing the meridians and parallels of latitude, 1556.

CHASSEPOT RIFLE, invented by M. Alphonse Antoine Chassepot, 1866; the French army ordered to be armed with them, Aug. 30.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATIONS, the first formed, 1757; the second formed, July 30, 1766; terminated, Dec., 1767. Statue erected to the Earl, in the Guildhall of the city of London, 1782.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD, begun by Queen Elizabeth, *circa* 1580; removed to its present situation by Charles I., 1622. The Dutch fleet under Adm. De Ruyter attacked Upnor Castle, and attempted to get into Chatham, but failed, after burning several vessels, June 10, 1667. A number of houses destroyed by fire, May 11,

1774. A charitable foundation, called the *Sea Chest*, instituted by Queen Elizabeth, for the relief of wounded seamen, 1558; removed, July, 1803.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, discovered by Capt. Broughton of His Majesty's ship *Chatham*, Nov., 1791.

CHATILLON, Congress of, held by the four great powers allied against France, Feb. 4, 1814; negotiations broken off, March 18.

CHATSWORTH, Derby. The castle built by William Cavendish, 1580; Mary Queen of Scots confined in, 1570; Sir John Gell held it for the Parliament, but capitulated, Dec., 1643; it withstood the siege of 400 Parliamentarians under Col. Gell, for 14 days, Oct., 1645. The princely mansion of the Duke of Devonshire was begun, April 12, 1687, and completed, 1706; upon the site of the castle the waterworks constructed, 1690—93; entertained the King of Denmark here, Sept. 3, 1768, and Duke Nicholas of Russia, Dec. 8 and 9, 1816.

CHATTANOOGA, America, evacuated by the Confederates, Sept. 10, 1863; the Federals defeated at, with a loss of 10,000 men, Sept. 19—21, 1863: this is called the battle of Chicamauga.

CHAUCER SOCIETY, established for the publication of the text of this poet's works, Jan., 1867.

CHAUMONT, treaty of, concluded between the allies and Napoleon, March 1, 1814.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS, one of Queen Eleanor's crosses, built by Alexander Abingdon; re-edified by John Hatherly, 1441; regilt, 1522; demolished, May 2, 1643.

CHEATS, law enacted against, 1542; at play, to be punished as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711.

CHEESE. By the statute 9 Hen. VI. c. 8, 1430-31, the weight of a wey of cheese was ordered to contain 32 cloves, and every clove to contain 7 lb.

CHELM, Poland, 375 houses and warehouses burned, May 4, 1788.

CHELMSFORD, Essex, bridge built over the Chelmer by Bishop Maurice, 1100; church fell down, Jan. 17, 1800; prison built, 1777.

CHELSEA, Middlesex. Pope Adrian's legates assembled a synod here upon the question of religious reformation in England, 785. The hospital built from the designs of Sir C. Wren; the foundation-stone was laid by Charles II., March, 1682; cost £150,000. The college founded by King James I., May 8, 1610. The garden of physic given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecaries' Company, 1721. The water-works incorporated, 1722. The Military Asylum founded by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801. Suspension bridge, leading to Battersea Park, opened, March 28, 1858.

CHELTENHAM, Gloucester, derives its importance from the mineral springs; the oldest discovered, 1716; the old chalybeate spa opened, 1803; the Cambray discovered, 1807; the Alstone spa opened, 1809. The town of, injured by a storm, June, 1731; visited by George III., July 12, 1788; new theatre erected, 1804; new wells sunk by Thompson, 1806; magnesian salt discovered at, 1811; made a borough under the Reform Bill, 1832; the grand stand broke down on the race-course at the spring meeting, April 13, 1866, when 300 persons were buried in the débris, many being severely wounded.

CHEMISTRY AND DISTILLATION, introduced into Europe by the Moors, 1150, who obtained the art from Egypt. Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746. Many important discoveries since made; the latest by Messrs Bunsen and Kirchhoff, by means of the spectrum analysis. Dr Miller's recent publication of the *Elements*, 1862, and Watts's *Dictionary*, 1866, are the best works upon this important branch of science. The Royal College of, instituted, 1845. The Chemical Society of London, instituted, 1841. Journal of the Society published, 1842.

CHEPSTOW, Monmouthshire. The castle built by William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford, 1070; besieged but not taken by the Parliamentarians, 1645; Henry Martin, the regicide, imprisoned here. Boat near the town upset, and five ladies and gentlemen drowned, Sept. 22, 1812; Howick farm, near, burned, Oct., 1815.

CHERBOURG, France, captured by the English under Henry V. after a three months' siege, 1418; retaken by Charles VII., 1450; naval engagement between the English and French, May 19, 1692, off Cape la Hogue, the latter defeated, losing 21 vessels; forts and arsenal of, destroyed, June 7, 1758; works at, resumed by Louis XVI.; breakwater at, begun, 1781. Napoleon I. converted the bay into an arsenal of the highest rank; opened by the Empress Maria Louisa, 1813; works of, proof against any armament whatever, 1850; further strengthened by Napoleon III., and the docks opened, Aug. 5, 1858, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert; naval action off, between the Kearsage and the Alabama, June 20, 1864; visit of the English Fleet to, Aug. 14, 1865; banquet to, Aug. 15.

CHEROKEES, a nation of Indians in N. America; their territories surrendered by treaty, 1729; seven chiefs visited England, 1730; three in 1762.

CHERRIES, introduced from Pontus to Rome, B.C. 70; first planted in England, 100; peculiar kind brought from Flanders into Kent, 1540, from the Canary Islands to Affane, in Ireland, by Sir Walter Raleigh.

CHERTSEY ABBEY, Surrey, founded by Frithwald, Earl of Surrey, 666.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, N. America, first settlement founded, 1607.

CHESAPEAKE, battle, between the British and French, when the former were forced to retire, 1781; bay of, blockaded by the English, 1812; American frigate so called, struck to the Shannon, June 1, 1813.

CHESS, game of, invented by the Hindoos at a very early period; afterwards adopted by the Persians, B.C. 680; introduced into England in the 5th century. Caxton's Game of Chess published, 1474; the celebrated Philidor, who played two games at once blindfolded, died in London, 1795; automaton chess-player exhibited in London, 1822; a game played by telegraph between Mr Staunton in Gosport and several players in London, April 10, 1845.

CHESS CLUBS. The first met at Slaughter's coffee-house, St Martin's Lane, 1747; shortly after another was founded at the Salopian coffee-house, Charing Cross; and a few years later another at the Thatched House Tavern, St James's Street. The London Chess Club (1807) formerly met at Tom's coffee-house, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. St George's Club in Cavendish Square, 1841, since removed to 53, St James's Street.

CHESTER, Bishopric; a bishop of Lichfield once removed to Chester, 1072, and occasioned his successors to be called bishops of Chester and Coventry; not made a distinct bishopric till the dissolution of the monasteries, 1541. Cathedral part of the abbey church of St Werburgh founded, 670; enlarged, 1120, part Saxon, 372 ft long, 74 ft broad.

CHESTER, England. The Roman occupation began, A.D. 46, and ceased, 446, when it reverted to the Britons; taken by the Saxons, 828; destroyed by the Danes, 895. The castle built by Hugh de Lupus, 1080; the Earl of Derby afterwards; Henry IV. confined in, 1580-99; Richard II., and also Margaret, Countess of Richmond, confined here; rebuilt, 1790; suffered greatly from the plague, 1634; besieged by Sir W. Brereton, 1645, the garrison being commanded by Lord Byron; the Royalists under Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated, Feb. 3, 1646; surprised by Sir George Booth, 1659. St John's church built, 689; water tower, 1322; nearly destroyed by fire, 1471; fatal gunpowder explosion at, Nov. 5, 1772, by which many persons were killed; the Exchange and Town-hall erected, 1695-8; burnt, Dec. 30, 1862; threatened attack by the Fenians upon the castle defeated, Feb. 11, 1867; opening of Grosvenor Park, by the Marquis of West-

minster, who presented it to the town with a rent charge of a £100 a year to keep it in repair, Nov. 6, 1867; the courts of, regulated by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 36, July 15, 1867.

CHETHAM SOCIETY, instituted for the publication of historical and literary remains connected with the Palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester, 1843. First work published in 1844.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE, first employed at the siege of Groningen, 1658.

CHICAHOMINY, battles. The Federal army under Gen. McClellan, and the Confederate commanded by Gen. Lee; the former defeated in five battles, losing 20,000 men, killed and wounded, 53 pieces of artillery, and immense stores of every description, June 25, 26, 29, 30, and July 1, 1862.

CHICAMAUGA, battles. The Federals under Gen. Rosencrans were defeated by the Confederates commanded by Gen. Bragg, with a loss of 10,000 men, Sept. 19, 20, 1863; the Confederates captured 7000 prisoners, 36 pieces of artillery, and 15,000 small arms.

CHICHESTER, Sussex, a city of remote antiquity, destroyed by the Saxons, 491; rebuilt by Cissa, 540; the city taken by the Parliamentarians, 1643; the fortifications destroyed by order of the Long Parliament, 1648; the cathedral erected, 1108; destroyed by fire, 1114; rebuilt, 1125; again burned with the city, 1189; rebuilt by Seffrid, 1199; the central tower erected by Bishop Neville, 1222; Saxon and Gothic, 386 ft long, 92 ft broad; spire 271 ft high, erected, 1387; blown down, Feb. 21, 1861; and rebuilt by Gilbert Scott, 1865-6; made a bishopric at Selsey, 709; removed by Stigand, the 23rd bishop, to Chichester, 1070.

CHICORY came into use in Germany and France in the 17th century; introduced into England, 1808; import duty the same as colonial coffee, 1832; permitted to be sold mixed with coffee, 1840; soon after cultivated in England; permission to sell mixed with coffee rescinded, 1852, but ultimately allowed to be mixed, but to be labelled a mixture of chicory and coffee; the duty upon, fixed at 6s. per cwt., 1860; increased to 12s., 1861.

CHIGNONS, a description of how to fasten on this false hair published in 1782. This barbarous fashion revived in 1866.

CHILDREN, English, forbidden to be sold by their parents for slaves, by Canute, 1017. Hospital for, instituted, 1851. Home for convalescent, opened, 1858.

CHILHAM CASTLE, Kent, built by Fulbert, 1085, and rebuilt by Sir Dudley Digges, 1616.

CHILI, S. America, discovered by Almagro, 1535; partly subdued, 1546; the struggle with the Spaniards closed by a treaty, 1722; revolted against the Spanish power, 1772; declared their independence, Sept. 18, 1810; invaded by the Royal troops, 1813; defeated these forces, Feb. 12, 1817; their independence recognized, 1823; fresh outbreak of factions, 1826; peace restored, 1852; commercial treaty with Gt Britain, Oct. 4, 1856; Don Perez elected president, Sept. 7, 1861; declared war against Spain, Sept. 29, 1865; the church of La Compania, at Santiago, burnt with 2000 persons, Dec. 8, 1865.

CHILLIANWALLAH, battle, in India, Jan. 13, 1849; the Sikhs were beaten, but not without prodigious loss on the part of the British army, from an attack made too precipitately; 26 officers were killed, 66 wounded, and 731 men killed, and 1446 wounded; the Sikh loss was far more considerable.

CHILLINGHAM CASTLE, Northumberland. The seat of the Hebburns, *temp.* John, 1200; three of the towers rebuilt, *temp.* Henry III., 1230. Altered by Inigo Jones, about 1652; it passed into the possession of Lord Ossulton by marriage, 1695.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS. The Chiltern Hills are a range of chalk eminences,

separating the counties of Bedford and Hertford, passing through the middle of Bucks, from Tring in Hertfordshire to Henley in Oxfordshire. An officer, called the Steward, appointed to put down the robbers who took up their abode here, in later years ; a member of the House of Commons, not in any respect disqualified, can only vacate his seat by accepting some nominal office ; hence the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is given to a member who desires to vacate his seat. The practice begun about 1750.

CHIMNEYS, first introduced into England, 1200, and confined to kitchen and hall, there often being but one, and that generally in the middle of the building, in 1300, after which they became more common. A tax levied upon, called hearth-money, 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 10, 1662 ; abolished, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 10, 1688.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS, act to regulate the trade, 1789 ; the statute repealed, and regulations passed respecting, 1834 ; no apprentices to be taken by masters under sixteen years of age, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 7, 1840 ; after July, 1842, no one to enter a chimney under 21 years of age ; more stringent regulation made by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 37, June 30, 1864.

CHINA, Asia. This ancient kingdom visited by the Portuguese, 1517 ; 15 times as large as England and Ireland, with as many inhabitants as all Europe ; said to have been an empire 2500 years before Christ ; the history becomes distinct, B.C. 700, or about 651 ; Confucius flourished there, B.C. 551 ; great wall completed, B.C. 211 ; the art of block printing known, B.C. 202 ; creed of Tao-tsi general, B.C. 15 ; religion of Fo introduced, A.D. 65 ; Nankin the capital, 420 ; Nestorian Christians admitted, 635 ; extirpated, 845 ; seat of government transferred to Peking, 1260 ; the great Yu Ho canal commenced, 1400 ; Europeans arrived at Canton, 1517 ; Macao granted as a settlement to the Portuguese, 1537 ; Jesuit missionaries sent there by the pope, 1576 ; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1649 ; earthquake at Peking destroys 300,000 persons, 1662 ; the Jesuits preach Christianity, 1662 ; are expelled, 1724 ; Russia permitted to trade, 1689 ; a Russian embassy visited, 1693 ; the East India Company settled a factory here, 1699 ; a treaty concluded with Russia, 1727 ; a second earthquake destroying 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb ; a shot from one of the India ships was accidentally fired and a native killed, the gunner was demanded, given up, and strangled, 1785 ; Macartney's embassy to, Sept. 14, 1793 ; ordered away, Oct. 3, 1793 ; reached England, Sept. 6, 1794 ; the first American Consul received at Canton, 1802 ; edict against Christians, 1812 ; Lord Amherst's embassy, 1816 ; refused the court ceremony of the Kou-tou, and returned ; exclusive rights of East India Company to cease, April 22, 1834 ; free-trade ships first sail for England with tea, April 25, 1834 ; Lord Napier arrived as a resident superintendent, July 25, 1834 ; died Oct. 11 ; affray between two English vessels and natives, several Chinese killed, Sept. 5, 1834 ; opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, Nov. 3, 1834 ; Argyle ship and crew seized by the Chinese, Jan. 31, 1835 ; opium burned at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23, 1835 ; Sir F. Maitland arrived at Macao, July 12, 1838 ; an edict issued to seize opium, by Lin, March 18, 1839 ; British residents forbidden to leave Canton, March 19, 1839 ; factories outraged, March 24, 1839 ; the resident, Capt. Elliot, required British subjects to deliver to him all their opium, promising full value for it from the government, March 27, 1839 ; half is given up as contraband to the Chinese, April 20, 1839, and the rest, 20,283 chests, afterwards surrendered, May 21 ; the resident and merchants left Canton, May 24, 1839 ; a native killed in an affray between the natives and the British and American seamen, July 7, 1839 ; a British boat attacked by the natives, and the crew murdered, Aug. 24, 1839 ; British merchants left Macao, Aug. 26, 1839 ; Junks, 28 in all, attacked two British frigates, and several blown up, Nov. 3, 1839 ; British trade stopped by an imperial edict, Dec. 6, 1839, and for ever, Jan.

5, 1840; Hellas ship of war attacked, May 22, 1840; fire-rafts sent against the British vessels, June 9, 1840; Canton blockaded by the British, June 28, 1840; city and island of Chusan captured by the English forces under Gen. Burrell, Aug. 5, 1840; Mr Stanton seized and carried to Canton, Aug. 6, 1840; Capt. Elliot, in a steamer, entered the Pei-ho river, near Peking, Aug. 11, 1840; crew of the Kite shipwrecked, with captain's wife on board, and confined in cages, Sept. 15, 1840; the mandarin Lin degraded; negotiations commenced, Nov. 6, 1840; Mr Stanton released, Nov. 10, 1840; negotiations broken off, Jan. 6, 1841; Chu-en-pe and Tae-coc-tow taken with 173 guns; Hong-kong ceded to the English, and 6,000,000 of dollars agreed to be paid to England within ten days, Jan. 20, 1841; formal possession of Hong-kong taken, Jan. 26, 1841; the treaty rejected at Peking, Feb. 11, 1841; hostilities resumed, Feb. 22, 1841; Bogue Forts taken, with 459 guns, and Adm. Kwan killed; the British sail up to Canton, March 1, 1841; the commissioner Keshen degraded, March 12, 1841; a Chinese boat flotilla destroyed; Canton threatened; the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken, March 18, 1841; new commissioners arrived from Peking at Canton, April 14, 1841; Canton taken, and ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars, 5,000,000 paid down, and the British forces withdrawn, June 1, 1841; trade re-opened, July 16, 1841; Sir Henry Pottinger arrived; Capt. Elliot superseded, Aug. 10, 1841; Amoy taken, and 296 guns destroyed, Aug. 26, 1841; Bogue Forts destroyed, Sept. 14, 1841; city of Zing-hae taken, and Chusan occupied, Oct. 1, 1841; Chin-hae taken, Oct. 10, and Ning-po, Oct. 13, 1841; three other towns captured, Dec. 28; a Chinese army of 12,000 men attacked Ning-po, and were routed, March 10, 1842; again 8000 near Tsze-kee, March 15, 1842; Chapoo defences destroyed, May 18, 1842; the British ships enter the river Kiang, June 13, 1842; Woosung taken, June 16, 1842, and Shang-hai, June 19; the squadron anchored near the Golden Island, July 20, 1842; the city of Chin-keang-foo taken, where the Tartar general and many of his garrison committed suicide, July 21, 1842; the advanced ships reach the city of Nankin, Aug. 4, 1842; and the disembarkation of troops commenced, Aug. 9, 1842; Key-ing arrived to treat for peace, Aug. 15, 1842; treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the Cornwallis, by Sir H. Pottinger for England, Key-ing, and Neu-kian for China, Aug. 29, 1842; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars, part down, and the rest within three years, and the island of Hong-kong ceded in perpetuity; five ports of China to be open to England, &c., and ratified by the emperor, Sept. 8, 1842; by Queen Victoria exchanged with the emperor, July 22, 1843; the commercial treaty or tariff adjusted, Oct. 8, 1843; a supplementary treaty signed, April 4, 1846; Hong-Kong made the government station, June 26, 1843; Bougue Forts taken by the British to obtain redress for insults, April 5, 1847; a dreadful typhoon visited Hong-Kong, 1000 boat-dwellers drowned in the Canton river, Oct., 1848; a great piratical fleet of 37 sail under Shapng-tsai, destroyed by the fleet under Commander Hayes, Jan. 21, 1850; death of the Emperor Faou-kwan, Feb. 25, 1850; the steam-ship Medea destroyed 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas, March 4, 1850; the Taeping rebellion broke out, Oct. 3, 1850; a fleet of pirate junks destroyed by H.M.S. Columbine and Fury, in the Bay of Tonquin; the Taeping rebels defeated, April 11, 1851; they took Woo-chang, Jan. 12, 1853, and Amoy, March 18; captured Shang-hai, Sept. 7; defeated by the Imperialists at Canton, March 6, 1854; Woo-chang taken, June 26, 1856; a Lorch, or small trading vessel under the British flag, seized by the Chinese authorities; this led to the second war, Oct. 8, 1856; Canton attacked by the English on account of the seizure of this vessel, Oct. 24, 1856; the city taken, but the troops withdrawn at sunset, Oct. 29; bombarded by the fleet, Nov. 8; the Bogue Forts taken, Nov. 13; the Anhung-hoy Fort, Nov. 13; the factories destroyed, Dec. 14, by the natives; Canton burnt by the Chinese, Jan. 6, 1857; an attempt to destroy all the Europeans with poisoned bread at Hong-Kong, Jan. 15; the celebrated

Porcelain tower destroyed, Feb. 10 ; the whole fleet of war junks destroyed in the Canton river, May 14 ; Canton attacked by the fleet, June 12 ; the Earl of Elgin appointed special Ambassador, April 21, 1857 ; arrived at Hong-Kong, July ; the French Ambassador, Baron Gros, arrived on Dec. 28 ; Canton captured by the allied fleets, Dec. 29 ; Commissioner Yeh taken prisoner, Jan. 5 ; arrived at Calcutta, March 19, 1858 ; conference at Shanghai, of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, the reply of the Chinese government not being satisfactory it was resolved to proceed to Tien-tsin, March 30, 1858 ; forts at the mouth of the Peiho taken by the allies, May 19, 1858 ; the passage of the river forced, May 21 ; the city of Ningpo taken by the rebels, May 31, 1858 ; treaty of Tien-tsin signed, June 26 ; Fort Namtow destroyed, Aug. 11 ; treaty with Russia signed, June 13, 1859 ; the allied fleet repulsed at the entrance of the Peiho river, on their way to Peking, and lost 450 men, June 25, 1859 ; Baron Gros and Lord Elgin arrived at Hong-Kong, June 21 ; the Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho taken by the allies, Aug. 21 ; Tien-tsin occupied, Aug. 23 ; the army proceeded to Peking, Sept. 9 ; Commissioner Parkes, de Norman, and Bowlley (*Times'* correspondent), and party of 26, treacherously made prisoners under a flag of truce, Sept. 18 ; their release demanded ; the Summer Palace of the emperor sacked, Oct. 6 ; Mr Parkes and 17 prisoners given up, Oct. 8, and the bodies of de Norman, Anderson, and the *Times'* correspondent, Oct. 16 ; the allies arrived before Peking, Oct. 12 ; the Chinese Government submits and peace concluded, Oct. 24 ; the allied forces left Peking, Nov. 5 ; treaty concluded between China and Russia, Nov. 14 ; Mr Bruce took up his residence at Peking ; the Imperialists defeated with a loss of 10,000 men, May, 1860 ; Soo-chow captured by the Tae-pings, under Chung-Wang, May 24 ; and Hang-chow taken ; proclamation of the English consul to defend Shanghai, May 26 ; the rebels defeat a small European force under Ward, Aug. 2 ; attacked Shanghai, Aug. 18, 19, unsuccessfully ; Hwang-chow captured by them, March 18, 1861 ; the Emperor Hein-fung died at Je-hol, Tartary, Aug. 21 ; Ki-Tsiang succeeded to the throne, Aug. 22, 1861 ; the *coup d'état* of Prince Kung, Nov. 2 ; the rebels capture Ningpo, Dec. 9 ; an allied force proceeded against the Tae-pings and defeated them at Shanghai, March 1, 1862 ; they retake Nekio, May 17 ; Macao ceded to the Portuguese, Aug. 13 ; the rebels defeated with great loss at Nakin, their leader Tieng-wang killed, July 19, 1864 ; Sir Richard R. Alcock, K.C.B., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and chief superintendent of British trade, April 11, 1865 ; the Imperialists defeated the rebels with great loss, 1866.

CHINA APPLE, brought to England, 1780.

CHINA ROSE, or Rosa Indica, first planted successfully in England, 1786, being brought from Asia.

CHIN-KEANG-FOO, China, captured by the English, July 21, 1842 ; taken by the Tae-pings, April 1, 1853.

CHINSURA, Hindustan, taken by the English, 1795 ; restored to the Dutch, 1814 ; ceded to England, March 17, 1824.

CHIPPEWA, battle of, the British troops under Gen. Riall defeated by the Americans under Gen. Browne, July 5, 1814 ; the Americans defeated by the British, July 25.

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts, seized by the Danes, 878 ; made a chartered town, 1554 ; its privileges taken away by Charles II., 1684 ; restored by James II., 1685.

CHISHALL, or Great Chishall, Essex, upwards of 100 houses damaged at, Feb. 22, 1798.

CHITORE, Hindustan, taken by the Emperor of Delhi, 1303 ; surrendered to Bahadur Shah, King of Guzerat, 1533 ; captured by the Emperor Akbar, 1567, after the defenders had sacrificed their women and children ; retaken by the

chief of Odeypoor, 1680; 63 temples being destroyed, taken and held by the Bheem Singh for some years afterwards; restored to the Rana of Odeypoor, 1790.

CHITTLEDROOG, Hindustan, Hyder Ali besieged this town, but unsuccessfully, 1776, but obtained possession by bribery, 1779.

CHITTOOR, Hindustan, assaulted and taken by Hyder Ali, 1780; retaken by Sir Eyre Coote, Nov. 10, 1781; ceded to the British, 1801.

CHIVALRY, its connection with the crusades, 1100; it declined very much during the reigns of King John and Henry III., but revived under Edward I., 1274; courts of, established in Europe as early as 900, and extended their jurisdiction over all matters of courtesy, and honour, and knighthood; authority defined by 13 Rich. II., 1389.

CHLORINE, discovered by Scheele, 1774; Gay Lussac and Thénard published their experiments, 1809; Mr F. Smith invented an apparatus for making it, 1847.

CHLOROFORM, discovered, 1832; first used by Dr Simpson, of Edinburgh, as an anæsthetic agent, 1848.

CHOBHAM, Surrey, Camp at, first formed, June 14, 1853; the troops reviewed at, by Her Majesty Victoria and the King of Hanover, June 21.

CHOCOLATE, introduced into Europe, from Mexico, 1520; sold in the London coffee-houses, 1650.

CHOCOPE, S. America. A violent rain visited this town for 40 nights, from five o'clock in the evening till about the same hour in the morning, 1726; a similar phenomenon occurred for 12 days, 1728.

CHOLERA MORBUS, or 'Indian Cholera,' to distinguish it from the English disease called Cholera, is said to have appeared first at Jessore, in Bengal, 1817; from thence it travelled south-west to the Mauritius, 1819; south-east to Timor, which it reached, 1823, by Rangoon, Sumatra, and Java; Manilla, 1820; Pekin, 1821, by way of Tonkin, Canton, and Nankin; visiting most of the large towns of Hindustan, it reached Lahore by Delhi, 1827; and thence through Cabul to Oranburg, which it visited, 1823, 1827, 1829, and 1830, but does not appear to have passed westward from thence. From Bombay, 1818 and 1830, it was traced up the Persian Gulf to Ispahan and Yezd in one direction, and so northwards to Tefflis, 1830, and to Astracan, 1823 and 1830; whence it travelled to Odessa, 1830; to Moscow, 1830; to Dantzic and Warsaw, 1831; and from Dantzic to Hamburg. A second branch of its Bombay career passed to Bassora, 1821, Bagdad, Aleppo, and Damascus. In England it appeared first at Sunderland, as supposed *via* Hamburg, Oct. 26, 1831; vessels from Sunderland arriving at the Nore were ridiculously ordered to perform quarantine, Dec. 4, 1831, while the roads on shore were open for passengers as usual; the disease appeared in Edinburgh first on Feb. 6, 1832; it was first observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, in London, Feb. 13, and in Dublin, March 3, 1832: the mortality was considerable, but not at all equal to that on the Continent. It reached Paris between March and Aug., 1832, and 18,000 were destroyed by it. It raged in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, and other European localities, July and Aug., 1837. In 1848-9, the cholera again visited England; the number of deaths in London for the week ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 3183, the average being only 1008; the number of deaths by cholera alone, from June 17 to Oct. 2, in the same year, was in London, 13,161; then the mortality sank and finally terminated about Oct. 13, 1849; total number of deaths 14,497; visited England, 1853-4; finally ceased, 1856; Paris, 1865; revisited London with great violence, £70,000 collected by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the sufferers, July and Aug., 1866. In Sicily, 1837, the 7th of June to 6th of Aug., the number of deaths amounted to 23,546; till the 1st of July an account was kept of the number of cases, but

after that the disorder raged with such fury that it was scarcely possible to register even the deaths. At the first appearance of the pestilence, Palermo contained 200,000 inhabitants, including strangers; about 40,000 fled, so that if the deaths are considered with respect to the 160,000 souls that remained, it appears that in two months more than a seventh part of the whole population died. Of the higher classes and church dignitaries, 120 fell victims; among these were Marchese Artale, President of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and the celebrated Abbate Scina; of the parochial clergymen of Palermo only one survived, and of the nuns of the convent of Martorana not one remained alive.

CHRISM, the consecrated oil used in the Primitive Church, St James v. 14; certain perfumes were infused in the liquid, 1541; it was ordered at one time that oil and balsam alone should be used, the one to represent Christ's human nature, the other his divine, 1596.

CHRIST, order of knighthood of, in Portugal, 1317; confirmed by Pope John XXII., March 14, 1319.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, 1524; the library completed, 1761; damaged by fire to the extent of £12,000, March 3, 1809; several ordinances made for the government of, repealed by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 12, 1867.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, 1505.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, London, founded, 1552, upon the site of the monastery of the Grey Friars; the charter of, foundation of Edward VI., is dated June 26, 1553; a mathematical ward added by Charles II., 1673. The Hertford branch-school founded, 1683; the New Infirmary, London, added, 1822; the first stone of the New Hall laid by the Duke of York, April 28, 1825; the site of Giltspur-street Compter purchased for a playground, 1858. *See* Bluecoat School.

CHRIST'S PRIORY, Hants, built, 1060; converted from a secular canonry by Earl Baldwin, 1150.

CHRIST'S THORN, a shrub brought from the south of Europe before 1596; by the superstitious believed to be of the same kind with which the Saviour was crowned.

CHRISTIAN, the name first given to the followers of the disciples of Christ, at Antioch, 42. Acts xi. 26.

CHRISTIAN, and Most Christian, King, the title given by Pope Paul II. to Louis XI. of France, 1469.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY, order of, begun in France, 1690.

CHRISTIAN ERA, dating from Jan. 1, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad; in the 753rd from the building of Rome; and of the 4714th of the Julian period. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, but was not generally used at first; used in France in the 7th century; in Portugal, 1415; and in the Eastern Empire, 1453. For modern chronology it began to be used, 516.

CHRISTIANITY, founded by the apostles of Christ, who suffered under Pilate, as supposed, in his 33rd year. The persecution of, commenced, 64. It is said to have been propagated in Britain, 60; as well as in the reign of King Lucius as a Christian king, 80. Its introduction into Ireland, 402; and Scotland, 412. Constantine the Great embraced Christianity, 312; Clovis, in France, 496; Switzerland, 643; Denmark, under Harold, 827; Bohemia, 894; Russia, 940; Poland, 992; Hungary, 994; Norway and Iceland, 1000; Prussia, 1227; Lithuania, 1386; Pomerania and Norway, 1200; reinstated in Greece in the 16th century.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, founded for distributing books of knowledge, 1698.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, founded, 1624; castle built, 1300; besieged, 1716; one quarter of the city destroyed by fire, April 9, 1787; a great part of the city, with Exchange and Bank, destroyed by fire, April 13, 1858.

CHRISTMAS BOXES, originated in the Roman Paganalia, instituted by Servius Tullius, B.C. 560, and celebrated in the beginning of the year, when an altar was erected in every village, where persons gave money; two of these Paganalian boxes, found under Mount Cælius, at Rome, are described by Count Caylus; they were used by the Roman apprentices, like those of our times, to collect their yearly gifts, and were made of pottery; in one of them some denarii were found. The heathen plan was commuted, about 760, to collect alms for masses, in order to absolve the debaucheries of the season, which servants were unable to pay.

CHRISTMAS-DAY. This festival celebrated by some Christians on Jan. 1, and 6, others on March 29; the Eastern Church observed it on Jan. 6, and the Western Dec. 25; the date fixed by an act of Julius I., Pope of Rome, A.D. 337—352; holly and mistletoe introduced into it in this country, from the usages of the Druids. The real Christmas-day is unknown, or at least conjectural; some authorities state that it is probable Christ was born in April or May of the Julian year 4709. St Chrysostom says, that in primitive times Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same feast; separated by the Council of Nice, 325; a little time before that, Christmas had been celebrated at Antioch on Dec. 25, as a distinct feast, the usage came from the west; as late as the 12th century, the Armenians made but one feast of both days.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, from having landed upon it on Christmas-day, 1777.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST, West India Islands, discovered by Columbus, 1493; the English first settled under Warner upon the island, 1623; the French laid waste the island, 1705; England distributed £100,000 amongst the sufferers; ceded to England, April 11, 1713; taken by the French, Feb. 13, 1723; restored to England, 1724; retaken by the French, 1782; restored the following year.

CHRONOLOGY, or events in the order of their time, in some form of record, common to most nations. The Chinese believe in the remotest antiquity. The Jewish is probably that which is most to be depended upon, as far back as the reigns of Rehoboam and Solomon, but not farther, without corroborative aids. The Jewish chronology commences with the creation of the world, B.C. 4004; the deluge, 2400; death of Abraham, 1821; the Exodus, 1491; death of Moses, 1451; death of David, 1015; revolt of the ten tribes, 975; kingdom of Israel overthrown, 721; Daniel carried to Babylon, 607; Judas Maccabeus restored the city, 165; united to the Roman empire, 63; Herodes I. rebuilds the temple, 40. Chronological Institute of London founded, A.D. 1850.

CHRONOMETER. The first person who proposed to ascertain the relative longitude of any place or ship at sea was Gemma Frisius, 1530; Dr Hooke afterwards made some improvements, 1660; Christian Huygens contrived a timekeeper actuated by a spring and regulated by a pendulum, 1664-75; Henry Sully, an English clockmaker, invented a marine timepiece, 1721; John Harrison obtained a reward from the government of £5000 to proceed with his discoveries, 1736; he completed three in 1761; he made two voyages with them to test their accuracy and obtain the government reward of £10,000, Aug. 22, 1765, and the final £10,000 in 1773. Frodsham and Dent have greatly improved the instruments since. Musical chronometers invented in 1630.

CHUDLEIGH, Devon, nearly all destroyed by a fire, May 22, 1807.

CHUMLEIGH, Devon, almost all consumed by a fire, Aug. 19, 1803.

CHUNAR, Hindustan. The fortress is very ancient ; it is first mentioned in history, 1491 ; garrisoned by Baber, 1529 ; taken by Shere Khan, 1530 ; recovered by Akbar, after a siege of six months, 1538 ; besieged by the Nabob of Oude, 1763 ; the English defeated in attempting its capture in the same year ; ceded to them, 1768 ; treaty between the Nabob of Oude and Warren Hastings, the former being relieved of his debts to the East India Company, he giving up his ancestral property, Sept. 19, 1781.

CHURCH, the term for an assembly of good men, not of ecclesiastics exclusively ; applied subsequently to the place of meeting, 214. Most of the earlier churches were of wood. The first of stone by St Ninian, Galloway, 448 ; the ancient church of St Piran, Cornwall, built in the 5th century, partially of stone ; there were 1700 in England at the Norman invasion ; the first built in London of stone, 1087, and the first in Ireland, at Bangor, Down county, 1134.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The early British Church established in this country in the 2nd century. York was made a bishopric, 180. There were 17 dioceses in England in 731 ; church benefices were not allowed to be held by foreigners. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Established Church was the richest in the world. The King empowered to erect sees, by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1539. The Church now consists of two archbishops, 25 bishops, exclusive of Sodor and Man. The other dignitaries are chancellors, deans, archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest vicars ; these, and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments about 12,397. The churches for worship in 1818 were 11,742, to which several hundred have been added, 1866 ; act for building new churches, passed, 9 Geo. IV. c. 42, July 15, 1828 ; Church Building Society established, 1818 ; incorporated, 1828 ; Church Building Amendment Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 107, Aug. 15, 1838.

CHURCH OF IRELAND. From the Irish annals it appears that several Christian churches had been founded in the South of Ireland, A.D. 402. Palladius was consecrated Bishop to the converted Scots in Ireland, 431. St Patrick gained many converts to the faith at Munster and other places, 450 ; he died, March 17, 493 ; he founded altogether 365 churches, and ordained 300 bishops and 3000 clergy.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND : this is Presbyterian, originating in the creed of John Knox, 1560 ; ratified, 1567 ; settled by the Scotch parliament, 1696 ; secured at the Union, 1707. This Church is regulated by four courts—the general assembly, the synod, the presbytery, and kirk-session.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN, derived from the Jewish rite of purification, 214.

CHURCH MUSIC. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, introduced a model of church melody, 374—397 ; choir music introduced, 677 ; church organs used, 1000 ; service first performed in English, 1559 ; Gregory the Great introduced the Gregorian, 1600. *See* Chanting.

CHURCH RATES. Canon relating to, 970 ; divided by Athelred, 1014 ; ordered to be assessed in the reign of Edward III., 1285 ; the period of imprisonment for non-payment of, limited to three months, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 14, s. 9, May 11, 1849 ; a bill to abolish, passed the House of Commons, July 24, 1867, but thrown out in the House of Lords, Aug. 8.

CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS first appointed at the African Council, *circa* 423 ; ordered to be chosen at Easter, 1603 ; by 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 12, they may hold lands in trust, 1819.

CHURCHYARDS first consecrated, 560 ; first admitted into cities, 742 ; fairs and markets were held in, until prohibited by 13 Edw. I. c. 6, 1285 ; the privilege of sanctuary was taken from, by 21 James I. c. 28, 1623 ; closed in the present century ; an act passed as to the consecration of, Aug. 20, 1867.

CHUSAN, China, taken by the English, July 5, 1840; abandoned, Feb. 24, 1841; retaken, Oct., 1841; restored, 1846.

CIDER, or CYDER, made in England, and called wine, 1284; subjected to excise regulations, 1763; repealed, 1830.

CIGAR STEAM-YACHT, the *Ross Winans*, designed by Messrs T. & W. L. Winans, Americans, a cylinder in shape, like a cigar, built by Mr Hepworth, Cubitt Town, Millwall, launched, Feb. 19, 1866.

CIMBRI, an ancient Celtic nation; they left Jutland with their wives and families to seek a better country, B.C. 113; attacked and defeated the Roman army of 80,000 citizens and allies of Rome, with 40,000 servants, B.C. 105; they were afterwards defeated in the valley of the Adige by Marius, B.C. 101.

CINCHONA, Peruvian bark, its virtues first made known in Europe, 1640; the Dauphin of France cured by it; only obtained from the forests of Peru, S. America, until Mr Markham succeeded in transporting some young plants to the Neilgherry Hills, India, 1860.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, first settled, Dec., 1788; the city incorporated, 1819.

CINCINNATI, order established in America during the war of 1783.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel, a native of Ceylon, in which the Dutch first traded, 1506; well known to the ancients; found by Ulloa in the American forests, 1736; the tree transplanted to Jamaica and Dominica, 1788.

CINQUE PORTS. Originally five, their jurisdiction being vested in barons, for the defence of the coast; two more were added, 1191; their liberties and customs confirmed, 1278; they were stripped of part of their obsolete privileges, 1832; a regiment of fencible Light Dragoons raised, 1794.

CINTRA, Convention of, a disgraceful treaty for the evacuation of Portugal, made by Sir Hew Dalrymple with Marshal Junot, the day after the battle of Vimeira, Aug. 22, 1808, signed, Aug. 30, permitting the French army to embark with arms and baggage; approved of by a Board of Inquiry, Dec. 25.

CIRCARS, Hindustan, amongst the earliest of the East India Company's possessions, 1759; remained under the rule of a native prince until 1794; Lord Clive obtained a grant of the four Circars, Aug., 1765.

CIRCASSIA, Asia, became subject to Georgia in the 12th century; threw off the Georgian yoke, 1424; conquered by the Tartars in the 15th century; regained by the Circassians, 1705; Russia acquired the Kuban as their possession, 1781; the Turks built the Fort of Anapa, 1784; taken by the Russians, 1807; restored to Turkey, 1812; incorporated with the Russian Empire, 1830. The Circassians bravely resisted the efforts of Russia to subdue them; Schamyl, their leader, captured, Sept. 7, 1859; the Circassians abandoned their territories and sought refuge in Turkey, June, 1864. Insurrection of the Abkhasians, and massacre of the Russians, Aug. 8, 1866.

CIRCUIT, Judiciary, so denominated, established by the Northampton Council, and judges appointed to go, in England, Jan. 26, 1176; in Scotland, 1712; English, into Wales, extended, 1828.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The first established in Edinburgh, 1725; the first established in London by the Rev. Samuel Fancourt, 1740.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD discovered and taught by William Harvey, 1616; his treatise upon this subject published, 1628.

CIRCUMCISION commenced in the time of Abraham, Gen. xvii. 10—14, 23—27, and was, as it were, the seal of a covenant stipulated between him and God in the year of the world 2107, B.C. 1897.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE. The first voyage was performed by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in the ship *Victoria*, 1519; he first entered the Pacific Ocean, 1520. The following are the names of the most celebrated commanders of these expeditions since Magellan:—Sir Francis Drake, 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Le Maire, 1615; Quiros, 1625; Tasman, 1642; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1703; Cooke, 1708; Clapperton, 1719; Roggewein, 1721; Anson, 1740; Bougainville, 1763; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776; Portlock, 1788. Became the common voyage of merchantmen, 1850.

CIRENCESTER, Gloucester, converted into a military station by the Romans; called by them *Corinium*, the metropolis of the *Dobuni*. Canute held a great council here, 1020. In the wars between Stephen and Matilda, the castle was held by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, for the empress; it was taken and burnt by the king's troops, 1142. The Abbey of Black Canons founded by Henry I., 1117. The town was taken by Prince Rupert, Feb., 1642-3; recovered by the Earl of Essex, Sept. 16, 1643.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, founded by the French, June, 1797, by the treaty of Campo Formio; recognized by Germany, Oct. 17, 1797; received a new constitution, Sept., 1798; merged into the kingdom of Italy, March, 1805.

CISBURY FORT, Wiltshire, built by Cæsar, 547.

CISTERCIANS, a religious order founded by Robert, abbot of Neoles, in Ciseaux, Burgundy, 1098; introduced into England, 1128; reformed, 1577; and again by La Trappe, 1664.

CITATE, battle, between the Russian and Turkish troops; the Turks were successful in assailing the Russian lines, Jan. 6, 1854.

CITIES, first incorporated, 1079; first, with boroughs, represented in parliament, 1265.

CITIZEN, an individual free to carry on trade in a city; dress of, regulated by 1 Eliz., 1558; the only title allowed in France at the Revolution of 1792.

CITY CLUB, founded, 1832; club-house built in Broad-street, from the designs of Philip Hardwick, R. A., 1833; opened, 1834.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, Spain; cathedral built, 1190; captured by the English under Lord Galway, June 5, 1706; besieged and taken by the French under Marshal Massena, July 11, 1810; invested and carried by assault by the Duke of Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812; for which he was made Duke of.

CIVIL CROSS OF MERIT, founded in Austria, Feb. 16, 1850. The Civil Cross of Honour founded by the Emperor Francis I. in 1814, and distributed by him, May 26, 1815. The Medal of Civil Merit founded in Bavaria, 1794; and by the Elector Max Joseph, 1805.

CIVIL CROWN, *Corona Civica*, a garland of oak-leaves given by the ancient Romans to the soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIVIL LAW. Gregorian law compiled, 290; Theodosian, 438; Justinian, 529; introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, 1138; taught by Vacarius, at Oxford, 1150; Stephen prohibited the study of it, 1151; fully established by Edward I. See Codes.

CIVIL LIST. The royal revenues of England: £600,000 in Elizabeth's reign; £800,000 in the time of Charles I.; settled, after 1688, on the new king and queen at £700,000, parliament supporting the navy and army; increased under George II. to £800,000; under George III. to £1,030,000. Debts of, paid, 1777. In 1831, under William IV., fixed at £510,000; by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 2, Dec. 23, 1837, fixed at £385,000—Prince Albert having an exclusive £30,000.

CIVIL SERVICE, a commission appointed to examine candidates for, May 21, 1855; result of examination first published, May 4, 1856; a club established by, 1865.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Italy. The port built by the Emperor Trajan, 103; the town and fortifications taken and destroyed by the Saracens, *circa* 813; nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1779; captured by the English fleet, Sept. 30, the same year. The French expedition for the protection of Rome arrived here, May 25, 1849; again, Oct. 29, 1867; begun to withdraw from, Nov. 26, 1867.

CLAIMS OF PRIVILEGE at coronations established, March 30, 1685.

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES forbidden by act of parliament, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753.

CLANSHIPS, in Scotland, relics of the barbarous feudal times of 1008, abolished, by 19 Geo. II. c. 39, 1746.

CLARE, Suffolk, monastery founded, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, 1248; castle built, 1069; strengthened by Earl Clare, the fortifications enclosed 30 acres of land, *circa* 1083.

CLARE, Ireland, granted by Henry III. to Thomas de Clare. Bunvatty Castle built, 1277. There is still visible the remains of upwards of 100 fortified castles in this county. The first place that sent a Roman Catholic to parliament in Ireland for 160 years, returning O'Connell, July 5, 1828, before the Relief Bill was passed.

CLARE, Nuns of St, a sisterhood founded at Assize, Italy, by St Clare, 1212; settled in England, under the protection of Blanche, Queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in the Minories, 1293; suppressed by Henry VIII., 1539.

CLARE COLLEGE, Cambridge. This hall founded, 1326; destroyed by fire, 1342; rebuilt five years afterwards by the sister of the Earl of Clare; the hall built, 1638.

CLARE MARKET, erected, 1655; opened, 1660.

CLAREMONT, Surrey. The original mansion was built by Sir John Vanbrugh; purchased by Lord Clive, 1769, and the present mansion built. The estate purchased by the Crown, as a residence for the Princess Charlotte, for £66,000, 56 Geo. III. c. 115, July 1, 1816; occupied by the Princess Charlotte of Wales until her death, Nov. 6, 1817; assigned by Leopold of Coburg, her consort, to Prince Albert, 1840; the exiled family of France resided here, March 4, 1848; Louis Philippe, king of the French, died here, Aug. 26, 1850; his queen died here also, March 24, 1866.

CLARENCE, the Duke of, drowned in the Tower, in a butt of Malmsey, 1478.

CLARENDON, Statutes of, passed by a parliament held at Clarendon, Jan. 25, 1164; they were 16 in number, and were the ground of the notorious Becket's quarrel with Henry II., because they tended to prevent ecclesiastical abuses.

CLARENDON HOUSE, Piccadilly, the residence of the Lord Chancellor of that name, built, 1664.

CLARENDON, HYDE, Earl of, born, 1612; banished the realm, Dec. 12, 1667; died, Dec. 7, 1674. Clarendon estate sold for £70,000, Dec. 11, 1750.

CLARENDON PRINTING-PRESS, Oxford, founded, 1672; special building erected, 1711; the present building erected, 1829; partially destroyed by fire, 1838.

CLARION, a species of trumpet, introduced by the Moors into Spain, 800.

CLARKE, murder of, by Housman and Eugene Aram, discovered 13 years afterwards, Aug. 17, 1758.

CLAVICHORD, a musical instrument, the forerunner of the pianoforte, known in 1210; first used at concerts, 1589.

CLAYTON RAILWAY TUNNEL, near Brighton, 20 persons killed by a collision, Aug. 25, 1861.

CLEHANGER HOUSE, Herefordshire, destroyed by fire, Jan. 3, 1794.

CLEMENT'S INN, established and built, 1471; the hall built, 1715.

CLEMENTINE'S WRITINGS attributed to Clemens Romanus, a Father of the Church, wholly apocryphal, 102; decretals of Pope Clement V., so called, 1312.

CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS, adherents and disputants of Clement VII. and Urban VI., 1378.

CLEOBURY CASTLE, Shropshire, built, 1160.

CLERGY, in England. First called clergy in the 3rd century; increased in the 7th century; drunkenness forbidden them, 747; abridged of their power, 1164; Becket excommunicated them, 1169; refused obedience to the pope, 1191; encroached upon the royal power, 1200; their lands and goods seized by King John, 1208; taxed £100,000 in 1210; refused the pope's legate-money, 1247; their power reduced, 1275; refused to contribute to the war, but forced, 1296; armed for the war with France, 1369; fined £100,000 for refusing the divorce of Henry VIII., 1531; first-fruits of, assigned to the king, 1534; excluded from parliament, 1536; 12,000 deprived of their livings, and Romanists substituted, 1554; conference between the Protestant and the Protestant Dissenting, 1604; redeem 175 slaves, 1662; 2000 resign their benefices rather than subscribe to the Act of Uniformity, 1661-2; no longer to tax themselves, 1664; Irish Protestants restored to their benefices, 1689; the Clergy Incapacitation Act passed, 41 Geo. III. c. 102, July 2, 1801; the holding of benefices in plurality abridged, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 14, 1838; Discipline Act passed, Aug. 7, 1840; report of commissioners upon the oaths and subscription taken by, Feb. 9, 1865.

CLERGY, BENEFIT OF, a privilege claimed by them of exemption from secular power, afterwards much abused; abolished by Sir R. Peel, 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, June 21, 1827.

CLERGY, the Corporation of the Sons of, the annual festival at St Paul's, first held, 1655; incorporated, July 1, 1678. The society for the relief of poor, pious clergymen, instituted, 1788. The London Clergy Widow Fund established, 1791. Bromley College, for the benefit of widows of poor clergymen, founded and endowed by Warner, Bishop of Rochester, 1688.

CLERGY of France, power abridged, Aug., 1749; renounced their privileges, May 18, 1789.

CLERGYMEN'S Widows' and Orphans' Corporation, established in England, July 1, 1670; incorporated, 1678; in Scotland, Oct., 1794.

CLERK, the appellation of a clergyman, originated in Normandy; used in France, 992.

CLERKENWELL, Middlesex. The nunnery founded by Briset, 1100. The Priory of St John of Jerusalem founded, 1100; expelled, 1540. Hicks' Hall built and opened, Jan. 13, 1612; pulled down, 1782. Sadlers' Wells Theatre built, 1683; first used as a music-hall; rebuilt, 1765; Joe Grimaldi made his first appearance, 1784; water first introduced into the performances, April 2, 1804; discontinued, 1823. The Mulberry Gardens opened, 1742. The Pantheon opened, in Exmouth-street, 1770; closed as a place of amusement, 1776; opened as a chapel by the Countess of Huntingdon, July 5, 1777. The old church of St James was taken down, 1788; the building of the present church was commenced, Aug. 25, 1788; first stone laid, Dec. 16, 1788; consecrated, July 10, 1792. Coldbath Fields' prison began, 1788; finished and opened, 1794. The Middlesex Sessions

House, built from the designs of John Rogers ; the first stone laid by the Duke of Northumberland, Aug. 29, 1779 ; finished, 1780. The House of Detention rebuilt, 1846, from the designs of Mr Mosely. An act passed for making a new street from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell-green, July 23, 1840, but the commissioners having failed to complete the street, the corporation of London undertook the completion of it, Aug. 1, 1851 ; the street completed, Aug., 1856. The Underground Railway opened, Jan. 9, 1863.

CLERMONT, Council of, determines the first crusade in the reign of Pope Urban II., Nov., 1095.

CLEVE ABBEY, Somerset, founded, 1198.

CLEVES, Prussia. The old castle, in which Anne of Clèves, one of the wives of Henry VIII., was born, was built, 1439 ; the district was under the government of Counts from the 7th century till 1417, when it was raised into a Duchy ; ceded to France, 1805 ; bestowed upon Murat by Napoleon, 1806 ; restored to Prussia, 1815.

CLIFFORD CASTLE, Herefordshire, built by Lord de Clifford, 1084. Fair Rosamond, the *Inamorata* of Henry I. lived here, about 1104.

CLIFFORD'S INN SOCIETY, established, 1315.

CLIFTON MOOR, battle, the English being repulsed by the Scottish forces near this place, Dec. 18, 1745.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the river Avon, built under 11 Geo. IV. c. 69, May 29, 1830 ; designed by Mr Brunel ; began, June 26, 1831 ; the first stone laid by Lady Elton, but stopped for want of funds, 1833 ; another act of parliament passed for the completion of, 6 Will. IV. c. 6, March 30, 1836 ; foundation-stone laid, Aug. 27, 1836 ; the chains of, ordered to be completed by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 112, June 28, 1861 ; Hungerford bridge at Charing Cross purchased for £5000, and the chains used, the bridge opened, Dec. 8, 1864 ; the span of the bridge is 702 ft ; its height above the water, 260 ft ; the carriage way is 20 ft wide, and the footways 5½ ft ; suicide of Mr Green from, May 11, 1866.

CLIPPED MONEY called in, 1696. *See* Coinage.

CLITHEROW CASTLE, Lancashire, built by Robert de Lacy, 1179 ; dismantled by the parliament, 1649 ; given by Charles II. to Gen. Monk, 1660.

CLITHEROW, MRS, in Crown court, Moorfields, with 11 persons, blown up while making fireworks by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791.

CLOCKMAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 7 Car. I., Aug. 22, 1631 ; livery granted, 1767 ; arms granted, 24 Car. II., Jan. 13, 1671-2.

CLOCKS. Water clocks, or *clepsydra*, introduced into Rome by Scipio Nasica, B.C. 595 ; the first supposed then to be known, presented by Pope Paul I. to Pepin, King of France, A.D. 756 ; Abdalla, King of Persia, sent the Emperor Charlemagne one in 807 ; first placed in churches, 913 ; made to strike by the Arabians, 801 ; by the Italians, 1300 ; the keeper of the clock of St Paul's, London, mentioned, 1286 ; the first one made for Canterbury Cathedral, and cost £30, 1292 ; in Westminster Abbey, 1368 ; said to be the work of three Dutchmen who were invited to England by Edward III., in the spring of that year ; De Vick made a clock for Charles V. of France, in 1370 ; there is one at Dover Castle bearing date 1348 ; the great one of Strasburg, 1370 ; first portable one, 1530 ; Henry VIII. presented Anne Boleyn with one upon their marriage, 1532 ; at the Strawberry Hill sale it was purchased for Queen Victoria for £110 ; none in England went well till that dated 1540, now at Hampton Court ; an astronomical clock presented to Henry VIII. by the Bishop of Winchester, 1533 ; the celebrated one at St Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London, was made by Thomas Harris, in 1671 ; Galileo first discovered the theory of the pendulum, 1532 ; Richard Harris made a pendulum

clock for St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, 1642; pendulums improved by a Dutchman named Fromant, 1656. Clocks, watches, and alarms forbidden to be imported by Charles I., 1631. Pinchback invented his celebrated musical clocks, 1721-2. In consequence of the abuse of the trade an act of parliament was passed, obliging every maker to put his name and place of abode on each clock, under a penalty of £20, 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 28, 1698; another for the same object, 27 Geo. II. c. 7, 1754. Harrison's gridiron pendulum, 1734. Church clocks first illuminated, St Giles-in-the-Fields, April 23, 1827. The Westminster palace clock made by Mr Dent, 1855; the dials are considered to be the largest in the world. Electric fluid made a motive power for clocks, 1840. An electro-magnetic clock exhibited by Professor Wheatstone, 1840; since improved by Bain and Shepherd.

CLOGHER, bishopric, founded by St Macartin, 495; cathedral erected, 1041, and rebuilt, 1295; merged into the See of Armagh, 1834.

CLONDALKIN, Ireland, powder-mills at, blown up, but only two lives lost, April 15, 1785.

CLONFERT, Ireland, See of, founded, 558; merged into Killaloe, 1839.

CLONTARF, battle, fought between the Irish and the Danes, on Good Friday, 1039, in which the invaders were defeated.

CLOSTERSEVEN, disgraceful Convention of, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Richelieu, by which the former, with 38,000 men, laid down their arms, Sept. 10, 1757.

CLOTH, first introduced into England from Flanders, *circa* 1112; coarse woollen, 1191; 70 clothworkers' families settled here, invited by Edward III., 1331; woollen, first made at Kendal, in 1390; in 1532 cloth of gold sold at 40s. a yard, and in 1538 cloth of silver for 38s. a yard; medleys manufactured, 1614; fine English broad cloths sent to Holland to be dyed, 1654; in England, dyed and dressed, 1667; the manufacture discouraged in Ireland, and that of linen countenanced by parliament, 1698.

CLOTH OF GOLD, the Field of, the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis, June 7, 1519.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, incorporated by charter 22 of Edw. IV., July 15, 1365; the shermen and fullers incorporated with this company, 19 Hen. VIII., Jan. 18, 1528; confirmed, 4 & 5 of Phil. and Mary, June 4, 1558; by 2 Eliz., July 8, 1560; by 9 Charles I., April 24, 1634; and by 3 James II., Jan. 19, 1688. Arms granted to, 22 Hen. VIII., 1530; crest and supporters, 29 Eliz., 1587; confirmed, 1645. Their first hall erected, 1598; destroyed, 1666, it having burnt for 3 days; rebuilt, 1668; and again rebuilt from the designs of Samuel Angell, 1856-59; opened by Prince Albert, March 27, 1860.

CLOUD, ST, France, celebrated for its park and palace. Henry IV., King of Navarre, killed by a monk here, 1589; Napoleon assembled the council of the Five Hundred in this palace after his return from Egypt, Nov. 11, 1799.

CLOVIS, King of France, the founder of the monarchy, 481; made Paris the capital of the kingdom, 494.

CLOWES WOOD, Ireland, of 30 acres in extent, burned, Jan. 1, 1805.

CLOYNE, Ireland, See of, founded in the 6th century; united to Cork, 1431; to Cork and Ross, 1833.

CLUN CASTLE, Shropshire, built, by Richard Fitz Alan, first Earl of Arundell, 1295; destroyed by Owen Glendower, 1403.

CLUNE, MRS, near Lichfield, died, Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, having lived 103 years in one house.

CLUNIACS. This order of Monks founded by Odo, Abbot of Cluniac, Burgundy, 912; introduced into England, at Lewes, Sussex, 1128.

CLUNY, abbey of, founded by the Benedictines, one of the most celebrated foundations ever existing, 910; destroyed, 1789.

CLYDE CANAL, made by Smeaton, and opened, July 28, 1790, connecting the east and west seas across Scotland.

CLYNOGVAWR ABBEY, South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, built, 1616.

COACHES. *See* Carriages.

COACHMAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated, May 21, 1677; arms granted, July 17, 1677; industrial exhibition of operative coachmakers held at the hall of this company, Feb. 1, 1865.

COALS, discovered at Newcastle at a very early period; first used, A.D. 853; a charter granted by Hen. III. to the town of Newcastle for digging them, 1239; first sold in London, *circa* 1240; smiths obliged to burn wood, 1273, but coal being supposed prejudicial to health, its use was prohibited in and near London, 1306; vessels began to bring coals from Newcastle to London, 1325; first became an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 1357, 1381; generally used in London, 1400; a tax of 2*d.* per chaldron payable to the king, 1421; the metage and weighing of coals confirmed to the city of London, 3 James I., Aug. 20, 1606, and a duty of 8*d.* per ton for that service; again, by 12 James I., Sept. 15, 1614; became common in England, 1625; monopolized by Charles I., 1627; Charles II. levied a duty of 1*s.* a chaldron, in favour of his illegitimate son, the Duke of Richmond, 1677; converted into an annuity by George III., June, 1800; the annuity purchased, March 1, 1831; also a tax upon seaborne coals for the rebuilding of St Paul's, 1677, by an act passed 5 & 6 William & Mary, c. 10, 1694; a duty of 4*d.* per ton for ever granted to the city of London, and a further sum of 6*d.* per ton for 50 years, continued for 35 years, 21 Geo. II. c. 29, 1748; continued by various acts of parliament, from time to time, for improvements, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. lxxvi., Oct. 5, 1831; the duty is commuted to 12*d.*, continued for 7 years, 1 & 2 Vict. c. ci., Aug. 14, 1838; duties extended to all coals coming by railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 4, 1845; altered and amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. cxlvi., Aug. 8, 1851; further altered, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 42, July 22, 1861; the supply sent to London during the year 1866 amounted from all sources to 6,000,000 tons.

COAL EXCHANGE, Thames-street, an act passed for rebuilding, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, June 18, 1846; the first stone laid, Dec. 14, 1847; opened by Prince Albert, Oct. 30, 1849.

COAL HARBOUR, battle. The Federals under Gen. Grant defeated by the Confederates, June 3, 1864.

COAL MARKET, established by 47 Geo. III. c. lxxviii., Aug. 8, 1807.—*See* Coal Exchange.

COALITIONS of the European powers to replace the Bourbons over the French people—the first, June 26, 1792, by a manifesto of the King of Prussia, and the army under the Duke of Brunswick routed disgracefully by Dumourier and other French generals; secondly, between England, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed June 22, 1799, defeated by Bonaparte at Marengo, 1800; thirdly, by England, Russia, Austria, and Naples, Aug. 5, 1805, defeated by Napoleon at Austerlitz; fourthly, by England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, 1806, defeated, and Prussia conquered at Auerstadt and Jena, Oct., 1806; fifthly, by England and Austria, 1809, defeated by Napoleon; sixthly, by Russia and Prussia, after Napoleon had lost his army in the snows of Moscow, March 17, 1813; and Louis XVIII. returned to Paris, May 3, 1814.

COALITION MINISTRY, the name given to the union between Lord North and Fox, April 2, 1783; dissolved Dec. 17, in the same year.

COAST-GUARD. The government of this force transferred to the Admiralty, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83, July 29, 1856.

COAST-GUARD VOLUNTEERS, created for the purposes of defence, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73, Aug. 15, 1853.

COBALT, a mineral which furnishes the rich blue colour on porcelain, when melted with a species of blue glass called smalt; known about 1540 or 1560, in Saxony, found also in Bohemia, and recognized in Cornwall in the present century, whence our supply.

COBLENTZ, Prussia. The church of St Castor founded, 836; the elector's castle built, 1280; the palace built, 1779; the town occupied by the Russians, 1814.

COBURG, Germany, castle or palace built, 1549; besieged by Wallenstein, 1632.

COBURG THEATRE, first stone laid, Sept. 14, 1816; opened, May 11, 1818; altered to Victoria, 1833.

COCCEIANS, a religious sect founded by John Cocceius of Bremen, 1665.

COCHIN, Hindustan. The Portuguese built a fort here, 1503; the Dutch captured the town, 1662; Hyder Ali conquered the town, 1776; transferred to the East India Company, 1792; treaty signed, May 6, 1809.

COCHIN CHINA, Asia; insurrection, 1774; invaded by the French, 1858; treaty of peace signed, July 30, 1859; the port of Saigon thrown open, 1860; made a French colony, 1863.

COCHINEAL, the insect known to the Spaniards after the conquest of Mexico, 1518; known in Italy, 1548; 260,000 lb. imported into England, 1830; 1,081,776 lb. in 1845; 2,360,000 lb. in 1850.

COCKELPARK TOWER, Northumberland, built before 1100.

COCKERMOUTH CASTLE, Cumberland, built by William de Meschines, 1110.

COCKERSEND ABBEY, Lancashire, built, 1200.

COCKFIGHTING, practised by many barbarous nations of antiquity; earliest notice of it in England, 1191; the sport of boys on Shrove Tuesday, in the time of Henry II.; prohibited by Edward III., 1365; Henry VIII. built a cockpit at Whitehall Palace, 1540; resumed by the Stuarts under James I., and prohibited by Cromwell, 1654. A cockpit erected by Charles II. at Whitehall, after the Restoration, called the cockpit-royal, on the property of Christ's Hospital, which would not renew the lease. There was formerly one in Drury Lane, Jewin Street, Cripplegate, and Shoe Lane. The most noted of the latter fashionable cockfighters was named Ardesoif, who died at Tottenham, April 4, 1789, of rage for the loss of a battle by a favourite cock, which he thrust into the fire for losing. Prohibited in England, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, s. 2, Sept. 9, 1835; extended to Ireland, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 66, July 15, 1837; amended, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, Aug. 1, 1849. The Marquis of Hastings fined £5 for permitting a cockfight at Donington Hall, Loughborough, June 18, 1863.

COCK-LANE GHOST, imposition of, by one William Parsons and his daughter, at 33, Cock-lane, who was a ventriloquist; detected. March, 1762; punished as impostors, July 10, 1762.

COCOA first introduced into England from Spain, *circa* 1650.

CODES. Theodosius II. promulgated his code, 438; to come into operation, Jan. 1, 439. Justinian's published, 529; digest of, 533. Clovis published the Salic Law, 798. The Venetian code revised by the Doge Tiepolo, 1242. French code promulgated in the 13th century. Norway—the laws codified, 1278. Sweden—

published, 1442; amended by Charles IX., 1608. Italy—published by Victor Amadeus II., 1729. Germany—the code of Frederic became law, 1794. French civil code became law, 1804; penal code, 1810. Grecian code promulgated, 1833. Russian first code, 1649; promulgated by Czar Alexy Michaelovich; amended, 1835. America—Louisiana penal code, 1820; civil, 1824; Massachusetts, 1836; Maine, 1841; Maryland, 1860; New York, 1857-65. India—penal code, 1860; civil procedure code, 1859; penal procedure code, 1861. England—code of Ethelbert, 590; Ina, King of Wessex, 695; Alfred the Great, the foundation of English common law, 887; a commission appointed to codify the English laws, 1866; first report, May 13, 1867.

CÆLESTINES, founded by Cœlestine V., 1254, as an order of priests or hermits.

COFFEE. The plant was taken by the Dutch settlers from Arabia to Java, 1690. Introduced into Venice from Constantinople, 1615; to Marseilles, 1644; to London, 1652; to Paris, 1669; encouraged in the British plantations, 1732; the yearly consumption in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 60,000,000 lb.; duty upon, 2s. a pound, 1732; reduced to 1s. 6d. subsequently, and further reduced to 6d., 1784, and to 3d., 1859.

COFFEE-HOUSE, the first opened at Constantinople, 1554; one opened in England by a Jew named Jacobs, in Oxford, at the sign of the Angel, 1650; Daniel Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought with him to England a Greek servant named Pasqua, who first opened a coffee-house in the city, in George-yard, Lombard-street, 1662; coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation of Charles II., 1675, but the proclamation was afterwards suspended.

COFFINS were anciently made of stone; the first mention of wooden coffins in England is that of King Arthur, buried in the trunk of an oak, 542; since made both in lead and iron.

COGGESHALL ABBEY, Essex, founded by King Stephen and Queen Matilda, 1143.

COIF, worn by lawyers; originally an iron skull-cap worn by knights, introduced before *circa* 1200, to hide the tonsure of renegades, who chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, in despite of canonical prohibitions; made a part of the costume of a judge, 1635.

COIMBRA, Portugal, taken from the Moors by Henri, Count of Burgundy, 1100; Alfonso Henrique, first king of Portugal, made this town his capital in the 14th century; removed to Lisbon, 1433-4; visited by an earthquake, 1755.

COIN. The invention of a stamped currency is attributed to the Lydians, *circa* B.C. 800. Rome had a silver coinage, B.C. 270, and a brass currency; about the same period iron coin was used in Sparta. Julius Cæsar obtained permission of the senate to place his profile upon the coins issued by him, Oct., B.C. 45. First made in England by the Roman invaders; coins in copper and tin made by the Saxons, A.D. 660; the Normans also made a silver coin; silver pence increased in the reign of John; gold first used in England, 1087; groats first issued, 1229; Henry III. coined both gold and silver, 1255-6; pence and halfpence coined by Edward I., 1280; gold florins, Edward III., 1337, 1345; sovereigns minted, 1494; shillings, 1504; crowns and half-crowns struck, 1551; shilling of Elizabeth milled, 1562; a copper coinage, 1620; modern milling introduced, 1631; halfpence and farthings coined, 1665; guineas first coined by Charles II., 1663; Drake guineas, 1673; five guineas, 1673; half-guineas, 1673; a million sterling coined out of French louis-d'or, 1710; quarter-guineas, 1716; proportioned by Sir Isaac Newton, Dec. 22, 1717; the value of the guineas reduced by proclamation to 21s., 1717; seven-shilling pieces, 1797; sovereigns and halves, 1816; florins, 1850; English and Irish coins assimilated, Jan. 1, 1826; the broad gold pieces called in by the government, and coined into guineas, 1732;

twopenny pieces in copper coined, 1797; half-farthings coined, 1843; copper money only used in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; copper money introduced to displace private leaden tokens, in London especially, 1609; there was an extensive silver coinage, 1696; six-shilling gold pieces in the reign of Edward III., and nobles at six and eight-pence, with halves and quarters; sovereigns and half-sovereigns of 20s. value were coined by Henry VIII.; angels, which bore the effigy of Michael and the dragon, were coined by Henry IV.; in 1347 a pound of silver was coined into 22 shillings, and in 1352 a pound was coined into 25 shillings; in 1414 they were increased to 30 shillings; and in 1500 a pound of silver was coined into 40 shillings; in 1530 extended to 66,—62 are delivered, four being retained for loss, &c. The money in Scotland, till then the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354; halfpence were issued for the Isle of Man, 1786; dollars by the Bank of England, at 4s. 9d., issued March, 1797. Twenty shillings of the time of George III. was worth, in the reign of William II., just £5 12s. 8½d. In 1402 to 1422 it was worth £3 0s. 10½d.; in 1465, £2 8s. 2½d.; in 1482 and 1494, £2 5s. 0¾d.; in 1545 it had fallen to £1 11s. 1d.; to £1 2s. 10d. in 1613; to £1 1s. in 1671; in the reign of William III. to 19s. 6¾d., and in 1717 to 1762, reign of George III., it rose to £1. Twenty shillings of the reign of William II. answered to 62 of the reign of George III. In 1344 the current value of 1 lb. of old standard gold (one-eighth of a carat alloy to 23¼ carats of fine gold) was £15. It reached £25 2s. 6d. in the reign of Hen. VIII., who established a new standard of 22 carat gold, and 2 carat alloy. This standard was confirmed by Charles II., 1570. The present standard legalized by Geo. III., 1817. Silver coin not to be considered a legal tender for more than £25 in one payment, 14 Geo. III. c. 42, 1774. The present sovereign issued, 1817; florins, 1849; copper coin called in, a bronze substituted, 1860. Colonial gold coin made a legal tender, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 65, Aug. 6, 1866.

COIN, the clipping of. The coin became so debased through this crime, that Henry III. prohibited the circulation of all clipped coin in 1248; and in London alone nearly 300 Jews suffered death for this crime in 1277-8.

COINAGE, the manufacture of, vested solely in the crown; and the making or importing of, punished with transportation, 2 Will. IV. c. 34, May 23, 1832; extended to the English colonies by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 48, Aug. 4, 1853; consolidated and amended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 6, 1861. The coinage regulated by 56 Geo. III. c. 68, June 22, 1816; extended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 41, July 13, 1849; it is now made by machinery at the royal mint, erected on Tower Hill, 1811; the charge for coinage in all was £421,000 for £250,000 in copper, £12,000,000 silver, and £55,000,000 gold, between 1816 and 1836. The operation was once performed with a hammer, the coin being placed between two steel dies. In 1553 a mill was invented abroad, and introduced into England by one Brucher, 1562; a second engine was invented by Balanchier, 1617; Boulton and Watt's engine, for the purpose, was introduced 1788; the present mint machinery, 1811; the standard, pursuant to mint indenture, is after the rate of 66 shillings to the pound Troy of 11 ounces, two pennyweights, fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy, 1821; there are sixpences, twopences, threepences, and fourpences, coined annually for the Queen's Maundy, from 20 lb. to 24 lb. of silver each coinage. Within the last 10 years there have been coined at the mint 52,696,355 sovereigns, 12,692,316 half-sovereigns, 466 crowns, 1493 half-crowns, 14,380,157 florins, 24,154,339 shillings, 21,735,183 sixpences, 741,081 groats, 41,580 fourpences, 18,605,101 threepences. The copper and bronze money coined has been 133,445,760 pence, 152,686,237 halfpence, and 4,659,200 farthings.

COINAGE, French, very extensive; copper money first coined there, *temp.* Henry III., 1580. Gold first coined at Venice, 1476. The mint of the United States of

America, established 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before. The gold coins are eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles. The first is exactly 45s. English money, or 10 dollars American coin. The dollars are coined in the same divisions of half and quarter, which makes the course of exchange simple, and suits the reckoning to every capacity; 10 quarter-dollars make the quarter-eagle, 10 half-dollars the half-eagle, and 10 dollars the eagle. There is, beside, one more silver coin, which is called a dime, and is the tenth part of a dollar. The copper coin is called a cent, and is the tenth part of a dime.

COKESFORD PRIORY, Norfolk, founded by William Cheyney, 1149.

COLAPOORS, Hindustan, overrun by the notorious Sevajee, 1670; the pirates ravaged the country and burned the town of Vingorla, 1804; ceded to the British, 1822; rebellion at, 1844.

COLBERG, Prussia, formerly one of the Hanse towns; fortified, 1774; besieged and taken by Gustavus Adolphus, 1630; besieged, 1758, 1760, and 1761, by the Russians, but unsuccessfully; capitulated, Dec. 16, 1761; invested by the French, 1807, but without success.

COLCHESTER, Essex. The first charter granted by Richard I., 1189; the fortification improved, 1192. The castle erected by Eudo Dapifer, 1118; repaired, 1130; fortified, 1199; taken by assault by Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, 1215; retaken by King John the same year; again captured by Louis, son of Philip II. of France, upon his invading England, 1216. The barons besieged the town, 1215; the Dutch exiles established a trade in woollen goods here, 1574; besieged by the Parliamentarians for three months, under Col. Fairfax; taken, Aug. 28, 1648; Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle executed; visited severely by the plague, 1665 and 1666.

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick; a nunnery founded in the 7th century, the nuns at the Abbey of which are said to have cut off their noses and lips to escape violation on the Danish invasion, to avenge which the invaders burned the whole sisterhood, 870; King Edgar founded a priory of Benedictines, 1098.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS, raised by Gen. Monk in the border town of that name in Scotland, Jan., 1660.

COLERAINE, Ireland. The castle of De Courcey erected, 1197. Granted by James I. to the Irish Society of London, March 29, 1613; town incorporated, June 28, 1614; the school founded, 1705; rebuilt, 1821; the town-hall built, 1856; Magee College founded by Mrs Magee of Dublin, who left £20,000 for that purpose, June 22, 1846; opened, Oct. 10, 1865.

COLLAR, an ornament worn with certain orders of knighthood, as that of S.S. belonging to the Garter, originating 1399; one worn in honour of St Simplicius, 1407; one given to a Lord Mayor of Dublin by Charles II., 1660.

COLLATIONS, so called from the light repasts given in Lent before 1513.

COLLECTS, first appointed by Pope Gelasius, 493; the council of Agde, 517, appointed them to be repeated after the anthems; Amalarius, 820, speaks of the collect after the office of matins; king of England appointed one in Normandy, for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166; those in the Book of Common Prayer introduced, 1548.

COLLEGIANTS, a religious sect formed among the Arminians of Holland, 1619.

COLLIERIES, an act passed prohibiting the employment of women and girls in, and regulating the employment of boys, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 10, 1842; the inspection of, provided for by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151, Aug. 28, 1860.

COLNE PRIORY, Essex, founded by Aubrey de Vere, *circa* 1100.

COLOGNE, Prussia, the chief town of the Ubii, B.C. 37 ; a Roman colony established by Claudius at the request of his wife, A.D. 51 ; made an imperial town, 957 ; cathedral built, 1248 ; a member of the Hanseatic League, 1260 ; Jews expelled from, 1425 ; the Protestants expelled, 1618 ; taken by the French, Oct. 6, 1794 ; the bridge of, with 100 persons, carried away by a flood, Dec. 1, 1747 ; ceded to Prussia, 1814 ; first railway opened, 1841.

COLOMBIA, S. America, discovered by Columbus, 1498 ; Caraccas formed into a viceroyalty, 1547 ; confederation of Venezuela, 1810 ; Bolivar defeated by the Spanish forces, 1816 ; the President conquered the Spaniards at Sombrero, Feb., 1818 ; Grenada and Venezuela united under one government, Dec. 17, 1819 ; the forces of Spain overthrown at Carabobo, June 24, 1821 ; Bolivar named dictator, Feb. 10, 1824 ; their independence acknowledged by England, Jan., 1825 ; a treaty made with the United States, May 28 ; congress at Lima selected Bolivar president, Aug. 18, 1826 ; he assumed the dictatorship, Nov. 23 ; conspiracy of Santander against him, Sept. 25, 1828 ; he resigned the office of president, April 14, 1830 ; died, Dec. 17, 1830 ; Venezuela separated, 1829 ; rejoined in 1830, and again separated, Nov., 1831.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, founded by the Portuguese, 1520 ; taken by the Dutch, 1656 ; surrendered to the British, Feb., 1796 ; British troops murdered at, by the Adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803 ; made a bishopric, 1845.

COLONIES. The first colony is mentioned in Acts xvi. 12, Philippi, in Macedonia. The Greeks and Romans early began to establish colonies or settlements, and in later times the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and the English in the reign of James I. The following is an approximation of some of the principal colonies, with the population and extent :—

NORTH AMERICA.

	Supposed Sq. Miles.	Population.	Date of Possession.
Hudson's Bay territory	525,000	... Unknown	—
Arctic territory as far as the 78th degree of latitude	1,400,000		
Indian territory, from the Frozen Ocean to the Pacific	1,800,000		
Lower Canada	205,860	1,111,566	1759
Upper Canada	141,000	1,396,091	1763
New Brunswick	27,704	250,000	1622
Nova Scotia	18,031	330,699	1622
Cape Breton	3,125		
Prince Edward's Island	2,159	80,857	1745
Newfoundland	40,923	122,638	1497
Honduras	13,000	25,000	1670
Bermudas	24	11,430	1609
Total ...	4,176,826	3,328,281	

WEST INDIA ISLANDS :—

Bahama Isles	2,921	35,244	1629
Jamaica	6,400	441,264	1655
Turks Islands		4,372	1629
Total ...	9,321	480,880	

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS :—

				Supposed Sq. Miles.		Population.		Date of Possession.
Windward.	Trinidad	...	...	...	1,754	...	84,438	... 1797
	Tobago	...	...	...	97	...	15,410	... 1763
	Grenada	...	...	...	133	...	32,984	... } 1763
	Grenadillas	...	...	...				
	St Vincent	...	...	...	131	...	31,755	... 1763
	Barbadoes	...	...	...	166	...	152,727	... 1605
Leeward.	St Lucia	...	...	...	250	...	27,480	... 1803
	Dominica	...	...	...	291	...	25,666	... 1763
	Antigua	...	...	...	183	...	37,125	... 1632
	Barbadoes	...	...	...	166	...	152,727	... 1605
	Anguilla	...	...	...	150	...	2,934	... 1632
	Virgin Isles	...	...	...	57	...	6,051	
	Tortola	...	...	...	30	...	8,500	... 1665
	St Kitts	...	...	...	103	...	24,303	... 1623
	Montserrat	...	...	...	47	...	7,645	... 1632
	Nevis ...	...	...	...	50	...	9,822	... 1628
Total				...	3,608		619,567	

SOUTH AMERICA :—

British Guiana	{ Demerara Essequibo Berbice }	...	...	...	76,000	...	155,026	...	1803
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ASIA.—HINDUSTAN :—

British Paramount Possessions :—

Presidency, Governor-general's district	...	...	...	170,330	...	14,165,161		
— Bengal	...	...	...	280,200	...	41,498,608	...	1765
— Madras	...	...	...	125,805	...	23,127,855	...	1640
— Bombay	...	...	...	137,743	...	11,937,512	...	1661
— Punjaub	...	...	...	100,406	...	14,794,611	...	1849
— North-west provinces	...	...	...	116,493	...	30,110,497		
Total				...	933,722	135,634,244		

PROVINCES CONQUERED FROM THE BURMESE EMPIRE :—

Assam	...	...	...	...	18,200	...	602,500	...	1826
Jynteah	{	...	...	...	...	...	270,000	...	
Cachar		...	...	...	...	...	170,000	...	
Arracan	...	...	...	...	16,250	...	230,000	...	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS :—

Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	...	1,570	...	154,000	...	1786
Malacca	...	...	...		...		...	1795
Singapore	...	...	...		...		...	1820

TENASSERIM COAST, &C. :—

Martaban, Tavoy, and Temegui isles	...	...	...	32,500	...	85,000	...	1826
Island of Ceylon	...	...	...	24,500	...	1,421,000	...	1796
Scinde	...	...	...	42,400	...	3,677,627	...	1748
Total				...	145,770	6,610,127		

FORMERLY TRIBUTARY STATES :—

	Supposed Sq. Miles.	Population.	Date of Possession.
Travancore and Cochin	9,400	1,407,789	—
Nizam's dominions	101,800	9,136,929	—
Rajpoot States	165,000	5,548,431	—
Mysore	29,750	2,314,602	—
Berar	64,270	5,574,554	—
Holkar	17,600	1,526,562	—
Guicowar	36,900	3,200,575	—
Coorg	3,230	189,995	—
Kurnoo	3,500	272,763	—
Sikkim	4,400	166,038	—
Bhopaul	7,360	638,380	—
Sattarah, &c.	21,600	2,376,000	—
Cutch	6,100	205,121	—
Bundelcund	19,000	638,900	1802
Total	489,910	32,196,639	

IN AFRICA :—

Cape of Good Hope	104,931	267,096	1806
Sierra Leone	468	42,000	1787
Gambia	20	6,939	1631
Gold Coast	6,000	151,346	1661
Isle of Mauritius	708	332,000	1810
Isle of St Helena	47	6,860	1651
Isle of Ascension	45	—	1810
Natal	14,397	340,102	1838
Total	126,616	1,146,343	

AUSTRALIA :—

New South Wales	478,861	348,546	1787
Western Australia	45,000	15,593	1829
South Australia	300,000	26,830	1836
New Zealand	95,000	39,968	1839
Tasmania	22,629	89,977	1803
Queensland	559,000	30,115	1859
Victoria	86,944	540,322	1836
Total	1,587,434	1,291,351	

OTHER BRITISH COLONIES :—

Hong Kong	29	123,511	1843
Labuan	45	3,345	1846
Gibraltar	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	16,643	1704
Malta	115	143,970	1800
Total	190$\frac{2}{3}$	387,469	

COLOSSUS, of Rhodes, a brass statue, 100 feet high, erected across the harbour, B.C. 290; thrown down by an earthquake, B.C. 224; it lay in ruins 900 years, when the Saracens destroyed it, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with its wrecks, A.D. 672.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH, discovery of gold fields at, in the vicinity of Vancouver's Island, April 21, 1858; rush of diggers from San Francisco to, May 31, 1858; Mr J. Douglas, C.B., appointed governor, 1858; revenue for the year 1859, £100,000. Vancouver's Island united to, by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 67, Aug. 6, 1866.

COMBE ABBEY, built in Warwickshire, founded by Richard de Camvilla, 1150.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, Cheshire, founded by Hugh de Malbane, 1134.

COMBINATION OF WORKMEN forbidden by law, June 21, 1799; and again by statute, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129, July 6, 1825.

COMB-MAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 12 Car. I., April 4, 1636.

COMBWELL PRIORY, Kent, founded by Robert de Thorneham, 1187.

COMEDY. These theatrical exhibitions were first introduced into Rome, B.C. 562; into Italy, 1495; England, 1551; France, 1552; and into Spain, 1620.

COMETS. These constellations are as yet but little known as compared with other astronomical observations; first noted by Aristotle; two whose splendour eclipsed the noon-day sun, and occupied a fourth of the heavens, B.C. 134; one seen at Rome, 44; Sozomenes described one, A.D. 400; one seen in 1006 by Hali-ben-Rodoan; a very brilliant one seen, Feb. 7, 1106; remarkable one seen in England in the reign of Edward III., described by Nicephorus Gregoras, 1337; Tycho Brahé discovered a very beautiful one in the Isle of Huen, Nov. 13, 1557; he explained their return, Dec., 1577; Kepler discovered one in Nov., 1618; one visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680; orbits proved by Newton to be parabolical, 1704; one with several tails discovered by Chézeaux, Feb. 1, 1744; it equalled Jupiter in brightness, Feb. 28; a brilliant one, 1769; one more brilliant still, from March 20, 1811, to Aug., 1812; another appeared, Feb. 28, 1823. Bielas' comet, so called from its discoverer, an Austrian officer, Feb. 27, 1826; one of three, whose re-appearance had been predicted, it having a revolution of six years and thirty-eight weeks; its second appearance was in 1832, when the date of its perihelion was Nov. 27; its third appearance was in 1839, and its fourth in 1845. Encke's comet, discovered, Nov. 26, 1818, by Mr Pons, named after Professor Encke for his ascertaining its orbit; it has appeared according to the law predicted, its revolution being three years and fifteen weeks; re-discovered, Aug. 7, 1858. Mr Pigott discovered one at York, Nov. 17, 1783. Halley's comet is also called the great comet; he proved that this comet, seen Aug. 23-24, 1682, was the same which had appeared in 1456, 1531, and 1607. He then was the first to fix the identity of comets. Halley's comet has a revolution of 76 years. It appeared, March 12, 1759, and was at its perihelion, March 13; it appeared again from Aug. 5, 1835, to May 5, 1836. The great comet of 1843, seen at the Cape in broad day, Feb. 21; in India, March 3; and in England, March 17; one discovered to be periodical by M. Faye, of Paris, Nov. 22, 1843; one seen at Parma by M. Colla, June 2, 1845; M. Brorsen discovered one in Denmark, Feb. 26, 1846; M. Peters saw one at Naples, June 26, 1846; at Altona Mr Petersen discovered one with a tail several degrees long, May 1, 1850; one seen at Paris, June 10, 1853; Dr Bruhns discovered one in the constellation of the Great Bear, at Berlin, Sept. 11-12, 1853; one seen at New York, Nov. 25, and at Paris, March 31, 1854; in Germany, June 5; M. Colla discovered one at Parma, Dec. 24, 1854; M. D. Arrest discovered one at Leipsic, Feb. 22, 1857; Dr Donati discovered one in Florence, June 3, 1855; seen in Great Britain in Sept. and Oct.; he discovered another, Nov. 10, 1857; Mr Tuttle of Cambridge, U. S., discovered one, Jan. 4, 1858; the elements of, determined by

Dr Bruhns ; Dr Winnecke at Bonn, discovered one, March 8, 1858 ; the most splendid one of this century was seen at Florence, June 2, 1858 ; it approached nearest the earth, Oct. 11 ; one seen by Mr Tuttle at Cambridge, U. S., Sept. 5, 1858 ; one of extraordinary splendour seen in London, Paris, Lisbon, and Rome, June 30, 1861 ; one seen at Berlin by Backer, Jan. 1, 1864.

COMET STEAM-BOAT, run foul of by the Ayr, near Greenock, and, sinking, 50 out of 60 passengers were drowned, Oct. 21, 1825.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, sometimes called captain-general, and general commanding-in-chief. Thus, the Duke of Albemarle was captain-general, 1660 ; the great Duke of Marlborough, 1702 ; and the Duke of York, 1790. The Duke of Monmouth was commander-in-chief, 1674 ; the Duke of Marlborough, 1690 ; the Earl of Stair, 1744 ; Sir David Dundas, 1809 ; the Duke of York, 1811 ; the Duke of Wellington, 1827. Lord Hill was addressed as general commanding-in-chief, in 1828, while the Duke of Wellington was minister ; the Duke of Wellington again became commander-in-chief, 1842, and continued up to the time of his decease, 1852. Viscount Hardinge, Sept. 28, 1852 ; Duke of Cambridge, July 15, 1856.

COMMERCE. The interchange of commodities by different nations is of the highest antiquity ; the caravans of Ishmaelite merchants trading in spices from Gilead into Egypt, to one of whom Joseph was sold, *circa* B.C. 1886. The trade of tin with Great Britain was considerable before the Roman invasion ; encouraged by Magna Charta, June 19, 1215 ; but Edward III. during his reign greatly extended trade and encouraged foreign workmen to come to this country. The persecutions of the Huguenots increased the number of skilled workmen, 1572—1685.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES do not seem to have been known to the ancients ; the first English on record was in 1272, with the Flemings ; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308, *temp.* Edward II.

COMMISSIONNAIRES, Corps of, formed of wounded soldiers as messengers in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Chester, Feb., 1859 ; subsequently a band corps formed for playing in the public parks.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY appointed in England, Oct. 23, 1659 ; expired, Dec. 24, 1659.

COMMITTEE OF SURVEILLANCE, with Murat as president, was appointed by the Girondists in France, Aug. 10, 1792 ; on Aug. 30 they arrested and imprisoned 3000 persons, and on Sept. 2 butchered them.

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL, four established, Jan. 21, 1667.

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The meetings of the citizens in the Saxon times were called Folk-motes ; they were held at the east end of St Paul's Churchyard about 3 or 4 times a year ; 40 good men of the wards sworn to consult with the aldermen on the affairs of the city, 1273 ; 72 elected in 1317 ; two men from, to be elected to each ward, 1322 ; four to be elected, 7 Rich. II., 1383 ; the numbers increased to 187 in 1549 ; the number of members in Farrington Without increased to 16, and Aldersgate to 8, 1642 ; elected under 11 Geo. I. c. 18, 1724 ; the number altered by act of Common Council, May 8, 1840. An act passed to amend the 11 Geo. I., 12 & 13 Vict. c. xciv., Aug. 1, 1849 ; again amended, and the right of voting extended to all persons rated at £10 per annum, 30 Vict. c. i., April 5, 1867.

COMMON PLEAS COURT, ordered to be held in one place by Magna Charta, clause 14, June 15, 1215 ; fixed by King John to be held in Westminster Hall ; court of, built, 1741 ; no barrister under the degree of sergeant-at-law could plead in this court until Aug. 18, 1846, by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54, when the restrictions were removed. There is also a court in Ireland of the same name and character.

COMMON PRAYER. The first book of, completed, Jan. 15, 1549; revised, 1551; and again in 1559 and 1661; attempted to be enforced in Edinburgh, causing riots, 1637; voted useless, 1644; proclamation against it, 1647; the state services omitted in 1859.

COMMONS. The Statute of Merton gave extensive rights to the Lords of Manors over common lands, 20 Hen. III., 1235-6. The enclosure statutes confirmed by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 3, 1549. An act passed for the better cultivation, improvement, and regulation of common arable fields, wastes and commons of pasture in England, 13 Geo. III. c. 81, 1773. The General Enclosure Act, 41 Geo. III. c. 109, passed, July 2, 1801; intermixed rights provided for by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 115, Aug. 20, 1836 (by section 55, commons or pasture lands within 10 miles of the city of London, and within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of any city or town of 15,000, 2 miles of 30,000, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 70,000, and 3 miles of 100,000, are not to be enclosed); extended to lands commonable during part of the year only, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 31, July 23, 1840. The enclosure and improvement of commons facilitated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, Aug. 8, 1845; but by the Amendment Act no land is to be enclosed without the authority of parliament, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 79, June 30, 1852; an act passed for the improvement, protection, and better management of commons near London, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, Aug. 10, 1866.

COMMONS, House of. The first assembly of the representatives of the people was summoned by Henry III. to meet May 2, 1258; the barons appeared in complete armour; the king adjourned the meeting to Oxford on June 11. The first meeting of two Knights from each Shire, and rightly regarded as the first meeting of the House of Commons, Jan. 20, 1265, summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; fully recognized as a part of the legislature, and summoned to meet, 22 Edw. I., 1294. The qualification of members fixed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 26, June 28, 1858. The number of members at present is,

County members	148	Scotch counties	30
Universities	4	Cities and boroughs	23
Cities and boroughs	319	Ireland—counties	64
Welsh members for counties ..	15	University	2
Cities and boroughs	14	Cities and boroughs	39
			658

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the period between the death of Charles I. and the return of Charles II., or between Jan. 30, 1649, and the Stuart restoration, May 29, 1660; Oliver Cromwell being protector, Dec. 13, 1653.

COMMONWEALTH OF HOLLAND begun, 1572.

COMMUNION, a rite of Christianity early practised among Christians; bread alone was taken in the West, under Pope Urban II., 1096; ordered by the fourth Lateran Council to be taken at least at Easter, 1215; the cup denied to the laity by the Council of Constance, 1453; the communion in both kinds appointed by the authority of the council, 2 Edw. VI., 1548.

COMMUTATION TAX commenced, 1784.

COMPANIES connected with trade and commerce existed in London as early as 960. The merchants of the Steel-yard settled in England, 1250. The weavers formed themselves into a society in the reign of Henry I., and 16 of their number were fined by Henry II., 1180.

The first 12 of the City Companies styled honourable :—

Incorporated			Incorporated		
Clothworkers	..	1482	Ironmongers	..	1464
Drapers	..	1439	Mercers	..	1393
Fishmongers	salt	1433	Merchant Tailors	..	1466
„	stock	1509	Salters, livery grant-	..	
Goldsmiths	..	1327	ed in 1394	..	1558
Grocers	..	1345	Skinners	..	1327
Haberdashers	..	1407	Vintners	..	1437
Incorporated			Incorporated		
Apothecaries	..	1617	Innholders	..	1515
Armourers and Braziers	..	1423	Joiners	..	1569
Bakers	..	1307	Leather Sellers	..	1442
Barbers	..	1461	Long-Bow-string Makers	..	1440
Basket Makers	..	1569	Loriners	..	1712
Blacksmiths	..	1571	Makers of Playing Cards	..	1629
Bowyers	..	1620	Masons	..	1677
Brewers	..	1438	Musicians	..	1604
Broderers	..	1591	Needle Makers	..	1656
Butchers	..	1605	Painter Stainers	..	1582
Carmen	..	1606	Parish Clerks	..	1611
Carpenters	..	1344	Patten Makers	..	1670
Clock Makers	..	1632	Paviors	..	1480
Coach and Coach Harness Makers	..	1677	Pewterers	..	1474
Comb Makers	..	1636	Pin Makers	..	1636
Cooks	..	1480	Plasterers	..	1501
Coopers	..	1501	Plumbers	..	1611
Cordwainers	..	1410	Poulterers	..	
Curriers	..	1605	Saddlers	..	1280
Cutlers	..	1417	Scriveners	..	1616
Distillers	..	1638	Shipwrights	..	1605
Dyers	..	1472	Silk Throwsters	..	1622
Fan Makers	..	1709	Soap Makers	..	1638
Farriers	..	1673	Spectacle Makers	..	1630
Felt Makers	..	1604	Starch Makers	..	1622
Fletchers	..	1536	Stationers	..	1557
Founders	..	1614	Tallow Chandlers	..	1463
Framework Knitters	..	1663	Tilers and Bricklayers	..	1568
Fruiterers	..	1605	Tin-Plate Workers	..	1670
Gardeners	..	1616	Tobacco-Pipe Makers	..	1663
Girdlers	..	1449	Turners	..	1604
Glass Sellers	..	1664	Upholders	..	1627
Glaziers	..	1637	Watermen	..	1550
Glovers	..	1638	Wax Chandlers	..	1483
Gold and Silver Wire Drawers	..	1623	Weavers	..	1164
Gun Makers	..	1638	Wheelwrights	..	1676
Hat-band Makers	..	1638	Woodmongers	..	1605
Horners	..	1638	Woolmen	..	1484

COMPANIES for various purposes, an act passed for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of trading companies and other associations, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 7, 1862; amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131, Aug. 20, 1867. African, 1618, 1672. In 1746, Government owed the Company £11,686,800, and its divided capital amounted to £10,780,000, both of which continued till 1776. African Institution, 1806. Australian Agricultural Company for the cultivation of waste

lands, 1824. Company of Bankers, London, incorporated, 1307. Bank of Amsterdam founded, 1609; of Venice, 1157; of Rotterdam, 1635. Bank of England established, 1693. Bank of Scotland established, 1695. Bank of Copenhagen, 1736. Bank of Berlin, 1765. Bank Casse d'Escompte, in France, 1776. Bank of Petersburg, 1786. British American Land Company incorporated, 1834. British Herring Fishery, incorporated, 1750. British Linen erected, 1746. Canada Company, for the sale of lands purchased of the Government in West Canada, incorporated, 1826. Copper Miners, Company of, incorporated in England, 1691. East India, at Embden, established, 1750. East India, in England, established, 1600; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; Board of Control instituted, 1784; charter renewed, 1813; their commercial character relinquished, 1834. East India, of Sweden, erected, March, 1731. East India, of France, established, 1627; abolished by the National Assembly, and the trade laid open, Jan. 26, 1791. East India, of Holland, incorporated, 1604. East-land, incorporated, 1579. Herring Fishery, established, Sept. 2, 1750. Hamburg, or the Hamburg Company, 1269. Hudson's Bay Company incorporated, 1670. Mines, Royal, established, 1565. Lead Corporation, for smelting with pit and sea-coal, incorporated, 1692. Royal Miners, incorporated, 1564. Russia Merchants, incorporated, 1555. Scotch Corporation began, 1665. Van Diemen's Land Company, 1825.

COMPASS, the Mariner's, the inventor not known; the Chinese acquainted with it, B.C. 2600; according to some, it was discovered by Marco Polo, 1260; used and known at Venice, 1262; improved by Gioja of Naples, 1302; the variation discovered by Columbus, 1492; dip, discovered, 1576; improved by Barlowe, 1608; observations on, by Capt. Flinders, 1801-2; erroneous variations of, corrected by Mr Barlow, of Woolwich, 1824; observations upon, in iron vessels made by Capt. Johnson, 1835; by Mr Airy in the Rainbow and Ironsides, 1839; published, 1840; committee appointed at Liverpool to consider, 1854.

COMPIEGNE, France. This ancient town was rebuilt, 876; several parliaments were held here to devise measures to check the inroads of the Northmen; a charter granted to the town, 1322; taken by the Burgundians, and recaptured by Charles VI., 1415; taken by the English, 1417; Joan of Arc made prisoner here by the Burgundians, May 23, 1430.

COMPOSTELLA, order of, instituted by the pope, July 5, 1175, for those who protected pilgrims; seized by Spain, 1493.

COMPOUND Waters and Spirits restrained by high duties, May 29, 1729.

COMPTER, of London, built in Giltspur-street from the design of G. Dance in 1791, cost £20,473; taken down, 1853.

CONCEPTION, S. America, destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 20, 1835.

CONCEPTION, Feast of the Immaculate, of the Virgin Mary, appointed on Dec. 8, 1389; Paul V. forbade any one to doubt the doctrine, 1488.

CONCEPTIONISTS, an order of nuns, in Italy, 1488, confirmed by Popes Gregory XV. and Alexander VII.

CONCERT, the first given in England, by subscription, was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London, 1678; encouraged by the Society of Ancient Music, 1710. The Philharmonic Society's, 1814; British concerts, 1823; Sacred Harmonic Society's, 1832; promenade concerts, 1844; new Philharmonic Society established, 1852; Tonic Sol-fa society, 1853; Monday popular concerts, 1859.

CONCHOLOGY, reduced to a system by Dr Major, 1674; Lister's system published, 1685; that of Languis, 1722.

CONCILIATION, Courts of, established in Denmark by Royal decree, July,

1795 ; there is one held in the capital and one in the principal town. Established in France, 1790. Lord Brougham attempted to introduce them into this country but failed, 1830. Council of Conciliation for adjusting differences between masters and workmen, established by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 105, Aug. 15, 1867.

CONCILIATORY ACT proposed for treating with the American colonies, Feb. 7, 1778 ; rejected, April 13, 1778.

CONCLAVE, for electing a pope, said to have been first ordered by the council of Lyons, 1274 ; regulated by Urban VIII., 1625.

CONCORD, order of knighthood, instituted in Brandenburg, 1660.

CONCORDANCE. That to the Bible first made, 1227 ; that of Cruden, in London, 1737 ; Buxtorfius's, 1632 ; Marbeck's, 1550 ; Nathan's, 1524. Ayscough's Concordance to Shakespeare, published, 1790 ; Mrs Cowden Clark's, 1847. Mr Pendergast's to Milton, published at Madras, 1857.

CONCORDAT, a treaty between a temporal prince and the pope, usually so called ; one signed between Bonaparte and Pius VII., July 15, 1801 ; a second between the same princes, at Fontainebleau, June 25, 1813 ; between the pope and the Queen of Spain, March 16, 1851 ; and between Austria and Pius IX., Aug. 15, 1855.

CONCUBINES, allowed to the clergy, 1132 ; denied Christian burial, 1225.

CONDUITS. The great conduit of Cheap begun, 1285 ; the little conduit, 1443 ; Lamb's conduit, Holborn, begun, 1577.

Conduits in London.	When built.	Conduits in London.	When built.
Aldgate	1535	Cripplegate	1423
Aldersgate	1610	Dowgate	1508
Billingsgate	1423	Fleet Bridge	1478
Bishopsgate	1505	Fleet-street	1438
Cheapside	1285	Gracechurch-street	1491
Coleman-street	1528	Holborn	1498
Cornhill, Inn in	1401	Stocks Market	1500
Cornhill, Standard in	1582		

CONFECTIONER'S SHOP, the first in England, at Tottenham, Middlesex, kept by Zancher, a Spaniard, 1596.

CONFEDERATION of the people at Paris, after the taking of the Bastile, to maintain the new constitution, July 14, 1790.

CONFEDERATION of the Rhine, a league of the lesser states of Germany, in alliance, formed by Bonaparte, having a diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806 ; ratified at Munich, July 25 ; broken up, 1813.

CONFERENCE, that called the Great, held at Hampton-court, between the prelates of the Church and the dissenting ministers, 1604 ; a second conference was held, 1661.

CONFESSION, Auricular, instituted in the Church, 1204, and enjoined, 1215.

CONFIRMATION, a rite practised by the apostles, Acts viii. 17, and retained by the English Church.

CONFISCATION COURT, erected in England, 346.

CONFLANS, the treaty of, between Louis XI. of France and the Dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, Oct. 5, 1465 ; confirmed by the treaty of Crottoy, Oct. 3, 1472.

CONGE D'ELIRE, granted by Magna Charta, the king's writ or license to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop, 1215. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, the 'leave to elect' is to be accompanied with a letter containing the name of the person appointed.

CONGO, Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, 1484 ; first settlement made, 1490.

CONGRESS OF AMERICA formally abolished all English authority there, May 5, 1776 ; the first federal, held there, under Washington, 1789.

CONGRESS OF POTENTATES : the latest, those of Soissons, 1728 ; Antwerp, 1793 ; Radstadt, 1797 ; Prague, 1813 ; Chatillon, 1814 ; Vienna, 1814-15 ; Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818 ; Carlsbad, 1819 ; Troppau, 1820 ; Laybach, 1821 ; Verona, 1822 ; of the confederated States of Germany, at Frankfort, May 10, 1850 ; Paris, 1856 ; Frankfort, 1863.

CONGREVE ROCKETS, the Asiatic rocket improved into a formidable instrument of war, by Sir William Congreve, 1804 ; employed in setting fire to Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806 ; the Emperor of Russia bestowed the order of St Anne upon the inventor, 1813.

CONIC SECTIONS, invented by Aristæus, B.C. 240.

CONINGSBURGH CASTLE, Yorkshire, built, 489 ; rebuilt in the 12th century.

CONJUNCTION of the sun, moon, and planets witnessed, 1186 ; of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.

CONJURATION made felony in England, by James I., 1603 ; the law repealed, 1736.

CONNAUGHT, Ireland, a kingdom under the Irish pentarchy, and remained comparatively independent until 1590, it was then divided into six counties.

CONNECTICUT, America. Two settlements formed here, 1633 and 1637 ; charter of, incorporation granted by Charles II., 1665 ; became one of the United States, 1788.

CONNOR, bishopric of, in Ireland, united to Down, 1442 ; Connor and Down united with Dromore, Aug. 14, 1833.

CONQUEROR, H. M. screw steam ship-of-war, 101 guns, wrecked on a coral reef off the Bahama Bank, Jan. 29, 1862.

CONSCIENCE, Court of, established by the Court of Common Council, of London, 1517 ; confirmed by 3 James I. c. 15, 1604 ; generally adopted throughout the kingdom ; superseded by the County Court, established by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 28, 1846 ; amended. The city of London also established a County Court by 10 & 11 Vict. c. lxxi., July 2, 1847 ; jurisdiction extended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, 1867. *See* County Courts.

CONSECRATION of Solomon's Temple, 1 Kings viii. 12, *et seq.* ; churches consecrated, A.D. 200 ; the sepulchre of Jerusalem, 335 ; churchyards and burying-grounds, 560. Particulars of charges for, in 1828 :—

	£	s.	d.
Drawing and engrossing petition to the archbishop to consecrate	...	1	5 0
Drawing the sentence of consecration	...	2	2 0
Drawing the Act	...	0	13 6
Registering the above instruments and the deed at length, and parchment	...	2	2 0
The chancellor's fee	...	5	0 0
The principal registrar's fee	...	5	0 0
The secretary's fee	...	5	0 0
The deputy registrar's attendance and expenses	...	3	15 6
The apparitor's fee	...	1	1 0
Fee on obtaining the seal	...	1	1 0

CONSERVATIVE CLUB, founded, 1840. The club-house erected from the design of Sidney Smirke, and opened, Feb. 19, 1845.

CONSERVATORS of the River Thames. *See* Thames.

CONSERVATIVES. This name first applied to the country party who were against the repeal of the corn laws, by Mr Croker, 1830; partially broken up, 1843.

CONSERVATORS OF PUBLIC LIBERTY, chosen from the barons, to limit the king's power, 1244; of the peace, 1344.

CONSISTORY, the Council which meets at the Vatican under the presidency of the Pope for the management of spiritual and temporal affairs. The Consistory Court for hearing and deciding all ecclesiastical suits in England, instituted, 1085; an appeal from, to the Abp of the province, provided by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, s. 5, 1532; proceedings against the clergy taken under 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 14, 1838, and the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86, Aug. 7, 1840.

CONSOLIDATED FUND, formed of the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South Sea, 1816, 56 Geo. III. c. 98. In the year ending March 31, 1859, the total payments made out of it amounted to £1,940,655, of which £546,591 referred to Royal establishments and allowances, and £200,395 to pensions of various kinds, while £157,665 was for salaries, and £1,036,004 for 'other payments.'

CONSOLS. Prices of, in 1852, 100 $\frac{3}{8}$; Dec. 24, 1852, 101; Dec. 24, 1844, 101 $\frac{3}{8}$; the lowest price, July 4, 1867, 94 $\frac{3}{8}$; in this century was, July, 1803, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; in the 18th century the highest price, reached in 1736, was 113; the lowest, in 1798, was 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. In 1865, the number of persons holding consols was 126,331.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS, remarkable. An insurrection in Spain, which cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, 1560; at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749; at Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot at the king, 1758; at Algiers, on account of tribute, 1761; at Madrid, when they obliged the king to banish the Marquis Squillace, 1769; at the Brazils, 1772; at Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773; at Stockholm, 1792, when Gustavus III. was assassinated by Ankerstroem; at St Domingo, and the other French West India islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1794; in Dublin, 1803; of the Prince of Asturias against his father, 1807; of the inhabitants of Madrid against the French, in which many persons were killed, 1808; at Algiers, 1808; Orsini and others against the emperor of the French, Jan. 14, 1858.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS in England. A conspiracy of the Norman barons against William I., 1074; against William II., 1088 and 1093; against Henry II., by his queen and children, 1173; insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III., 1224; a conspiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227; of the barons against Henry III., 1258; of the Duke of Exeter and others against the life of Henry IV., discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400; against Henry V., by the Earl of Cambridge and others, 1415; of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, against his nephews, Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483; of Lambert Simnel, 1486; of Perkin Warbeck, 1492; and of the Earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII., 1506; insurrection of the London apprentices, 7th Henry VIII., 1517; against Queen Elizabeth, by Dr Story, 1571; by the Duke of Norfolk and the Roman Catholic party, 1572; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squires to poison the queen, 1598; against James I., by the Marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1604; the gunpowder plot for blowing up the House of Commons discovered, Nov. 4-5, 1605; conspiracy of the Duke of Somerset and others to murder Sir

Thomas Overbury, 1612; of Sindercomb and others, to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, discovered by his associates, 1656; of the Puritans, 1657; of the Fifth Monarchy men, against Charles II., 1660; of Blood and his associates, who seized and wounded the Duke of Ormond, 1670; of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits, countenanced by the pope, to assassinate Charles II., discovered by Dr Young and Titus Oates, 1668; a supposed Papist conspiracy discovered by Titus Oates and Sir E. Godfrey, who was found dead at Primrose Hill, Oct. 17, 1678; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesden, Hertfordshire, on his way from Newmarket, called the Rye-house Plot, 1683, for which Lord Russell was executed, July 21, 1683; of Lord Preston, the Bishop of Ely, and others, to restore King James, 1691; of Granvil, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate King William in Flanders, 1692; a conspiracy by the Earl of Aylesbury and others to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the Assassination Plot, 1696; of Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender, against Queen Anne, 1703; of the Marquis Guiscard, 1710; to assassinate George I., by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the king as an usurper, 1718; of Counsellor Laver and others to bring in the Pretender, 1722; of Col. Despard and his associates to assassinate George III., and to overturn the existing government, 1803; of Thistlewood and others, May, 1820; the Fenian in Canada and Ireland, 1865-6.

CONSTABLE, Lord High, of England, an ancient office instituted by the Normans in England. The office became hereditary in the family of the De Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, afterwards into that of the Staffords. The Duke of Buckingham executed for treason while holding the office, and it became forfeited, 1521. The same office suppressed in France by Louis XIII., 1607. The office in Scotland established by Robert Bruce, 1314, and still remains in the Errol family.

CONSTABLES OF HUNDREDS AND FRANCHISES, first instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285; the number increased, 1360; special constables appointed by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41, 1831; amended 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 43, Aug. 31, 1835.

CONSTANCE, a council of priests, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames, and denounced Wycliffe, in violation of all considerations of policy and good faith; first sittings, Nov. 16, 1414; last sittings held in 1418.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Era of, which was adopted in that city before the 7th century, commences with the creation of the world, B.C. 5508. The Russians followed this calculation until the reign of Peter the Great, having received it from the Greek Church. In this era there are two years, the Civil, which begins in the month of Sept., and the Ecclesiastical, which commences March 21, and sometimes April 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, anciently Byzantium, became the seat of empire under Constantine the Great, 323; the walls thrown down by an earthquake, 447; re-constructed, 508; besieged by the Saracens, 668 and 716; attacked by the Russians, 865; taken by them, 941; captured by the Latins, 1203; again taken by them and partially destroyed, 1204; besieged by the Turks, 1422—they take it after a siege of 53 days, May 29, 1453; revolt of the Janissaries suppressed with considerable slaughter, 1705; again, 1822 and 1826; fire destroyed 12,000 houses and 7000 persons, Sept. 27, 1729; damaged by fire, May 31, 1745; in June, 1750, 10,000 houses destroyed; in 1751, a fire consumed 4000 houses, and the plague took off 70,000 souls; Sept. 2, 1754, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 persons killed; July 5, 1756, visited with the plague; 13,000 houses burned, and above 1000 persons; the plague again visited, and the heir to the Ottoman empire died of it, 1757; dreadful fires in 1761, 5, 7, and 9;

2000 houses burned, Sept. 4, 1778; 600, Feb. 19, 1782; 7000, June 10, following; and the next Aug. 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn-mills, were destroyed; in Aug., 1784, 10,000 houses were destroyed, and 32,000 between March and July, 1791; no less than 7000 were destroyed, 1795; the suburb of Pera had 1300 houses and fine buildings burned, March 13, 1799. The Janissaries revolted and attacked the Sultan's guards, Nov. 14, 1808. In 1812 and 1813, 300,000 of the inhabitants were struck down by the plague; in Aug., 1816, 1200 houses and 2000 shops were burned; the Christians massacred without regard of sex, March 25, 1822; in 1825, 12,000 houses, 30 mosques, 400 boats, and as many people were consumed. The Janissaries again revolted, but were defeated, and 14,000 slain, June 15, 1826; abolished the next day. The Sultan's palace destroyed by fire, Jan. 21, 1839; a fire which destroyed 4000 houses took place, Aug. 12, 1852. The treaty signed between England, France, and Turkey, March 12, 1854. An earthquake at, Feb. 28, 1855. The Sultan installed a knight of the Garter by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Nov. 5, 1856; conference relative to the Montenegrin territories held, 1858. A serious fire broke out, Sept. 5, 1865, and raged till the 8th, 5000 houses destroyed, besides public offices. Many Councils have held their sittings here.

CONSTITUENTS, Assembly of, France, established after the dethronement of Louis Philippe, consisting of 900 members, met, May 5, 1848; they proclaimed a republican form of government, Nov. 12; suppressed at the *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851.

CONSTITUTION, American ship of war, took the British frigate *Guerriere*, which lost 100 men killed and wounded, the Americans losing but 14 killed and wounded, Aug. 20, 1812.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION, a clique of persons so calling themselves, prosecuted the publisher of Lord Byron's parody on Southey's ridiculous 'Vision of Judgment,' and got him fined £100, 1824.

CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB, The, founded for the city of London in the interest of the Conservatives at a meeting held at the London Tavern, Dec. 5, 1867.

CONSTITUTIONAL INQUIRER. A proclamation issued by the government of Great Britain, to discover the author, Feb. 5, 1750.

CONSULS. Two consuls appointed at Rome, B.C. 509; two elected at Milan in 1107; three appointed in France, Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun, Nov. 10, 1799; the first consul took up his residence at the Tuilleries, Feb. 19, 1800; proclaimed consul for life, Aug. 2, 1802.

CONSULS, mercantile agents of different nations, first appointed to Italy by Rich. III., in 1485; one appointed to Portugal, 1633; the whole revised by Lord Palmerston in 1831; the staff now comprises 22 consuls-general, 137 consuls, and 90 vice-consuls, whose salaries amount to £141,288.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, at naval and military stations, becoming a serious cause of weakness to our army and navy, an act was passed to prevent, and for the establishing of Lock Hospitals under medical supervision, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 15, June 11, 1866.

CONVENTICLES, a term used to describe Dissenting meeting-houses, in the act 35 Eliz. c. 1, 1593; the Uniformity Act passed, 1662; no one to preach in a conventicle under a penalty of £50, 17 Charles II. c. 2, 1665; another passed to suppress seditious conventicles, 22 Charles II. c. 1, 1670; repealed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, 1688.

CONVENTION between different powers or interests: Closterseven, 1757; armed neutrality, 1780; Pilnitz, 1791; Paris, the national, 1792; Cintra, 1808; Berlin, 1808; Peterswalden, 1813; Paris (allies), 1814; Vienna, 1814; Holland and

England, 1814; Zurich, 1815; Capua, 1815; St Cloud, 1815; Aix la Chapelle, 1818; Paris and Allies, 1813; Austria with England, in which the latter agreed to compound for £2,500,000 a just debt of £30,000,000 sterling, 1824; Russia and England, 1825; England and United States of America, 1826; France and Brazil, 1828; Holland and Belgium, in London, 1839; England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, settling the Eastern question, 1840; France and England respecting the slave trade, 1845; England and the Argentine republic, 1849; at Paris uniting the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Aug. 20, 1858.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS: one voted the restoration of the Stuarts, met, April 25, 1660; a motion for the restoration of Charles II. passed, April 27; accepted by the King, May 1: the other declared for the abdication of James II. and for William and Mary, Jan. 23, 1689; converted into a parliament, Feb. 23, 1689; dissolved, Feb. 6, 1690.

CONVENTS, the first in England at Folkestone, 630; in Scotland, 670; suppressed and plundered by Henry VIII.; suppressed by *Murat* in the Two Sicilies, 1809; restored, 1815; abolished in Spain, 1811; restored, 1814; 187 abolished by the emperor of Russia, July 31, 1832; 300 put down by Don Pedro, in Portugal, 1834.

CONVICTS first transported to America, 1666; Governor Philip landed at Botany Bay, Port Philip, with 800 convicts, and founded the colony, Jan. 20, 1788. The establishment of hulks for the reception of convicts, 1776; the last, called the Stirling Castle, abolished, and the system discontinued, Feb. 7, 1859.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY, an assembly of clergy so called in the earliest times, summoned to meet in the 23rd Edward I., 1294; their power limited by a statute of Henry VIII.; the clergy relinquished the power of taxing themselves, 1664; censured and dissolved, May 10, 1717, by a special order from the court, and revived again in 1854.

CONVOLVULUS FLOWER imported from the Canaries, 1690; the many-flowered, 1779.

CONWAY, Wales. A castle erected here by Edward I. in 1283; the plague committed dreadful ravages here in 1607; the town taken by the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell, Aug. 15, 1646; the castle surrendered, Nov. 10, 1646. The suspension bridge built by Telford, begun, 1822; completed in 1826.

COOK, the great circumnavigator, made his first voyage, 1768, sailing in the 'Endeavour,' July 30; he reached home, July 13, 1771; sailed again, July, 1772, and returned July, 1775; sailed on his third and last voyage from Plymouth, July, 1776, and was killed at Owyhee, Feb. 14, 1779; his ships, the 'Resolution' and 'Discovery,' reaching home, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOK, Thomas, hung at Leicester for the murder of Mr Paas of London, whose remains he burned, Aug. 10, 1832.

COOKS' COMPANY, incorporated 22 Edw. IV., July 11, 1472; reincorporated by 11 Charles II., Feb. 16.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, the first established at Rochdale, 1844; since then they have rapidly increased, and an act was passed for their government, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115, Aug. 15, 1850; and as to the value of shares to be owned by one member, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, July 23, 1855.

COOPERS' COMPANY, incorporated by 16 Hen. VII., April 29, 1501; confirmed, 13 Charles II., Aug. 30, 1662; arms granted to, Sept. 27, 1509; Hall rebuilt, 1668-71; state lotteries drawn in this hall—the last drawn, Oct. 18, 1826; hall pulled down, 1865.

COORG, Hindustan, remained under the government of native princes till 1773,

when Hyder Ali subdued and took possession of the country, excluding the right-ful heir, whom they imprisoned ; he escaped and recovered his kingdom, 1788 ; annexed to the British possessions, 1834.

COPENHAGEN, presented by Waldemar I. to Absolon, Bishop of Roeskilde, who erected a castle here, 1168 ; obtained municipal rights, 1284 ; made a city, 1319 ; and capital of Denmark, 1443 ; 77 streets burned, 1728 ; palace destroyed by fire, Feb. 26. 1794, where 20,000,000 of rixdollars, or £4,500,000 sterling, of damage was done, and above 100 persons lost their lives ; the arsenal, admiralty, and 50 streets destroyed by fire, with 1363 houses, June 5, 1795 ; bombarded by the English, under Lord Nelson, and 18 of the defending vessels out of 23 taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801 ; captured by the English expedition, Sept. 5, 1807 ; the town taken possession of on the 8th, and the fleet sent to England on the 20th of Oct., with 250 pieces of artillery.

COPERNICUS, of Thorn, in Prussia, born, Jan. 19, 1473 ; died, May 24, 1543 ; disclosed the true solar system, 1530.

COPEs, first used in the church, 256.

COPPER, one of the six primitive metals, very early discovered in many parts of the world. Mentioned in the Bible as being possessed in countless abundance, 2 Chron. iv. 18. The importation is also mentioned of copper vessels, Ezek. xxvii. 13. First found in Sweden, 1396 ; in England, 1561 ; regulated and revived working, 1689 ; produce of Cornwall, 11,185 tons ; Devonshire, 307 ; Anglesea, 575 ; Cumberland and other places in Stafford and Lancashire, 120 tons ; other places in Wales, Ireland, &c., 1158 ; total, 1833, 13,345 tons ; value of that found in Cornwall for 1833, £1,031,722 ; the export from the united kingdom, 1834, was 7811 tons ; discovered in the Anglesea Paris mine, 1768 ; produced 3000 tons in 1785 ; in 1817, only 350 ; in 1826, 758 tons ; in 1832, 575 ; first imported from Virginia, Oct., 1730 ; found in New York, 1722 ; copper first used to sheathe ships, and copper bolts also used, 1760 ; found in large quantities on the shore of Lake Superior, in the United States, 1835 ; the Burra-Burra mines of Australia discovered, 1843 ; the duty repealed, 1853.

COPPER MONEY coined by the Romans and Greeks. The first coined in Britain by Cunobeline, about A.D. 42 ; circulated in Ireland, 1339 ; in France, 1580 ; in Scotland, about 1600 ; in England the first legal coinage, 1609, 1665, and 1672 ; private traders coined tokens, 1672 ; Wood's copper coinage in Ireland issued, 1723 ; forbidden to be counterfeited, 1771 ; penny and twopenny pieces coined, July 26, 1797 ; and halfpence, 1800. The present bronze coinage was issued, 1860.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING invented in Germany, 1450 ; rolling presses for working, about 1545 ; a mode of engraving on soft steel, invented by Perkins, which he afterwards hardened, 1819.

COPPERAS, or sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, first introduced into England as a manufacture, 1587, by one Cornelius de Vos.

COPYING PRESS, one patented by Mr Brunel, 1820.

COPYRIGHT. An order prohibiting works being published without the author's consent, 1649 ; the right fully recognized and confirmed by statute 8 Anne, c. 19, 1709 ; the right vested in the author for 14 years, 1710 ; extended to the United Kingdom by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, July 2, 1801 ; an extension of copyright and further protection granted by 54 Geo. III. c. 156, July 29, 1814 ; dramatic authors protected, 1833 ; lectures without the author's consent to publication protected, 1835 ; acts extended to Ireland, 1836 ; international copyright passed, July 31, 1838. The right of an author in his works to endure for his life, and seven years after ; but if the term of life expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure

for that term ; for which, also, the work of an author published after his death is also to endure, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, July 1, 1842. Five copies to be sent to the public libraries; the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin; the following being discontinued: the Oxford University, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St Andrews, Sion College. Act relating to the colonies, July 22, 1847; for manufacturing designs for three years, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, Aug. 10, 1842; amended, Aug. 22, 1843, and again, Aug. 14, 1850; the International Copyright Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, July 31, 1838; amended, 7 Vict. c. 12, May 10, 1844; extended, 15 Vict. c. 12, May 28, 1852.

CORDELIERS, an order of Franciscan Friars, founded, 1223.

CORDELIERS, a club of political revolutionists established in Paris, 1789 or 1790.

CORDOVA, Spain, founded by Marcus Marcellus during the war with the Celtiberi, B.C. 152; Cæsar nearly destroyed the town after the battle of Munda, putting 20,000 of the inhabitants to the sword; taken by the Moors, 700, and made the capital of Spain, 756; nearly destroyed by fire, 917; the town captured by Ferdinand, King of Castile, 1235; the city taken and pillaged by the French, June 7 and two following days, 1808; again sacked by the Carlists, Oct. 1, 1836.

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY existed in the reign of Henry III.; incorporated by 17 Hen. VI., April 26, 1439; confirmed by 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, June 17, 1558; by 4 Eliz., Aug. 24, 1562; reincorporated by 10 James I., June 3, 1613; and again by 1 James II., May 9, 1686. *Exeter*—Incorporated by 11 Rich. II., 1387; confirmed, 1481 and 1555.

CORFE CASTLE, Dorsetshire. Edward the Martyr murdered at its gate by order of his mother-in-law, Elfrida, 978; rebuilt by William the Conqueror, 1082; repaired by King John; made a prison, 1202; besieged by the Parliamentarians under Sir Walter Erle, who was defeated by Lady Bankes and the soldiers under her command, 1643; taken by the Parliamentary forces under Col. Bingham, Feb. 27, 1645, and partially demolished.

CORFU, Ionian Islands, colonized by the Corinthians, B.C. 734, then called Corcyra; Robert Guiscard seized the Islands, A.D. 1081; Richard I. landed here, 1193; put themselves under the protection of the Venetians, 1386, who defeated the Turkish fleet of 60 ships of war, with 30,000 troops on board, when after a siege of five weeks they were obliged to retire, losing all their artillery and stores, July 16—Aug. 22, 1716; a dreadful explosion took place here, March 11, 1789, when 72,000 lb. of powder and 60 bombshells exploded, and destroyed 180 persons; ceded to France, Oct. 17, 1797; retaken, March 3, 1799, and made a republic; placed under British administration by the treaty of Paris, 1815, with the other six islands. Prince George appointed king of Greece, and these islands given up by England, 1864; visited by a severe hurricane which did considerable damage, Feb. 19, 1865.

CORINTH, Greece, kingdom of, established, B.C. 1355; destroyed by L. Mummius, B.C. 146; rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44. One of the first cities that embraced Christianity; visited by the Apostle Paul about the year A.D. 60; taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II., 1459; captured by the Venetians, 1698; recaptured by the Turks, June 20, 1714; surrendered by the Turks to the Greeks, Oct., 1822; the town almost destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 21, 1858.

CORINTH, S. America. Gen. Beauregard retreated after confronting the Federals under Gen. Halleck for several weeks, May 3, 1862; taken possession of by the Federals, May 30, 1862; the Confederates under Generals Van Dorn and Price attacked this place and defeated the Federals with great loss, Oct. 3, 1864, but

the next day they were defeated by the Federals under Gen. Rosencrans, Oct. 4, 1862.

CORINTHIAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, especially characterized by its beautiful capital, which is said to have been suggested to the mind of the celebrated sculptor, Callimachus, by a basket covered by a tile overgrown by the leaves of the Acanthus; the earliest known example of its use throughout a building is in the monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lantern of Demosthenes, in Greece, built B.C. 335.

CORINTHIANS, the First Epistle to the, written by the Apostle St Paul, at Ephesus, Acts xix. 10, xx. 31, A.D. 57-58; the Second Epistle a few months later.

CORK, Ireland, founded in the 6th century; fortified, 1170; surrendered to Henry II. by Dermot McCarthy, 1172; a charter granted by King John, 1185; deprived of its charter for assisting Perkin Warbeck, 1493; restored by King James I., 1609; nearly destroyed by fire, 1622; taken by the Earl of Marlborough from King James II., 1690, and the Duke of Grafton, son of Charles II. by one of his mistresses, was slain; the cathedral built by a coal duty between 1725 and 1735; explosion of gunpowder at, Nov. 10, 1810; Queen's College, founded in 1845; inaugurated, Nov. 7, 1849; food riots, June 10, 1842; Queen Victoria visited the town, Aug. 3, 1849; exhibition opened, June 10, 1852; Fenian outbreak at, 1866-7; robbery of 200 guns from a gunsmith's, in Patrick Street, Nov. 29, 1867; funeral procession of 12,000 of the inhabitants in honour of the executed Fenians, Allen, Gould, and Larkin, who murdered Brett the constable, Dec. 1, 1867. The see of, founded in the 7th century; united with Cloyne, 1431, and again separated, 1678; see of Ross added to it, 1582; sees of Cork and Cloyne again united, Aug. 14, 1833.

CORK-TREE brought to England, *circa* 1690.

CORN. Wheat, said to have been introduced into England in the 6th century; the first account of any importation, 1347; of export, 1437; the first statute passed forbidding the exportation of, 34 Edw. III. c. 20, 1360; the importation of, forbidden unless the price of wheat exceeded 6s. 8d. a quarter, 3 Edw. IV. c. 2, 1463; 25 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 1436-7, forbidding the exportation of, repealed by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 5, 1544; bounties upon its importation, 1686; value of exported corn, 1745, £681,000. The first act for regulating the duties was 13 Geo. III. c. 43, 1773. Before that time the price of corn was ruled by circumstances, a larger quantity being grown than was consumed; the exportation was prohibited when scarcity prevailed; in 1604-5, the introduction of corn when the price was below 32s. the quarter was prohibited by the landowners; after 1660, the duty laid on foreign wheat was 16s.; when the price was 53s. or under, the price in favour of the landowner advanced 21s. in half a century, and the duty was to be 8s. when between 53s. and below 63s.; in 1773, the duty was 24s. 3d. when wheat was under 50s., and when at or above 50s. it was only to be 6d.; after the commencement of the French revolutionary war, 1793, when wheat was below 63s., the duty on foreign wheat was to be 30s. 3d., falling to 7½ when the price reached 65s. In 1815 the landowners did not consider this enough; an act was passed to prohibit all importation until the price in the home-market had been three consecutive months above 80s., and riots and tumults ensued in Westminster; in 1816 the price rose from 52s. to 100s. a quarter; in 1822, the importation of foreign wheat was prohibited when prices were under 70s., admitting it between 70s. and 80s. at a duty of 12s.; when between 80s. and 85s. a duty of 5s., and when above 85s. a duty of 1s.; this law never operated, for early in 1827, Canning proposed a sliding-scale, which was to a certain extent adopted by the Cabinet of the Duke of Wellington, 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, July 15, 1828, which remained

operative until Sir Robert Peel's act, 5 Vict. c. 14, April 29, 1842, which last bill disappeared in the annihilation of the corn laws, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, June 22, 1846; it was a sliding-scale which made the duty 20s. with wheat at 51s.; the duty reduced to 1s. per quarter, Feb. 1, 1849.

CORN. Wheat Prices: 1700, 40s.; 1706, 26s.; 1709, 78s. 6d.; 1712, 26s. 4d.; 1718, 38s. 10d.; 1725, 48s. 6d.; 1730, 36s. 6d.; 1732, 26s. 8d.; 1736, 40s. 4d.; 1742, 34s.; 1744, 24s. 10d.; from 1743 to 1762 inclusive, the average was £1 11s. 10d. for the 20 years; after this, prices rose to 41s. and 48s. during the American War; in 1784 they fluctuated between 48s. 2d. and 41s. 10d.; in 1785, between 37s. 6d. and 34s. 6d.; in 1786, between 36s. 2d. and 33s.; in 1787, from 44s. to 36s. 1d.; in 1788, 45s. 1d. to 42s. 9d.; in 1789, the prices varied from 54s. 11d. to 47s.; the fluctuations in the intervening years, down to the repeal of the corn laws, were very various, the extreme (not the average) being in the market as high as 175s. in 1801, and in 1835 as low as 34s.; a load of wheat sold at Windsor market for £31 a load, May 15, 1847.

CORN, foreign prices; the average prices in France, Belgium, and Prussia, from the year 1828 or 1829 down to 1850. From this it appears that from 1829 to 1850, the average price of wheat in France has been 45s. 7d. per quarter; the highest quotation was in 1847, when it was 67s. 4d.; and the lowest was in 1850, when it was 33s. 2d. In Belgium, from 1828 to 1850, the average has been 46s., the highest being 72s. 2d. in 1847, and the lowest 32s. 2d. in 1834; in 1848, 37s. 5d. In Prussia, from 1828 to 1850, the average has been 34s. 3d. The highest price in that country, as well as in France and Belgium, was in 1847, when it was 58s., and the lowest was 23s. 4d. in 1836; in 1850, it was 31s. 6d. The cost of the imports of grain of all kinds, as well as flour, for the years, 1854, £21,760,283; 1855, £17,508,700; 1856, £23,039,422; 1857, £19,380,567; 1858, £20,152,641; 1859, £18,042,063; 1860, £31,671,918.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, first opened, 1747; the new building completed and opened, June 24, 1828, at the cost of £90,000.

CORN LAW LEAGUE, a combination of individuals desirous of the repeal of the corn laws, and resolved by all peaceable means to agitate for the same, formed at Manchester, Sept. 18, 1838; meetings in different places for the purpose, one held in April, 1841, and at Manchester, May 18, 1841; a bazaar was held at Manchester, by which £10,000 was realized, Feb. 2, 1842; above 6000 deputies assembled and held numerous meetings from Feb. to Aug., 1842; the sum of £50,000 raised to depute lecturers and to print pamphlets, Oct. 20, 1842; meeting at Drury-lane Theatre, March 15, 1843; the same at Covent-garden, Sept. 28; great free-trade meeting at Manchester, Nov. 14; again, Jan. 22, 1845; bazaar at Covent-garden opened, May 5, 1845; great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a million, Dec. 23; the corn importation bill having passed, the League dissolved, July 2, 1846.

CORNET, a loud-sounding instrument, made of the horn of a ram, and used by the Hebrews for announcing the Jubilee, Lev. xxv. 9, and for proclaiming the New Year. Brass instrument greatly improved in the 19th century by Distin. Cornet, an officer in cavalry regiments, so called after cornetta, a small Italian flag, appointed *circa* 1597.

CORNHILL CASTLE, Northumberland, taken by the Scots and demolished, 1385; rebuilt, and again taken by the Scots, 1549.

CORNISH, Alderman, of London, hanged and quartered on a false charge for high treason, in Cheapside, opposite his residence, Oct. 19, 1685.

CORNWALL, England, the retreat of the ancient Britons beyond the Ex, where they defended themselves from the Saxons until 924, when Athelstan drove them from the Ex to the Tamar, finally subjugating the county; governed by its own

princes or by dukes until Edward III., in 1336, annexed it to the eldest son of the reigning monarch, who is heir to the crown, born Duke of Cornwall, but Prince of Wales by creation; the inhabitants of, resisted the taxes, and marched to London, but were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497. The present Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cornwall in 1865; the income of the Prince of Wales from, amounted in 1866 to £53,403.

CORONATIONS. Dates of the coronation of English Sovereigns in Westminster Abbey: Harold II., Jan. 5, 1066; William I., Dec. 25, 1066; William II., Sept. 26, 1087; Henry I., Aug. 5, 1100; Stephen, Dec. 26, 1135; Henry II., Dec. 19, 1154; Richard I., Sept. 3, 1189; John, May 27, 1199; Henry III. (a second time), May 17, 1220; Edward I., Aug. 19, 1274; Edward II., Feb. 23, 1307; Edward III., Feb. 2, 1327; Richard II., July 16, 1377; Henry IV., Oct. 13, 1399; Henry V., April 9, 1413; Henry VI., Nov. 6, 1429; Edward IV., June 29, 1461; Richard III., July 6, 1483; Henry VII., Oct. 30, 1485; Henry VIII., June 24, 1509; Edward VI., Feb. 20, 1547; Queen Mary, Sept. 30, 1553; Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 15, 1558; James I., July 25, 1603; Charles I., Feb. 2, 1625; Charles II., April 23, 1661; James II., April 23, 1685; William and Mary, April 11, 1689; Queen Anne, April 23, 1702; George I., Oct. 20, 1714; George II., Oct. 11, 1727; George III., Sept. 22, 1761; George IV., July 19, 1821; William IV., Sept. 8, 1831; Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838.

CORONATION BANQUETS. The first given by Edward I. in 1273; discontinued by William IV. in 1831.

CORONATION OATH first administered in England by Dunstan, Abp of Canterbury, to King Ethelred, 979; the oath of 1377 very nearly resembled that now in use; it was slightly altered in 1689.

CORONATION STONE, Westminster Abbey, brought from Scone in Scotland by Edward I., 1296; said to have been originally at Cashel, Ireland, and being borrowed by one Fergus, a Scotch king, B.C. 330, was not returned, but removed from Dunstaffnage to Scone by Kenneth II., 850, whence Edward I. took it.

CORONERS, officers of the realm, in 925, for every county in England. First appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edw. I., s. 2, 1276; instituted in Scotland, 1004, in the reign of Malcolm II.; appointed for life until 25 Geo. II. c. 29, 1752, when they were to be removed for certain causes. Coroners may appoint deputies in case of illness, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 22, 1843; amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 92, Aug. 9, 1844; again amended as to election and duties, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 116, Aug. 28, 1860.

CORONETS allowed by the Crown to the nobility, *temp.* Henry III. Some statements give the coronet later to Earls, in 1604, the first being then worn.

CORPORATIONS of boroughs in England, or municipal, given by charter as early as Edward the Confessor; granted by Henry I., 1100; by the Corporation and Test Act, all officers and members in corporations compelled to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, 13 Charles II. stat. 2, c. 1, 1661; repealed, 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, May 9, 1828; an act for the reform of corporations passed, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, Sept. 9, 1835; Irish municipal act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 10, 1840; municipal elections regulated by 22 Vict. c. 35, April 19, 1859.

CORPULENCE. Bright, of Essex, died in his 27th year, Nov., 1750, and weighed 42 stone 12 lb. Daniel Lambert died at Stamford, in his 40th year, June 21, 1809, weighing 10 lb. more than Bright.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE founded by Bishop Fox at Oxford, 1516; the chapel built in 1517; Turner's buildings erected by Thomas Turner, 1706. Corpus Christi College, called also Benedict's College, founded at Cambridge,

1352; the chapel erected by Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1573; the College partially rebuilt, 1823.

CORPUS CHRISTI DAY, May 25; appointed a festival by Pope Urban IV., in 1262—1264; confirmed by the council of Vienne, 1311.

CORSICA, Mediterranean Sea, subjected to the Romans, B.C. 231; taken by the Genoese from the Pisans, 1312; after defeating the French in 1553, it was secured to the Genoese; in 1559 it revolted; in 1775 Gen. Pascal Paoli chosen general; defeated and came to England, 1769; renewed efforts made by this brave man, crowned with success, 1793; and the assembly voted the union of the island with Great Britain, June 19, 1794; George III. acknowledged as king, June 17, 1794; a parliament opened, 1795; a revolt took place, 1796; the English gave up the island, Oct. 22, 1796, when it became subject to France.

CORTES, the national assembly of Spain, established in the 14th century, assembled after a long interval, Sept. 24, 1810; settled a new constitution, March 16, 1812; set aside by Ferdinand VII., May, 1814; opened, 1820; suppressed, Oct., 1823; summoned again, July 24, 1834.

CORUNNA, battle between the English army of 16,000 infantry under Sir John Moore, who was killed, and the French army of 20,000 men commanded by Marshal Soult, Jan. 16, 1809; the French were repulsed, and the English embarked. Its arsenal destroyed by fire, March 11, 1794.

COSSACKS, a semi-civilized race of irregular horsemen in the service of Russia, the confines of which they inhabit; first embodied in the 16th century; became a Russian force in 1658; revolted in 1708.

COSTA RICA, S. America, united to Mexico, 1821; it afterwards joined the central American confederation, 1823, but shortly afterwards became a separate state. Treaty of commerce with Great Britain signed at San Jose, Nov. 27, 1849.

COTERIE, The, established at Mrs Cornely's, 1771. This was a mixed club of ladies and gentlemen, the ladies balloting for the gents, and the gents for the ladies; it was composed exclusively of people of the highest fashion. See list, Gent.'s Mag. for 1770, p. 415; Massey's Eng. vol. ii. p. 67.

COTTON. This plant was cultivated in Egypt, B.C. 567; cotton fabrics known in India and China for many centuries before it was brought to Europe; Herodotus called it *Tree Wool*; imported from the Levant, 1430; exported from Bristol, 1511; some plants taken from the Bahamas to Georgia in America, 1786, where they flourished, and that country became the great growers of this plant; attempts have been made to introduce the culture of this plant into India, with but partial success. The first cotton mill erected at Beverley in America, 1788; visited by Washington, 1789. The trade and manufacture of, encouraged in England in the 17th century; first made by machinery (invented by Louis Paul, 1736), in 1740; the spinning jenny invented by Mr Hargreave, and successfully worked, 1767; spun by Arkwright's machinery, 1769; a second engine for, invented, 1775; Crompton's mule, 1779; Cartwright's power-loom, 1787; utensils of manufactures of, prohibited from exportation, 1774; duty levied on cotton, 1785. In 1791, the quantity manufactured, 32,148,906 lb. The increase was as follows:—1781, 5,101,920 lb., value £2,000,000; 1784, 11,280,236 lb., valued at £3,950,000; in 1787, 22,600,000 lb., valued at £7,500,000. From 1793 to 1824, the cotton manufactures of Great Britain exported, amounted to £365,500,000 in value, the raw material of which cost £128,000,000. The total amount of the raw cotton imported from 1814 to 1823, or nine of the foregoing years, was 1,235,000,000 lb. In 1831, the raw material imported reached 280,249,600 lb.; in 1840, 592,000,000 lb.; in 1843, 669,000,000 lb.; in 1850-1, it reached to 755,000,000 lb. In 50 years, from 58,000,000 lb. of cotton to 755,000,000 lb.

have been annually imported, and of these the United States sent 600,000,000 lb. ; the rest came from other countries. In 1851, the product of cotton in America was 3,000,000 lb. In 1841, Brazil and Portugal sent 16,000,000 lb. ; East Indies and Ceylon, 97,000,000 lb. ; Egypt, 8,000,000 lb., thus supplying a part of the rest. The application of the material, except to spun goods, cannot be accurately ascertained ; but of the power-looms in England in 1835, out of 113,428, 108,632 were employed in cotton ; and in 1850, out of 288,336, no less than 249,627 were worked with cotton. The exports of cotton goods in 1850 reached 1,358,238,837 yards, value £20,528,150. The cotton yarn exported, 1850, was 131,233,168 lb., value £6,380,948. The supply of raw cotton from America in 1850, 663,576,861 lb. ; in 1860, 1,390,938,752 lb. ; from India in 1860, 204,141,168 lb. In 1866, the imports amounted to 1,377,129,936 lb. A meeting held at Manchester, Jan. 30, 1862, to protest against the Indian protective duties of 10 per cent. on cotton goods, and 5 per cent. on yarns.

COTTON DISTRESS. Owing to the Civil War in America, the principal supply of this material failed, and led to the closing of the cotton factories in Manchester, Preston, Rochdale, and other towns. A meeting was held at Manchester at which a central committee for relieving the distress was appointed, April 29, 1862. A meeting of the bankers and merchants of London was held at the Mansion House, London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when a committee was formed to assist in raising funds for the same object, May 10 ; another meeting was held at Bridgewater House, when Lord Derby was chosen president, July 19, £10,000 being subscribed in a few hours. An act of parliament passed to enable the boards of guardians in the different districts to obtain loans for the relief of the operatives, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 110, Aug. 7, 1862. A meeting of the landowners and others was held at the Town-hall, Manchester, Lord Derby presiding, when £130,000 was raised, Dec. 2 ; in this month nearly 5000 operatives were supported by the various funds. In Jan., 1863, in 147 Unions the amount spent in relief amounted to £15,612 to 221,945 persons, from the relief fund during the same week £39,474 to 374,630 persons, the total £55,086. The people of the United States fitted out three American vessels with corn and other merchandise for the relief of the distressed ; the *George Griswold* arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 9, 1863 ; the *Achilles*, Feb. 24. Riots at Staleybridge, March 20. The total funds subscribed reached over £2,000,000.

COTTON FACTORIES, acts of parliament relating to, and employment in, 1825, 1831, 1833, 1844.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, the formation of Robert Cotton, 1558-60 ; purchased for the nation, 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 7, 1700 ; Cotton House purchased, 5 & 6 Anne, c. 30, 1706, for £4500 ; in 1712 the library was removed to Essex House ; and in 1730 to Ashburnham House ; and in 1731 to Westminster School ; part of the books injured by fire, Oct. 23, 1731 ; deposited in the British Museum, under the provisions of 26 Geo. II. c. 22, 1753.

COUCHMAN, Lieutenant, of the Chesterfield man-of-war, and Mr Morgan, lieutenant of marines, shot on board, at Portsmouth, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, July 14, 1749.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED at St Cloud, France ; dispersed by Bonaparte, Nov. 9, 1799.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The first held at Jerusalem, 48 ; at Antioch, 269 ; at Arles, 314. The following is a list of general councils :—

	A.D.		A.D.
I. Nice	325	IV. Chalcedon	451
II. Constantinople, I. ...	381	V. Constantinople, II. ...	553
III. Ephesus	431	VI. Constantinople, III. ...	608

	A.D.		A.D.
VII. Nice, II.	787	XIV. Lyons, II.	1274
VIII. Constantinople, IV.	869	XV. Vienne	1311
IX. Lateran, I.	1123	XVI. Constance	1414
X. Lateran, II.	1139	XVII. Basel	1431
XI. Lateran, III.	1179	XVIII. Florence	1439
XII. Lateran, IV.	1215	XIX. Lateran, V.	1512
XIII. Lyons, I.	1245	XX. Trent	1546

There have been other provincial councils, as that of Avignon, and at Bituria in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours in France, 1448; at Florence in Italy, 1449; at Toledo in Spain, 1473; at Augsburg in Germany, 1548; at Cologne in Germany, 1548; at Treves in Germany, 1548; at Cologne in Germany, 1549; at Mentz in Germany, 1549; and at Numantia in Spain, 1550.

COUNSEL, or **BARRISTERS**, referred to the time of Edward I., 1284; allowed to persons charged with treason for defence, in 1696; allowed in cases of felony, Aug., 1836.

COUNTIES, first division of England into, by Alfred, 900; first sent members to parliament, 1265. Ireland divided into, 1562.

COUNTY COURTS. An act for the recovery of small debts under £20 passed, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 26, 1846; amended, 1849; extended to £50, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, Aug. 14, 1850; since amended in several minor details; equitable jurisdiction given to, by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99, July 5, 1865; the jurisdiction amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, Aug. 20, 1867; for city of London, *see* Court of Conscience.

COUNTY JAILS, cost erecting in later years:—Gloucester, £18,000, with 170 cells; Monmouth, £4000, with 26 cells; Stafford, £18,000, with 140 cells; Liverpool, £25,000, with 300 cells; Dorchester, £12,000, with 100 cells; Devon, £20,000, with 160 cells; Tothill Fields, £145,750, with 288 cells, 1836; Millbank penitentiary, £550,000, with 1100 cells, 1812; Pentonville model prison, £85,000, with 1000 cells, 1846.

COUPLAND CASTLE, Northumberland, built by Sir John de Coupland, *circa* 1248; King David of Scotland brought a prisoner here after the battle of Nevill's Cross, 1346.

COURIERS were employed before Christ, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar; instituted, as in modern times, by Charlemagne; couriers and posts for letters were established by Louis XI. of France, 1463.

COURLAND, Russia, made a duchy, 1561; annexed to Russia, 1795; Serfs liberated by Alexander I., Sept. 24, 1818.

COURT BARON. These Manorial Courts established by the Normans; regulated in Scotland by 20 Geo. II. c. 43, s. 17, 1747; restricted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 36, 1833; abolished by the County Court Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 28, 1846.

COURT OF HONOUR, once belonged to the Court of Chivalry in England, was so called; one established in Bavaria to prevent duelling, April, 1819.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE. Citizens of London allowed to plead their own causes, except in pleas of the Crown, 1257. Courts of England and Ireland separated by law, April, 1783.

COURTS OF LAW. A commission appointed to inquire into the constitution of the various courts, Sept. 18, 1867. Fees paid by suitors in the superior courts to provide a fund towards the expenses of building the new Palace of Justice, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 122, Aug. 20, 1867.

COURTS'-LEET, established by King Alfred, and improved by Henry III., 1267.

COURT-MARTIAL, established for the army by 2 Will. III. c. 6, 1690 ; for the navy, 22 Geo. II. c. 33, 1749.

COURT PARTY, a term used to designate that party in the government opposed to the Tory Country Party, when the latter arose, 1620. Under the first two Georges the Court Party was generally Whig ; the leader of the Country Party most distinguished, Sir Thomas Hanmer, died, 1746.

COURTS OF REQUEST, or CONSCIENCE, began under Henry VII., 1493 ; remodelled, 1517 ; they extended to the recovery of 40s. only in the country, and 100s. in London. They have been superseded by the County Debt Courts, which extend to £50. Courts of Conscience were established for 40s. in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1680 ; made to extend to £5, 1800.

COURTRAY, Belgium, made a municipal city in the 7th century ; fortified, 1292. The castle built by Philip the Bold, 1385 ; enlarged by the French and the citadel built, 1647. The battle of the Spurs was fought here, July 11, 1302. The town was taken by the Spaniards, 1683. The fortifications destroyed by the French, 1744. The church of Notre Dame built, 1238. The first cloth manufacture established, 1260.

COURVOISIER, François Benjamin, executed at Newgate, July 6, 1840, for the murder of his master, Lord William Russell, May 5.

COUTRAS, battle. The Huguenots, under Henry of Navarre, defeated the Catholics under the Duke of Joyeuse, who was slain, with 500 gentlemen and 2000 soldiers, Oct. 20, 1587.

COVELL ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1832, 14 in number, 4 deg. 30 m. N. lat. ; 168 deg. 40 m. E. long.

COVENANT between England and Scotland formed, 1643 ; declared to be illegal, 1662.

COVENANTERS, those persons so called, who engaged to resist the aggressions of Charles I., 1638 ; after the Book of Common Prayer had been forcibly read in their churches, refused to conform to the Liturgy, 1637 ; abolished episcopacy, Nov. 21, 1638. Laud persecuted all those who would not conform, 1638 ; Marquis of Hamilton sent to Scotland, his propositions rejected, Aug. 8, 1638 ; unable to pacify the people, the Marquis of Hamilton returned, Dec. 31, 1638 ; the Scotch resolved on war, Feb. 20, 1639 ; the king led an army against Scotland, March 27, 1639 ; commissioners appointed to settle the disputed points, Oct. 29, 1640. The solemn league and covenant agreed to, 1643 ; abolished, 1661.

COVENT GARDEN, built, 1633, by Inigo Jones ; the arcade (vulgarly the Piazza or Place) designed by the same architect. The stalls and market rebuilt, 1829-30, by the Duke of Bedford. St Paul's, built from the design of Inigo Jones, began, 1631 ; consecrated, Sept. 27, 1638 ; destroyed by fire, Sept. 17, 1795 ; rebuilt on the former model, 1798.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, built by John Rich, and opened, Dec. 7, 1732 ; rebuilt from the designs of Henry Holland, cost £25,000, 1792 ; burnt, Sept. 20, 1808, when 20 lives were lost. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the New Theatre, Dec. 31, 1808 ; opened, Sept. 18, 1809 ; built from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke at a cost of £150,000 ; remodelled by M. Albano at an expense of £30,000 ; opened as an Italian opera, April 6, 1847 ; totally destroyed by fire, March 5, 1856 ; rebuilt from the designs of Mr E. M. Barry. 'It is about one-fifth larger than the former, and has nearly the same proportions as La Scala, at Milan, the largest theatre in Europe ; it is nearly rectangular ; length 240 feet, breadth 123 feet, height 100 feet. The principal façade in Bow-street has for its chief feature a hexastyle Corinthian portico, 82 feet wide, and 80 feet high ; the columns are 36 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. The

statues by Flaxman and Rossi of Melpoinene and Thalia, and Flaxman's well-known bassi-relievi which adorned the front of the former building and escaped the fire, are placed in the new façade.' Opened, May 22, 1858.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND, instituted, 1765.

COVENTRY, Warwickshire, a town of considerable antiquity; a monastery founded by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, 1044; a parliament held in the city by Henry IV., 1404, from which lawyers were excluded; the walls, three miles round, with 26 towers, demolished by order of Charles II., 1662. Six men and a woman burned at, by order of Henry VIII., to show his zeal against Luther, Sept., 1519; they were charged with teaching their children the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed, in their mother tongue. The manufacture of ribbons introduced, 1685; great distress amongst the weavers owing to the introduction of French goods, 1860; subscription raised for their relief, £40,000, Dec. 4, 1860.

COVENTRY, Bishopric of, founded, 656, by Oswy, King of Mercia; the see removed to Chester, 1075; in 1086 to Coventry, and united with Lichfield in 1185; at the Restoration, 1660, the titles reversed.—*See* Chester.

COVENTRY, Peeping Tom of. A tradition that Lady Godiva, wife of Leofric Earl of Mercia, who taxed the citizens so heavily that she interposed in their behalf, when he consented to her prayer if she would ride naked through the streets, not supposing it possible. She consented, the inhabitants all keep to themselves secluded; but one was struck dead for peeping, 1057. The present procession established by Charles II., 1677.

COVENTRY, Sir John, maimed and defaced in London, Dec. 25, 1670, whence the Coventry Act was passed, for the punishment of like outrages, 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 1, 1671; repealed, 1828.

COVERHAM ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded by Helewyse, 1212; partially destroyed by the Scots, 1321.

COWDLEY HOUSE, Kent, with its valuable paintings, destroyed by fire, Sept. 25, 1793.

COWES CASTLE, Isle of Wight, built by Henry VIII., 1540.

COWLING CASTLE, Kent, built by John de Cobham, 1580.

COW-POX, inoculation for, discovered to be a security against the small-pox, by Dr Jenner, 1796; published a treatise upon, June, 1798; rewarded by a grant of £10,000, June 2, 1802, and £20,000, 1806.

COZITATE, battle. The Russians defeated by the Turks, with a loss of 3000 men, Jan. 6, 1854.

CRACOW, Poland, founded by Cracus, 700; taken by Charles XII., 1702; the sovereigns crowned there till 1764; Kosciusko expelled the Russians from, March 24, 1794; surrendered to Prussia, June 15, 1794; given to Austria as her blood-money, 1795; taken by Napoleon, 1809; formed into a republic by the treaty of 1815; occupied by 10,000 Prussians, Sept., 1831; insurrection, Feb., 1846; seized and incorporated by the Emperor of Austria, Nov. 6, 1846; partially destroyed by fire, July 18, 1850.

CRANBORNE PRIORY, Dorset, built, 980.

CRANGANORE, Hindustan, captured by the Portuguese, 1505; taken and fortified by the Dutch, 1663; sold by them to the rajah of Travancore, 1788; Tippoo captured it, May 8, 1790; retaken by the English, 1791; ceded to them, 1792.

CRANIOLOGY propagated as a doctrine by Dr Gall, a German, 1803.

CRAPE, a species of stuff made of raw silk, said to have been manufactured by St Badour, Queen of France, 680, and to have been made first at Boulogne.

CRAWLEY, Lieut.-Col., of the Inniskillen Dragoons, tried by a court-martial, at Aldershot, for falsely arresting Regimental Sergeant Lilley, at Mhow, in Hindustan, who died from the effects of the treatment he suffered after a month's close confinement; and for conduct unbecoming an officer at the trial of Paymaster T. Smales. The trial commenced Nov. 17, 1863; the prisoner pleaded not guilty, he was honourably acquitted, Dec. 23; the trial formed the subject of several inquiries by members of the House of Commons, in 1864; it cost the country £18,378 17s. 6d.

CRAYONS, known in France before 1422; improved, 1748, when the art of fixing them was discovered.

CREATION by patent to titles, first used in England, 1344.

CREATION, Era of. The differences of the date assigned for this event amount to 140 in all.

Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy make it—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B.C. 4004
Josephus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4658
Samaritan Pentateuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4700
Septuagint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5872
Authors of the Talmud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5344
Hundred and twenty Chronologists vary from the Septuagint date to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3268
Dr Hales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5411
Catholic Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000 and 4004

The Chinese give the world as some hundreds of thousands of years old; and the Chaldean records carried back the age of the world to nearly half a million of years. A period much older than that assigned to it has been proved to be correct by geology. The era of the creation being a fixed reckoning, must count from some of the fixed dates above. That of 4004 is of the most general adoption.

CREDITON, Devonshire, made an episcopal see by King Athelstan, 933; declared for Charles I., July, 1644; 460 houses destroyed by fire, property valued at £53,000, and 16 persons killed, Aug. 14, 1743; the larger portion of the same town burned, May 2, 1769; 60 houses burned, 1743 and 1759, May 1, 1772.

CREED, the Apostles', written long after their time; translated into Saxon, 746.

CREED, the Nicene, so called from the council that composed it, 325; the Athanasian supposed to have been written about 340.

CREMENTZ, in Hungary, totally destroyed by fire, 1777.

CREMONA, Italy, colonized by the Romans, B.C. 219; destroyed, A.D. 69; rebuilt, and again destroyed, 605; made a republic, 1107; the fortifications destroyed, 1311; taken by France, 1499; ceded to Austria, 1814; annexed to Sardinia, Nov. 10, 1859.

CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea, formerly the residence of Lord Cremorne, built in the 16th century; opened as public gardens, 1847; Ashburnham House added, 1860; a serious accident at, during a representation of the siege of Sebastopol, when 23 soldiers were wounded, Aug. 13, 1855; the wire-rope dancer, Carlo Valerio, killed by a fall from the rope, June 23, 1863; visit of the Belgian Volunteers to, July, 1867.

CRESCENT, order of knighthood began at Naples, 1448.

CRESSY, or **CRECY**, battle. The English army was commanded by Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, when the French army was totally defeated; they

lost three sovereign princes, a number of the French nobility, 1200 knights, and 30,000 private men, Aug. 26, 1346.

CRESTS in heraldry, worn on coronets, caps, or helmets, 1189; Richard II. wore a lion, 1377; James I. of Scotland a lion, 1424.

CRETE, island of, now called Candia, conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 808; by the Arabs, 823; by the Greeks, under Nicephorus, 961; by the Venetians, 1194; and from them by the Turks, 1669. Insurrection against the Turkish power broke out, Aug., 1866; a general assembly of the islanders decreed the union of the island with Greece, Sept. 2. In 1867 severe fighting took place: Omar Pasha appointed to the command of the Ottoman army, in April; great distress of the islanders; French and Russian vessels engaged in carrying away Canadian families, Aug. 8, *et seq.*; the Arcadi Greek blockade runner destroyed by the Turkish cruiser, *Izeddin*, on her 24th voyage, Aug. 19; the Turks defeated at Omalos, after three days' fighting, Aug. 29; hostilities suspended for four weeks, Sept. 13; a severe shock of an earthquake felt in the island, Sept. 19-20; an amnesty proclaimed by the Porte, Sept. 14; a proclamation addressed to the Cretans by the Grand Vizier, warning them that the amnesty had expired, Oct. 31; Hussein Pasha succeeded Omar Pasha as commander-in-chief, Oct. 31, and resumed the offensive, Nov. 20.

CREWE HALL, Cheshire, the seat of Lord Crewe, built between 1615 and 1636; destroyed by fire, Jan. 3, 1866.

CRIBBAGE, formerly known under the name of Noddy, and is described *circa* 1694.

CRICKET, the game of single, first mentioned, 1719; the first club formed at the White Conduit House, 1780; Mr Lord laid out his ground in St John's Wood Road, about this time. The United Eleven of England invited to and visited the United States, 1849; and Australia, 1862.

CRICKET HALFPENNY STEAMBOAT exploded on the river Thames, killing five persons, Aug. 27, 1847.

CRIMEA, Russia. Colonized by Greeks, B.C. 550; in the possession of the Huns for some centuries; captured by the Mongols under Genghis Khan, *circa* 1237; the Genoese merchants had extensive fortified factories at Kaffa, 1261; taken by the Turks, 1475; invaded by the Russians, 1736; and again, 1770; incorporated with the Russian empire, 1783. The united armies landed at Old Ford, Sept. 14, 1854; the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; death of Marshal St Arnaud, Sept. 29; the allied forces occupied Balaclava, Sept. 28; evacuated by the allies, July 12, 1856; medals distributed to the soldiers for the campaign by the Queen in St James's Park, May 18, 1857.

CRIMINAL LAW, a royal commission appointed to inquire into, 1833; made their first report, 1836; an act passed to remove some defects in the administration of, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 35, 1867.

CRIMPING-HOUSES in London destroyed by the mob, Sept. 16, 1794.

CRINAN CANAL, which forms the short cut between the Clyde and the north-west coast of Scotland, destroyed, Feb. 2, 1859.

CRIPPLEGATE, London, built, 1010; rebuilt by the Brewers' Company, 1244; repaired by Edward Shaw, 1491; again, 1663; pulled down and sold for £91, July, 1751; the church of St Giles erected, *circa* 1090; the present church in the 13th century, partially destroyed by fire, Sept. 12, 1545. Foxe, the martyr-logist, buried here, 1580; John Speed, the chronicler, 1629; John Milton, the poet, Nov. 12, 1674; and Daniel Defoe, the author of 'Robinson Crusoe,' April 26, 1731.

CRISPIN, a Romish saint who travelled as a shoemaker to propagate the Romish faith, 303; hence he became the tutelary saint of that trade.

CRITICISM, legality of, established in a court of law, Feb., 1794.

CROATIA, Austria, anciently inhabited by the Pannonians; taken by the Goths, 489; incorporated with Hungary, *circa* 1200; severed from that kingdom, 1848.

CROCKERYWARE made before the Christian era, by the Egyptians and Etruscans. The art revived of fine pottery, at Faenza, Italy, 1310.

CROCKFORD'S, St James's. This gambling club was built in 1827; closed, 1844.

CROMLECH, or Dolmen, is a stone table formed of three, four, or more upright stones, covered with a cap-stone. The most famous in England are:—Kit Cottys House, Kent, said to be the monument of Categern, brother to Voltigern; Stonehenge, Cornwall; and Wayland Smith's Cave, Berkshire, the work of the ancient Britons.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, the great soldier and Protector of England, born, April 25, 1599; was in parliament, 1628; reinforced Gainsborough, July 36, 1643; raised a regiment of horse, Aug. 10, 1643; defeated Charles I. at Marston Moor, July 3, 1644; new modelled the army as Lieut.-Gen., 1645; defeated Charles I. at Naseby, June 14, 1645; defeated the King's horse at Islip Bridge, April 24, 1645; Bristol surrendered to him, Sept. 9; Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21, 1646; defeated the Welsh, 1648; and Sir M. Langdon, Aug. 17; and next routed the Scotch at Preston; marched to Edinburgh, Berwick, and Carlisle, Oct., 1648; dispersed the Levellers on Hounslow Heath, and besieged Pontefract, 1648; made Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and reached Dublin, Aug. 13, 1649; took Drogheda by storm, and put the garrison to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649; permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes, May, 1650; received with state on his return, and made Captain-General, June 26; invaded Scotland, July 16; routed the Scotch at Dunbar, killing 3000 and taking 9000 prisoners, Sept. 3; took Edinburgh Castle, before untaken, Dec. 24; took Fife and defeated the Scotch, killing 2000 and making 1200 prisoners, June, 1651; attacked Charles II. at Worcester, killed 3000 and took 7000 prisoners, with the king's standard and 158 colours, Sept. 3, 1651; came to London in triumph, Sept. 12; chose Protector of England, Dec. 13, 1653; magnificently entertained at Grocers' Hall, in the city, Feb. 8, 1654; united Scotland and Ireland into a commonwealth with England, April 12, with one parliament, which met, Sept. 4; voted Protector for life, Oct. 19, 1654; buried his mother in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 17, 1654; summoned 60 persons to constitute a House of Lords, Dec. 11, 1657; died, Sept. 3, 1658, in his 60th year; his body exhumed, and hung on a gibbet at Tyburn, by Charles II., Dec. 2, 1660.

CROMWELL, RICHARD, made Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; laid down his authority, Jan., 1659, by order of the army; died, 1712.

CROMWELL, Lord, made Vicar-Gen., Oct., 1535; beheaded, July 28, 1540, aged 50 years.

CROMWELL, Mrs E., daughter of Richard the Protector, died at her house in Bedford Row, Aug. 8, 1731, aged 82 years; and Mrs Cromwell, the great-great-grand-daughter of the Protector, Oliver, the last of the name, died at Cheshunt, Feb. 26, 1834, aged 90 years.

CRONSTADT, a seaport and fortress of Russia, near Petersburg, founded by Peter the Great, 1703; injured by fire, 1741; visited by the French and English fleets, June, 1854, who watched it for months.

CROOK, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory, 1731.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, battle between the Royalists, under Charles I., and the Parliamentary forces, under Sir William Waller, the latter being defeated, June 29, 1644.

CROQUET. This favourite game was introduced into England from Germany,

circa 1830, but did not become general until 1860 ; Mayne Reid's rules published, 1863.

CROSBY, BRASS, Lord Mayor of London, committed to the Tower, by the House of Commons, for holding one of its messengers to bail, March 27, 1771.

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, built by Sir John Crosbie, and called Crosby Place, 1470-1 ; Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., occupied this mansion, 1483 ; he left it for Westminster, June 27 ; the mayoralty of Sir Bartholomew Reed was celebrated here, 1502 ; Sir Thomas More, 1523 ; who sold it to Antonio Bonvisi, Jan. 20, 1523 ; purchased by the Crown, Aug. 28, 1538 ; and sold to Sir Edward North, Aug. 28, 1542 ; William Bond, alderman of London, purchased it, May 15, 1566 ; purchased by Sir John Spencer for £2560, 1594 ; the great hall converted into a Presbyterian Meeting-house, 1672 ; it is at present occupied by a wine merchant.

CROSIER, the staff with a cross borne before bishops ; sometimes put for the episcopal crook of a bishop, *circa* 500.

CROSS, sign of the, first used by the Christians, A.D. 110 ; used to perform miracles, 260.

CROSS, The Real, pretended to be found by St Helena, at Jerusalem, A.D. 307 ; carried off by Chosroes II., King of Persia, 614, but recovered by Heraclius, who defeated him, Sept. 14, 615.

CROSS BOWS, used by the Normans ; their use and practice anathematized by the Lateran Council, 1139 ; revived in the reign of Richard I., 1190 ; in an indenture, dated 1301, of the surrender of the castle of Montgomery, 40 cross bows are mentioned.

CROSS, Exaltation of the, a Popish feast, held on the 14th Sept., on the restoration of the true cross to Mount Calvary, 642.

CROSS, ST, Hospital of, at Winchester, built, 1132.

CROSS, Maids of the, a female community that vowed poverty, chastity, and obedience ; founded in Picardy, 1625 ; removed to Paris, 1636.

CROSS, Order of the, instituted by the Empress Eleanora de Gonzaga, the consort of Leopold I., 1668.

CROSSED or CRUTCHED FRIARS, instituted by Prior Gerard of Bologna, 1169 ; established in England, at Colchester, 1244. (Habit blue, with a cross of red cloth upon their breasts or backs.)

CROSSES, once erected in all parts of the kingdom. There were 12 erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, at the following places : St Alban's, Charing, Dunstable, Geddington, Grantham, Lincoln, Northampton, Stamford, Stony-Stratford, Waltham, Westcheap, Woburn. Cheapside boasted a splendid one, it had several storeys, and was much admired ; in the storeys were Scriptural images, and the whole structure was surmounted by a cross, supporting a dove ; the height of it was parallel with the houses forming Goldsmiths'-row, opposite to Wood-street, which street was built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith and sheriff, 1491 ; on May 2, 1643, parliament ordered the cross to be demolished with that at Charing Cross.

CROWN. This ornament is most ancient and universal, worn by princes, Eze. xxi. 26 ; a mitre worn by the high priests, Ex. xxviii. 36 ; Ammon's crown, which weighed a talent and ornamented with precious stones, was placed upon the head David, 2 Sam. xii. 30. The iron crown, of the Lombards, presented by Pope Gregory to Theodolinda, Queen of the Lombards, A.D. 600-610. The crown of King Receswinthus made, 653 ; found at Toledo, 1858 ; the first duke of Hungary's crown was presented to him by the Emperor Michael Ducas, 1072 ; the first worn

in England by Alfred the Great, 872 ; the first papal cap by Damasius II., 1053 ; a crown put round it by Julius XIX., 1276 ; a second added by Boniface VIII., 1295 ; a third, forming the triple crown, by Benedict XII., 1334.

CROWN (The English). King Alfred's crown had two small bells appended ; that of Athelstan was like an earl's coronet in every particular, 929 ; William I. wore his on a cap with points, 1066. Crown jewels of England deposited with the city of London by Richard II., for £2000, 1386 ; Richard III. first used the crosses, 1483 ; and Henry VII. the arches, 1485. The crown of Charles II. is the oldest remaining, made 1660 ; stolen from the Tower by Col. Blood, May 9, 1671 ; subsequently recovered. The present crown of England made by Messrs Rundell and Bridge, 1838, with the jewels taken from the earlier crowns.

CROWN OF ENGLAND, SUCCESSION :—Egbert was sole monarch of England, 827. From Egbert the crown descended regularly, with little deviation. In the three succeeding reigns it was suspended by force, till the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, who was not the next heir, because Edmund II. had a son living, Edward, an outlaw in Hungary. On Edward the Confessor's decease, Harold II. usurped the throne, though the right remained in Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the outlaw, and grandson of Edmund II. At this time, William I., Duke of Normandy, claimed a right from a grant of Edward the Confessor, and by conquest transferred the crown to a new family. From him it descended to his second and third son, William II. and Henry I., his eldest son Robert being kept out of possession by his brothers. Henry I. was succeeded by Stephen, grandson of William I., by his daughter Adelicia, his elder brother Theobald waiving his claim, and Maud, the daughter of Henry I. and granddaughter of Edward the outlaw, to whom the succession belonged, being excluded by force. Her son, Henry II., as heir to William I., succeeded Stephen ; though the proper heirs in the Saxon line were the sons of Malcolm, king of Scotland, by Margaret, the daughter of Edward the outlaw. Henry I. having married the daughter of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Maud, and her son Henry II. coming to the crown, in some measure restored the Saxon line. From Henry II. the crown descended to his oldest son then living, Richard I., on whose death it was seized by his brother John, Henry II.'s youngest son, in exclusion of his nephew Arthur. On the death of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, without issue, the crown properly descended to Henry III., son of John ; and from Henry III., in an hereditary line of six generations, to Richard II., and this right of succession was declared in parliament by the 25th of Edward III. Richard II. resigned the crown, and the right resulted to the issue of his grandfather Edward III., and should have fallen on the posterity of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the first son of Edward III. ; but Henry, Duke of Lancaster, descended from the third son of Edward III., usurped it, under the title of Henry IV. Parliament (7 Henry IV. c. 2, 1405-6) settled it on him and his heirs. Henry IV. was regularly succeeded by his son and grandson Henry V. and VI. Under Henry VI. the House of York, descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, by the mother's side, began to claim their dormant right, and established it in Edward IV., by parliament. This king was succeeded by his eldest son Edward V., who was deposed and succeeded by his uncle, Richard III., his father's brother, on a pretence of bastardy. During this reign, Henry VII., Earl of Richmond, a descendant of the House of Lancaster, usurped the throne, and got his possession established by parliament, 1485. He marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward IV.'s daughter, the undoubted heiress of William the Conqueror, the families of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VIII., her eldest son, who transmitted the crown in succession to his three children, confirmed by parliament, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1533-4. This statute was repealed by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7, 1536, by which, after the king's divorce from Anne Boleyn, Mary and Elizabeth were bastardized. They were

again legitimated, and the succession restored by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1543-4. Parliament now asserted its right of directing the succession by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1558. An act of recognition passed, 13 Eliz. c. 3, 1558. On the death of Elizabeth, succeeded James VI. of Scotland, in England James I. (the lineal descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and his wife Elizabeth of York, the wife of James IV. of Scotland), and in him were united, not only the different competitors since the Conquest, but likewise the right of the Saxon monarchs, he being the direct lineal descendant of Malcolm, who married Margaret, the daughter of Edmund II. From James I. the crown descended to his second son Charles I., his eldest son Arthur being dead. After him the succession was interrupted by the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, but restored in 1660, in Charles II., eldest son of Charles I. He dying without legitimate issue, it passed to his brother James II., whom parliament excluded, and called in William of Orange, and his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of James II., Jan. 23, 1689, to the exclusion of her father and her brother. On the death of this William III., Anne, second daughter of James II., reigned; and she leaving no issue, the crown was settled by parliament, 12 & 13 Will. III., on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of James I., and her heirs, being Protestants. She dying before Queen Anne, her son George I. succeeded, in which family the crown has regularly descended to the present queen.

CROWN, Royal, order of knighthood instituted in France, 802.

CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS coined in England, in gold called the Rose, in the reign of Henry VIII., 1526; they were current for 4s. 6d. in silver, by Edward VI., 1551.

CROWS, an act passed to destroy them, 24 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 1532-3.

CROYDON, Surrey. The citizens of London retreated to this town after taking up arms against their sovereign, Henry III., 1264; the Archbishop's palace enlarged, 1278; Queen Elizabeth entertained here by Archbishop Parker, 1573; the cavalry barracks erected, 1794; the church destroyed by fire, Jan. 5, 1867.

CROYLAND ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built by St Ethelbert, 716; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945; destroyed by fire, 1091; rebuilt, 1112; again burnt, about 1142; finally rebuilt, 1170.

CROXTON ABBEY, Staffordshire, founded by Bertram de Verdun, 1178; built, 1181; repaired, 1332.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, statute to prevent, passed, called Martin's Act, 1822, 1827, 1835; extended to Ireland, July 15, 1837; Society for Prevention of, formed, 1824. *See* Animals, Dogs.

CRUSADES, or Holy Wars for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidels. The first set out, Aug. 15, 1096, to drive the Mahometans from Jerusalem; the crusade was preached by Peter the Hermit, a fanatic, who urged on Pope Urban II., and he convened a council at Placentia to consider it, March, 1095, and another at Clermont in the Nov. following, at which envoys from the Christian princes attended. The first army Godfrey of Bouillon commanded. Antioch taken, June 3, 1098; Jerusalem captured, July 15, 1099. The second was preached by St Bernard of Clairvaux, 1147; the army commanded by Louis VII. of France, defeated at Damascus, 1148, and returned the next year, having suffered great loss. The third, under Philip II. of France, arrived at Acre, in which Richard Cœur de Lion joined, 1191; that place captured, July 12; Richard returned, 1192. The fourth and fifth, 1203-18. The sixth was undertaken by Louis IX. of France, in which he was defeated and made a prisoner; a truce for ten years agreed to, and Louis released; he returned to France, 1254; he embarked in the seventh with Prince Edward, son of Henry III. of England, 1270; Louis

died at Carthage, Aug. 25; but the English prince delivered Acre from a siege, and marched as far as Nazareth with his army, and extorted by his valour a ten years' truce, 1272.—*Gibbon*.

CRUCIFIXION, a punishment in use among the Egyptians, Gen. xl. 19; the Carthaginians and the Persians, Esth. vii. 10; also practised by the Greeks and Romans. Jesus Christ suffered this punishment, Matt. xxvii. 35.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Hyde Park, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, and built by Messrs Fox and Henderson; length 1851 feet, width 408; the transept 108 feet high, 72 feet wide. Contract taken, July 10; the first column fixed, Sept. 26, 1850; opened, May 1, 1851, and closed Oct. 2.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, erected by a company from the materials of the above-named exhibition, which were purchased for £70,000; began, July, 1852; opened by the Queen, June 10, 1854; visited by the Emperor and Empress of the French, April 20, 1855. The system of water-works and fountains opened in the presence of the Queen, June 18, 1856. The first preliminary performance for the Handel Festival held at, June 15, 17, 19, 1857; the second, celebrated in the presence of 20,000 persons, July 2, 1858; the Festival held, June 20, 23, 25, 1859. The building seriously damaged by a storm, Feb. 21, 1861. Blondin first appeared upon the high rope, 1861. The Handel Triennial Festival held, June 23, 25, 27, 1862. Garibaldi entertained by the Italians, and a sword of honour presented to him, April 16, 1864. The northern or tropical end destroyed by fire, Dec. 30, 1866. Visited by the Viceroy of Egypt, who presented £500 to the restoration fund, July 13, and by the Sultan, July 16, 1867, who gave £1000 towards the restoration; a benefit concert given for the restoration, June, 1867.

CUBA, one of the West India islands discovered by Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492; he again visited the island, 1494 and 1502; colonized by Velasquez; Baracoa, 1514; Havannah burnt by a French privateer, 1538; and again, 1554; the town fortified, 1666; taken by Adm. Pococke and Lord Albemarle, Aug. 14, 1762; restored, 1763; earthquake at, June 21, 1791, when 3000 persons perished, and 11,700 head of cattle, and 3700 horses; Jesu Maria, a suburb, destroyed by fire, 1802; a piratical expedition fitted out in the United States under a man of colour, named Lopez, attacked the island in order of revolutionize it, and wrest it from Spain, Aug. 12, 1851; Lopez executed, Sept. 1.

CUCKING-STOOL, an instrument for the punishment of scolds in use in the 15th and 16th centuries.

CUCUMBERS brought to England from the Netherlands, 1538.

CUDDALORE, India, reduced by the English, 1681; fortified by them, 1702; by the French, 1758 and 1781; besieged unsuccessfully by the English, 1783; peace restored to them, 1784.

CUIRASS, employed for a protection for the breast and back by the Persians and Greeks; first used by the troops of Edward III., 1325; revived after the battle of Waterloo in the English army.

CULDEES. They were among the first order of monks that settled in the British isles; their principal monastery was founded at Iona in the 6th century; they refused to submit to the authority of the Papal see. The Danes destroyed the monastery of Melrose, 850. The monks of St Andrews, who also preached in Ireland, and had an abbey in Tipperary, 1185, were famed for their learning.

CULLEN'S WOOD MASSACRE, Ireland, the slaughter of a great number of the English by the Irish, at Easter, thence called Black Monday, 1209. They were a colony from Bristol, inhabiting Dublin, who went to amuse themselves with women and children in Cullen's Wood, when the O'Brians and O'Tooles

from the mountains fell upon them without provocation, destroying, besides women and children, above 500 men.

CULLERNE, Wilts, burned, and 32 families reduced to destitution, April 1, 1774.

CULLODEN, battle, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Pretender. The Scots were beaten, and left 2500 men on the field or precincts, while the English loss was not 200; the Duke of Cumberland's troops behaved with great inhumanity, putting even the wounded to death. The Pretender fled to the isle of Uist, and finally escaped, £30,000 was offered for his person dead or alive, April 16, 1746.

CULVERIN, a long piece of ordnance used by the Greeks and Turks at an early period; by the English, *circa* 1455; there were four culverins and 12 demi-culverins on board the Great Harry, 1551; the number on board the British navy is given in an Inventory, March 3, 1599.

CUMÆ, or CUMA, Italy, said by some chronologers to have been founded B.C. 1050. There is little doubt of its great antiquity; it was in a very high state of prosperity B.C. 700—500; it was attacked by the Etruscans, but they were repelled by the Cumæans under the leadership of Aristodemus, B.C. 505; he afterwards seized the government and held it for 20 years, until he was expelled by the nobles, *circa* 486; Tarquin, the exiled King of Rome, sought refuge here, B.C. 496; the Samnites captured the city and murdered and expelled the inhabitants and established a Roman colony, B.C. 420; permission given to the people to use the Latin language in their public documents, B.C. 180; it was noted for a particular kind of red earthenware, and as being the abode of the *Sibyl*; it was the last stronghold of the Gothic kings in Italy, taken by Narses, A.D. 552, and partially destroyed.

CUMANA VENEZUELA, founded by Diego Castellon, 1523; almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1766.

CUMBERLAND, England. The earliest inhabitants were the Brigantes, who were conquered by the Romans, 121; in the year 875, the whole kingdom was conquered by Halden the Dane; the Scotch King Gregory assisted the Britons to expel them, 876-7; ceded to Scotland, 880; Ethelred invaded the county and defeated Malcolm, 1001; granted by Edward the Confessor to Siward, Earl of Northumberland, 1053; fortified by William I., 1072; the city rebuilt by Rufus, 1092; ceded by Malcolm to Henry II., 1157; after repeated attempts to regain the county by the Scots, it was finally ceded to Henry III., 1237; almost depopulated by a pestilence. The regular border service and border laws were instituted by Edward I.; Charles Stuart landed here when he made his last invasion of England, 1745.

CUMBERLAND merchant vessel, Captain Barret, with only 26 hands, beat off five privateers, and made those who boarded prisoners, Jan. 16, 1811.

CUNEIFORM, or arrow-headed shaped, letters found inscribed on the bricks found at Nineveh and Persia: there are three alphabets; the Persian, consisting of 36 letters, the Median about 100, and the Assyrian, which is the most simple. Col. Rawlinson has done much to decipher them. Pietro della Valle brought the first specimen to Europe. Le Brun or Bruyn first published a connected inscription at Amsterdam, 1714. Col. Rawlinson sent a communication (on the inscription of *Behistan*; it is a rock inscription, and inscribed about 300 feet from the foot of the rock) to the Royal Asiatic Society, Jan. 1, 1838; a fac-simile of the inscription issued by them with a translation, 1846; an analysis of the Babylonian inscription by Sir Henry Rawlinson, printed by the same society in 1851; Dr Hincks and M. Oppert have made several important discoveries in deciphering these inscriptions.

CUNNERSDORF, battle, when the King of Prussia with 50,000 men attacked the

Russians with 90,000 in their camp, and routing them for the moment, pursued them too far, when they rallied and retrieved their fortune, taking 200 pieces of cannon and killing and wounding 20,000 Prussians, Aug. 12, 1759.

CUPER'S GARDEN, Bankside, opposite Somerset House, built by Boydell Cuper, and opened, 1678; made a place of entertainment similar to Vauxhall, 1736; closed, 1753.

CURACOA, island of, settled by the Spaniards, 1527; captured by the Dutch, 1634; surrendered to the British, 1798; restored, Aug. 13, 1802; retaken, March 25, 1807; restored to the Dutch, Jan. 1, 1814.

CURATES, known in the Church in the 7th century. By a canon passed by Jac. I., 1603, not permitted to preach until the Bishop of the Diocese has examined them; by 12 Anne, 2, c. 12, 1713, all curates are to be examined by the Bishop; an act was passed for the further support and maintenance of, and for making certain regulations respecting their appointment, 36 Geo. III. c. 83, May 14, 1796; further regulations made by 53 Geo. III. c. 149, July 20, 1813; amended by 57 Geo. III. c. 99, July 10, 1817; the holding of benefices in plurality abridged, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 14, 1838; perpetual curates appointed, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49, s. 2, Aug. 17, 1839.

CURFEW BELL, established by William I., 1068; when it rang, at 8 P.M., all fires and candles were to be extinguished, under a heavy penalty. The custom was abolished by Henry I., 1100.

CURRANTS first planted in England, originally from the Levant, 1533; the hawthorn currant came from Canada, 1705. The fruit first exported from Corinth, whence their name; only to be imported in British ships, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54, Aug. 28, 1833. The duty was then 44s. 4d. a cwt.; reduced to 15s. a cwt., 1844.

CURRIERS' COMPANY, founded, 1367; incorporated, 3 James I., April 30, 1606; hall built after the fire of 1666, and rebuilt, 1823.

CURSITOR BARON, first appointed, May, 1610; office abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86, July 29, 1856.

CURTAIN, Theatre built in Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, in 1576.

CUSHEE, piece of ordnance, invented by Richard Leake, governor of the Royal Prince, who nobly distinguished himself against the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, 1673.

CUSTOM HOUSE, London, first erected by John Churchman, Sheriff of London, 1385; a more spacious building commenced in 1559; burnt down, 1666; rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, 1668; destroyed by fire, 1718; rebuilt by Ripley, 1720; destroyed as before, Feb. 12, 1814. The present building is from the design of David Lang, opened, May 12, 1817; the long room, superior to the present, gave way, Jan. 26, 1825, and was reconstructed by Sir Robert Smirke at an expense of £180,000, in addition to the original expenditure of £255,000.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Dublin, a quadrangular building, the finest in the city, commenced, 1781; opened, 1791; the St George's Dock in connection with, finished, 1821; the large store, erected in 1824, at a cost of £103,000, 498 feet long by 111 wide, containing property valued at £480,000, destroyed by fire, Aug. 10, 1833.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES, first collected, 979, under King Ethelred II.; the claim of the Crown to them first granted by parliament, 1274, by 3 Edw. I.; their amount in 1580 was £14,000; farmed for £20,000 till 1590; in 1592, produced £50,000, and £148,075 in 1614; £168,222, in 1622; £300,000, in 1642; farmed for £390,000 in 1666; fell off in 1675, but reached £557,752 in 1688; from 1700 to 1714, on an average returned £1,352,764; in 1720, £1,555,600; in 1721, £1,593,000; in 1744, £1,904,000; £6,890,000 in 1790; £3,412,255 6s. 8d. in 1795; 1830, £17,894,405; 1835, £18,612,906; £19,915,296 in 1840; £20,196,856 in 1845; 1850, £20,995,132; 1851, £22,019,783 19s. 7d.; 1866,

£21,276,000; laws consolidated, 27 Geo. III. c. 13, 1787; duties altered by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 54, Aug. 4, 1853; again consolidated, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 96, 97, Aug. 14, 1855. The laws relating to, amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 37, Aug. 13, 1859; and again amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 82, Aug. 12, 1867.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, keeper of the Rolls' office, appointed by Hen. VIII., 1545; confirmed, 1689.

CUSTOZZA, battle. The Italian army under the command of Gen. La Marmora crossed the Mincio, June 23, 1866, to attack the Quadrilateral, but suffered a severe defeat from the Austrians commanded by Archduke Albrecht, losing 720 killed, 3112 wounded, and 4315 missing. The Austrians lost 960 killed, 3690 wounded, and nearly 1000 prisoners, June 24, 1866.

CUTCH, Hindustan. The principal town, Bhooj, destroyed by an earthquake, June 16, 1819; made a treaty with the East India Company, 1809; and again, 1816, giving them certain villages. The slave trade abolished, 1836.

CUTLERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Hen. V.; confirmed by 34 Hen. VI., Dec. 4, 1455, and by subsequent monarchs; reincorporated by 5 James I., July 8, 1607; and by 1 James II., April 10, 1685; arms granted to, 1476; hall built in Cloak Lane, 1668. The *Cutlers' Company* of Sheffield incorporated by James I., 1624; the first feast given in their hall, John Winter being master, Sept. 7, 1682; a list of masters is given in *Hunters' Hallamshire*, pp. 194, 195.

CUTLERY. Sheffield was known in the time of Edward III. for its cutlery; provisions made for the better carrying on of that trade, Sept. 1, 1590 (no one to exercise the trade unless he had been apprenticed for 7 years); a bill was presented to parliament for 'the good order and government of the cutlers of Hallamshire, March, 1621; a second presented by Sir John Savile, March 25, 1624; carried on April 12; an act passed to regulate the trade in England, 59 Geo. III. c. 7, March 23, 1819.

CUTTACK, Hindustan, known as Jagepore, 1212; annexed to Bengal, ceded to the Mahrattas, 1751, and by them to the British, 1803.

CUTTING for the Stone, or Lithotomy, first practised in modern times in Paris on a criminal, 1474.

CYCLE of the sun or moon, or of Jupiter, the time when the days, planets, or festivals return again to the same day of the month; that called the Paschal, or time of keeping Easter, calculated first by Victorius for a period of 532 years, in 463.

CYCLOPÆDIA, a word meaning a circle of knowledge. There were some written in the 15th century; the most comprehensive was that of Alstadius, 1620; the earliest in England was that by Ephraim Chambers, in two volumes, folio, 1728.

CYDER, made in England, 1234; the more ancient potations were mead and ale; duty first levied upon, by 12 Charles II. c. 23, 1660; repealed by 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 51, July 16, 1830.

CYMBAL, the oldest musical instrument; two kinds are mentioned in Ps. cl. 5, 'loud cymbals' or castagnettes, and 'high sounding cymbals;' used at Mount Ida, B.C. 1546; the present kind of cymbals used in military bands, 1852.

CYMMER ABBEY, Merionethshire, built, 1200.

CYMMRODORION, or Metropolitan Cambrian institution for cultivating a taste for the Welsh language and antiquities, founded, Sept., 1751; suspended, 1773; revived, 1820.

CYPHERS, the figures or signs used in arithmetic, invented by the Arabians, 813.

CYPRESS, seems to have been much used for boxes from an early period John of Gaunt speaks of a little box of cypress wood in his will in 1397; the tree brought to England, originally from the Levant, about 1441; the deciduous species from North America, 1640.

CYPRUS, an island in the Levant, originally a Phœnician settlement. Demetrius invaded and captured the island, B.C. 305; Ptolemy hastened to its relief with 140 ships but suffered a defeat, B.C. 306; he recovered the island, B.C. 295, when it became an integral part of the Egyptian monarchy; it was made a Roman province; capitulated to the Saracens under Gen. Othman, A.D. 648; taken by Harunel Rashid, 806; conquered by Richard Cœur de Lion, who made it over to the Templars, 1191; ceded to Venetia, 1473; taken by the Turks, 1571; several thousand Christians massacred, May, 1821.

CYPRUS, Knights of, an order instituted by Guy of Lusignan, 1191.

CYR, ST, France, celebrated for its Royal Abbey, founded by Louis XIV. at the request of Madame de Maintenon for the education of noble ladies, commenced, 1685, from the designs of M. Mansard, and completed, 1686; suppressed at the Revolution; made a military school by Napoleon, 1814.

CYRENE, Africa, anciently called Cyrenaica, first colonized, B.C. 631; governed by the Ptolemies, B.C. 321; after the death of Alexander the Great it became a dependency of Egypt; reduced to a province, B.C. 75; united to Crete, B.C. 67; conquered by the Saracens in the 7th century.

CYZICUS, Asia. The Cyzicenes repelled Mithridates, who attacked the town, 74. The Goths sacked and destroyed the town, 262.

CZAR, a title assumed by Russian sovereigns, derived from Cæsar; first affirmed by the Golden Bull, Aug. 4, 1514. Czar of Muscovy visited England, 1698. Czar Peter the Great visited Holland, 1716; had his secretary seized, at the request of England, 1717; visited France, May 20, 1717; condemned his eldest son to death, June 26, 1717; took the title of Emperor of all the Russias, Oct. 22, 1721; died, Feb. 8, 1724-5.

CZASLAU, battle. Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine, May 17, 1742.

D

DACCA, Bengal, Hindustan. Jessarut Khan, the last of the deputy rulers, being ordered by Ali Khan to put all the English to death in the town, humanely sent them under a trusty guard to Calcutta, 1763; the town annexed to the British territories, 1765; the last heir to the throne died without issue, 1845. This province is noted for its cotton fabrics, muslins, and linen cloth.

DACIA, on the Danube, conquered by Trajan after a war of five years, A.D. 101—106; he built the bridge known by his name over the Danube; it consisted of 20 piers, each being 150 Roman feet high, 60 feet thick, and 170 feet apart; towers were built at each end for its defence; the architect was Apollodorus, who began this work, A.D. 103. The town invaded by the Goths, 249; ceded to them by the Emperor Aurelius, 271; annexed to the Eastern Empire by Gratian, 379.

DACRE CASTLE, Cumberland, built by Ralph de Dacre, 1321-39.

DÆDALUS, British frigate, wrecked on a shoal, July 16, 1813.

DAGGER, known in England, *temp.* of Edward I., came into general use in the reign

of Edward III.; the length limited to 3 feet 10 inches by Queen Elizabeth, 1580; the use of, recommended by James I., 1622.

DAGMAR CROSS. The beautiful Queen Dagmar, of Denmark, consort of Waldemar II., died, 1212, and was buried with a costly cross upon her breast; it was removed some years afterwards when the tomb was opened; restored to Denmark, 1695.

DAGON, the national god of the Philistines; the temple of, at Ashdod, destroyed, B.C. 148.

DAGUERRETYPE, invented by M. Daguerre, 1838; M. Arago described the process to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Jan. 7, 1839; a pension of 6000 francs was voted to him by the French government, June 15; and 4000 to the son of M. Niepce, who first discovered the science, 1824; Daguerre entered into partnership, and Niepce died, July 5, 1833.

DAHLIA, the flower discovered by Humboldt, Mexico, and brought to Germany, 1789; introduced into England, and first grown at Holland House, Kensington, 1804; made a florist's flower, 1815; first began to attract attention, 1821; double varieties, 1830.

DAHOMY, Africa, known to Europeans, 1724; when Guadyo Trudo overran the kingdom of Adrah, Mr Lamb, agent of the English African Company, was taken and kept a prisoner, but was not ill-treated. Trudo endeavoured to destroy all the forts erected by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French, at the town of Jaquin, 1729; visited by Lieut. Forbes, 1849; King of, defeated at Abbeokuta, with the loss of 1209 of his warriors, March 3, 1851; and again with great loss, March 16, 1864.

DALMATIA, Austria, an ancient Roman province, became a republic, B.C. 180; attacked by the Romans, 155; finally conquered by them and made a province of Rome, A.D. 9; taken successively by the Goths and the Avari; these were driven out by the Slavonians in the 7th century; taken by the Magyars and annexed to Hungary, 1005; invaded by the Turks, 1646; ceded to Austria, 1797; seized by Napoleon, 1805; restored to Austria, 1814.

DAMASCUS, Syria, a most ancient city, first mentioned in the history of Abraham's pursuit of the defeated kings, Gen. xiv. 15; his steward was a native of that city, xv. 2; Josephus ascribes its foundation to Uz, a grandson of Shem. During the period of the Hebrew monarchy it was the head or capital of Syria, Isa. vii. 8; and the Syrian king is called King of Damascus, 2 Chron. xviii. 6; Jeroboam recovered the city to Israel, 2 Kings xiv. 28, *circa* B.C. 822; first taken by the Romans, B.C. 64; and it was here that the Apostle Paul begun his ministry, Acts ix. 19; taken by the Saracens, A.D. 665; besieged unsuccessfully by the Crusaders, 1148; taken and almost destroyed by Timour, 1401; added to the Turkish empire, 1516; captured by Ibrahim Pasha, 1832; granted to Mehemet Ali, 1833; a number of Jews tortured and massacred, Feb. 1, 1840; restored to Turkey, 1841; many Christians perished by the cruelty of the fanatical Druses, 1860.

DAMASK CLOTH, cloth or silk first made at Damascus, and brought to England by the Dutch and Flemings, who fled from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, at the end of the 16th century.

DAMASKING. This art of ornamenting iron work invented, B.C. 490.

DAMASK ROSE, introduced into England by Dr Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., from the south of Europe, 1540.

DAMERHAM, Wiltshire, nearly destroyed by fire, July 14, 1755.

DAMIENS attempted the life of Louis XV. by stabbing him with a knife in the right side, Jan. 5, 1757; he suffered the most cruel tortures, and was ultimately torn to pieces by four horses, March 28, 1757.

DAMIETTA, Egypt, taken by the Saracens and fortified in the 11th century; besieged by the Crusaders, several times taken by them, 1219; retaken by the Saracens; captured by Louis IX. in the 6th crusade, 1249; he was taken prisoner shortly afterwards, and purchased his release by surrendering the city; the old city was destroyed; Bonaparte fortified the new city, 1798, but evacuated it, 1801; it was taken by the English a few years subsequently.

DAMPIER'S ISLANDS, discovered by William Dampier, 1699.

DANCING, introduced by the Greeks into their comedies, *circa* B.C. 500; several times mentioned in the sacred writings; dancing by cinque pairs introduced into England from Italy, 1541; the country dance ('contre-danse') introduced from France. Hentzner says the English were celebrated for this accomplishment, 1598; the schools of London were described by Count Lorenzo Megalotte, 1669.

DANEGLT, a tax levied to buy off the Danes, first raised by King Ethelred, 991; Hardicanute renewed this tax, 1040; William I. re-established it, 1085; abolished, 1174; for every hide of land, church lands excepted, 1s., afterwards 2s.

DANES, invasion of, attacked France under Rollo, 895, ravaging to the walls of Paris; again ravaged France, 896; attacked Italy, 903; obtained Neustria from France, 912; whence Normandy; appeared first on the English coast, 783; landed near Purbeck, Dorset, 787; made a descent on Northumberland, and driven back and perished by shipwreck, 794; invaded Scotland and Ireland, 798; took the Isle of Sheppey, 832; defeated in Cornwall, at Hengistdown, by Egbert, 835; defeated Ethelwolf at Charmouth, 836; landed in Kent, and took Canterbury and London, 851; defeated by Ethelwolf, 852; they took York, 867; defeated the Saxons at Merton, 871; York conquered, 874; took Wareham and Exeter, and Cambridge, 875; took Chippenham, but 120 of their vessels were wrecked at Swansea; they concluded a peace with Alfred; renewed their ravages while Alfred was in exile, 877; but were afterwards defeated, 878; Alfred the Great treated with them, 882, and defeated them at Rochester; their fleet destroyed by Alfred at Appledore, 894; defeated near the Isle of Wight by Alfred, 897; they ravaged Anglesey, 900; submitted to the Saxons, 921; defeated the Irish in Leinster, and killed their king, 956; defeated in Ireland, 978; invaded Dorset, 982; landed in Essex, and were paid £10,000 to depart from England by Ethelred, 991; he defeated them the next year. A large force, under Sweyn, attempted to take London but were defeated, when they captured Essex and Kent; again bought off for £16,000, 994; again received £20,000 to retire, 1002; massacre of every one in England the same year; they made new demands, and were paid £36,000, which they demanded as tribute, 1003; ravaged Suffolk, and defeated the Saxons, 1010; sacked Canterbury, and put the inhabitants to death, 1011; London taken by Sweyn, 1013; the conquest of England completed, 1017; settled in Scotland, 1020; defeated at Clontarf, Ireland, 1039; driven out of England, 1041; landed at Sandwich and carried off their plunder to Flanders, 1047; burned York, and put 3000 Normans to the sword, 1069; invaded England, but were bribed to depart by William I., 1074.

DANEWIRKE, battle, between the Russians and Danes, the latter being defeated, April 23, 1848. In the campaign of 1864, these fortifications were abandoned to the Austrians, Feb. 5.

DANNEBROG, the order of, i.e. the Banner of the Danes, founded by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V., Oct. 12, 1671; enlarged and extended by Frederick VI., and made an order of merit, June 28, 1808; the order celebrated a festival at the castle of Rosenburg in honour of Christian V., April 15.

DANTZIC, Prussia, first known in history in the 10th century; the knights of the Teutonic order held it for over a century, and founded the cathedral, 1343-4;

finished, 1503 ; it was made a free city, 1454 ; surrendered to Prussia, March 8, 1793 ; confirmed to them by the treaty of Basle, 1775 ; besieged by the French, Feb. 22, 1807 ; invested, March 22 ; surrendered with 900 pieces of cannon, March 26 ; restored to Prussia by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9 ; but France retained a garrison of 20,000 soldiers here, and Gen. Rapp was made the commandant ; after the Russian campaign the fortress was besieged by the Russian army under the Duke of Württemberg, Jan., 1813, and taken in the following Dec. ; the King of Prussia recognized as its sovereign, Feb. 3, 1814 ; 300 persons killed and wounded, and 600 houses destroyed, by an explosion of gunpowder, Dec. 10, 1815 ; the dykes of the Vistula broke, and 10,000 head of cattle, 4000 houses, and several lives lost, April 9, 1829.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES united, Aug. 19, 1859 ; Col. Couza elected first Hospodar of Moldavia, Jan. 17, 1859 ; and of Wallachia, Feb. 5 ; the two principalities united by the Sultan by the name ' Roumania,' Nov. 12, 1861 ; proclaimed at Jassa, Dec. 23, 1861, when Col. Couza proclaimed himself Prince of, Alexander John I. ; he proclaimed a new constitution, May 10, 14, 1864 ; a revolution broke out and he was compelled to abdicate, Feb. 23, 1866, when Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was elected ; he agreed to accept the government, May 10 ; arrived at Bucharest, May 21 ; recognized by the Sultan, July 11 ; the Jews treated with great cruelty, July 12, 1867 ; the Sultan visited Rustchuk, Aug. 5, and received Prince Charles with great honours, Aug. 6 ; the resignation of the ministers accepted, Aug. 14.

DARDANELLES, Passage of, from the Mediterranean into the Sea of Marmora, defended by two castles built by Mahomet II., in 1465, and two more were added by Mahomet IV., in 1659. The passage forced by the English Fleet under Admiral Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807 ; upon his return his ships sustained considerable damage, and he had 45 men killed, and more than 200 wounded, March 1 ; closed by treaty to all vessels of war, July 13, 1841 ; at the breaking out of the Russian War, the Allied Fleets were allowed to pass the Straits, Oct. 14, 1853. The right of excluding vessels of war confirmed by the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DARIEN, Central America, discovered by Columbus, 1502 ; colonized by the Spaniards, 1510 ; William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, obtained the royal sanction to form a settlement, June 26, 1695 ; a company formed for carrying out the same ; petition to the House of Lords and Commons against the company, Dec. 13, 1695 ; address of the Scotch parliament to the King for his support to the project, Aug. 5, 1698 ; the first expedition of five ships, with 1200 emigrants on board, sailed from the Forth, July 26, 1698 ; they landed at New Caledonia, Nov. 1 ; the Spanish Ambassador remonstrated against the expedition, May 3, 1698 ; four ships, with 1300 emigrants on board, started from Edinburgh for the new colony, Aug., 1699, but before they arrived out the colonists had been defeated by the Spaniards and had evacuated the fort, March 14, 1700 ; Mr Cullen surveyed Caledonia harbour and port Escoces for an entrance to the ocean canal, 1854 ; it was again surveyed for the same purpose by Rear-Admiral Davis of the United States, 1866.

DARLING RIVER, Australia, discovered by Capt. Sturt, 1829.

DARLINGTON, Durham. The Collegiate Church of St Cuthbert founded by Carileph, Bishop of Durham, 1093 ; remodelled by Bishop Pudsey, 1230 ; part of the spire destroyed by fire, 1750. Queen Elizabeth established a Grammar School, 1563 ; and Lady Calverley the Blue Coat School, 1715. The Darlington Private Press established by George Allan at ' The Grange,' in the 18th century. Town incorporated by Queen Victoria, Sept., 1867.

DARMSTADT, Germany, the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, a

residence of the Grand Duke ; Louis I. founded an order of merit, Aug. 24, 1807 ; extended, Dec. 14, 1831 ; and the order of Philippe Le-Bon founded by Louis II., May 1, 1840 ; constitution granted, Dec. 17, 1820, being modified in 1848 and 1856 ; Louis III., Grand Duke, appointed co-regent, March 5, 1848 ; succeeded to the throne, June 16 ; in the Austrian Prussian war they made common cause with the Austrians, and by the treaty of Sept. 15, 1866, several districts north of the river Maine were ceded to Prussia.

DARTFORD, Kent. Isabella, sister of Henry III., married to Frederick II. of Germany, by proxy, in Dartford church, 1235 ; Edward III. held a tournament here on his return from France, 1331 ; he endowed a convent of nuns at, 1355, converted by Henry VIII. into a palace ; priory built, 1372 ; the insurrection under Wat Tyler commenced here, June, 1381 ; first paper-mill in England erected, 1580, by Spilman, a German ; first mill for rolling iron erected by Godfrey Box, 1590 ; four times the powder magazines in this town blew up between 1730 and 1795, the last, Jan. 1, 1795, causing great destruction ; the cotton mills damaged by fire, Dec. 21, 1795.

DARTMOOR, Devon. It was called a forest in 1238 ; first perambulation made by order of Henry III., 1240, and by James I., Aug. 16, 1609 ; a prison erected here for prisoners of war ; first stone laid by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Lord Warden, March 20, 1806 ; built from the design of Mr D. Alexander, and opened, 1809 ; made a School of Industry, May, 1820.

DARTMOUTH, Devon. Therendezvous of the fleet assembled to carry the Crusaders to the Holy Land, 1190 ; burned by the French, who effected a landing here in the reign of Richard I., and again in the reign of Henry IV., but were defeated with great loss, M. de Chastell, three lords, and 32 knights being captured, 1404 ; the town incorporated, 1226 ; it furnished Edward III. with 31 ships, fully armed and manned for the invasion of France, 1338. The exportation of tin confined to this port by 14 Rich. II. c. 7, 1390 ; repealed the next year. The castle built by Henry VII., 1190 ; besieged and taken by the Royalists under Prince Maurice after a siege of 4 weeks, 1643 ; retaken by the Parliamentarians under Gen. Fairfax, 1646.

DATES, these first affixed to grants of land as assignments, 1290, *temp.* Edward I.

DAUPHIN of France, the old title of the king's eldest son, so called from Dauphiné, the province ceded by Humber II., Dauphin of Vienne, to Philip on behalf of his grandson Prince Charles, 1349, who upon ascending the throne ordered that the title should be borne by the heir-apparent. The Dauphin of France, 1419, murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited of the crown. Insurrection in this province, July, 1789.

DAVENTRE PRIORY, Northants, founded by Hugh de Leycester, 1096.

DAVID, ST, Pembrokeshire, formerly inhabited by the Druids. The Danes did considerable damage to the ecclesiastical and other buildings, 911 ; and again visited the town under the command of Sweyn, 993. Cathedral of, built, 1180, partly Saxon, 290 ft long, 76 ft wide, 127 ft high ; the bishopric founded, 520 ; the palace of, built, 1335 ; St Mary's college founded by John of Gaunt, 1365.

DAVINGTON NUNNERY, Kent, founded by Fulke de Newenham, 1153.

DAVIS' STRAITS, N. America, discovered by John Davis, on a voyage to find the north-west passage, Aug. 11, 1585 ; he was killed by Japanese pirates on the coast of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605.

DAVY LAMP, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, and explained to the Royal Society, Nov. 9, 1815 ; and on Jan. 11, 1816, he read a further paper and exhibited a model of the lamp which he had made himself ; it is still preserved in the Royal Society's Museum.

DAY, the term anciently for the time of the sun's light only, among the Greeks and Jews; the Roman began at midnight; the Italian, from sunset to sunset; the Chinese, 12 parts of two hours each; the English civil day, like the Roman, begins at midnight; the astronomical, at noon. In chronology the day is of the utmost importance as to the duration of time signified.

The following are the names of the heathen deities to which each day was dedicated:—

Dies Solis	...	Sunday	Dies Jovis	...	Thursday
Dies Lunæ	...	Monday	Dies Veneris	...	Friday
Dies Martis	...	Tuesday	Dies Saturni	...	Saturday
Dies Mercurii	...	Wednesday			

DEAF AND DUMB. The first successful attempt to instruct persons suffering from this affliction made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, *circa* 1570; Bonifacio, a monk at Madrid, published his system, 1620; in 1648 Mr Bulwer published a work in England upon the subject, and in 1652 Mr Wallis taught several persons; the Abbé de l'Epée and Sicard were eminent in the work of instruction in France, in the 18th century; the first school opened in Edinburgh, by Thomas Braidwood, 1773; removed to London, 1782-3; the Rev. John Townsend established an asylum for children, 1792; the first stone of the new asylum in the Old Kent Road laid by the Duke of Gloucester, July 11, 1807; Dr Watson was the founder.

DEAL, Kent. It is supposed by some to be the place where Cæsar landed; Perkin Warbeck defeated, attempting to land here, July 3, 1495; Henry VIII. erected three castles on the coast, 1537; incorporated 11 Will. III., 1699; united with Sandwich and Walmer, 1831. The new iron pier designed by Mr E. Birch, is 1100 ft long by 25 ft wide, opened, Nov. 8, 1864.

DEAN FOREST, Gloucestershire, defined in the 12 of Henry III., 1228, to be 23,015 acres; the earliest perambulation of, was in 1282; regulations for the miners issued, 1300; William, Earl of Pembroke, obtained a grant of 12,000 cords of wood yearly, Feb. 17, 1612; the last Supreme Court of Judicature held at Gloucester Castle, before Henry, Earl of Holland, 1635. Sale of all the mines and timber to Sir John Winter by Charles I., Feb. 20, 1640, which led to serious riots. Upwards of 1000 trees destroyed by a dreadful storm of wind, Feb. 18, 1662. An act passed for the increase and preservation of timber in, 20 Charles II. c. 3, 1668; by this act 8487 acres were inclosed and planted. The first mine law court held, March 18, 1663; a commission appointed to inquire into the condition and management, 1692; an act for the improvement of the roads passed, 1795; bread riots in, Oct. 30, 1795, which continued for some days; several reports made upon the forest, subsequently; an attempt made to inclose the forest led to serious riots, June 8, 1831.

DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and their Emoluments.

Bath and Wells	...	in 1864	£1000	Norwich	...	...	in 1864	£1590	
Carlisle	...	...	1863	1116	Oxford	...	...	1863	535
Chester	...	...	1863	1119	Peterborough	...	...	1864	1165
Durham	...	...	1864	4412	Ripon	...	...	1864	1000
Ely	...	...	1864	891	Rochester	...	...	} 1862	2049
Exeter	...	...	1863	1511		...	...			} 1863	936
Gloucester and Bristol	...	...	1864	1607	St Paul's	...	...	1864	2338
Hereford	...	...	1866	1000	Winchester	...	...	} 1863	1898
Lincoln	...	...	1863	1142		...	...			} 1864	1908
Llandaff	...	...	1866	700	York	...	...	1864	2000
Manchester	...	...	1864	1948					

Many of them have in addition an official residence.

DEARTH or FAMINE, in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 319; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050. In 1069, fourth year of William I., from the Norman waste in England, the dearth was so great, especially in Northumberland and the neighbouring counties, that men ate horses, cats, and dogs in all the land between Durham and York, which lay waste nine years; 1086, there was a dearth of cattle, a pestilence, and famine, twenty-first year of William I. In 1093, reign of William Rufus, sixth year, the living were scarce able to bury the dead owing to famine and pestilence. In 1112, the 13 Henry I., a dearth of men, cattle, and fowls, from the mortality. In 24 of the same king, 1124, numbers perished of famine. In 1177, the 23 of Henry II., the royal household victuals reduced, that a measure of wheat made bread for 100 men, 12*d.*; a fat ox, 12*d.*; a fat sheep, 4*d.*; and provender for 20 horses, 4*d.* In 1205, a frost, so that the ground could not be tilled, and a quarter of wheat sold afterwards for a mark, that had been but 12*d.* before; a quarter of beans or peas for a noble; and a quarter of oats for 3*s.* 4*d.*, which were usually sold for 4*d.* In 1222, wheat was sold for 12*s.* the quarter (silver was then 1*s.* 9*d.* an ounce; in modern money, 5*s.* 7*d.*), or 36*s.* at present. In the 18 of Henry III., the frost at Christmas destroyed all the ground, and all the roots in the gardens, and continued till Feb. 2 without snow; the ground could not be ploughed, and poor people died for want of food. At that time, Walter Gray, Abp of York, hoarded his corn out of avarice; so that whether 'he went to God or the devil men could not determine.' Henry III., by debasing the coin, caused great penury and suffering. In 1258, after a wet year, a quarter of wheat sold for 20*s.*, and it could not in some places be had for money; poor people ate the bark off the trees, and also horse-flesh, but 20,000 were starved in London alone. In 1289, wheat rose from 3*d.* to 16*d.*, and then to 2*s.* 6*d.* the bushel. In 1295, the king searched the monasteries for money, and caused wool and leather to be kept at home; so that there was a dearth of corn and wine (exchanged for them before), 1298; there was a great dearth of wine, so that the communion could not be administered, 1299. In London in 1304 the price of a fat cock was 1*d.*; two pullets, 1*d.*; a fat capon, 2*d.*; a goose, 4*d.*; a mallard, 1*d.*; a partridge, 1*d.*; a pheasant, 4*d.*; a heron, 6*d.*; a plover, 1*d.*; a swan, 3*s.*; a crane, 12*d.*; two woodcocks, 1*d.*; a fat lamb, from Christmas to Shrovetide, 6*d.*; the rest of the year, 4*d.* In 1314, food was so scarce and dear, that the common people could not live, and higher prices were forbidden to be asked in the city than was afore fixed, but no meat was to be had, nor fowls; a quarter of wheat, beans, or peas, was sold at 2*s.*; of malt, for a mark; of salt, 35*s.* In 1315, prices were not permitted to be fixed, but the dearth was so great through rain, that wheat sold at 40*s.*; the mortality was so great that the dead could hardly be buried; the beasts and cattle died; horse-flesh was esteemed a great delicacy; the poor stole the dogs to eat that had fattened on the corrupted cattle; some ate their own children; thieves in prison devoured each other; the making malt was stopped, by ordering ale to be sold at 1*d.* per gallon. In 1330, the corn could not ripen, peas in the green shells were served in place of apples and pears at Allhallow and Martinmas day; there was no harvest till after Michaelmas. In 1355, the Irish brought in corn in plenty to the relief of the people. In 1358, there was a great dearth and pestilence, called the '*second pestilence*.' In 1369, so great was the scarcity in London, that a bushel of wheat sold for 2*s.* 6*d.*; of barley for 20*d.*; and of oats for 12*d.* In 1379, a bushel of wheat was bought for 6*d.*; a gallon of white wine for

6*d.*; and of red for 4*d.* The inquest in the city of London fixed the price of poultry, 7 Rich. II., 1383; the best cygnet, 4*d.*; the best goose, 6*d.*; the best capon, 6*d.*; the best pullet, 2*d.*; the best rabbit, with the skin, 4*d.*; without, 3*d.*; mallard, 3*d.*; snipe, 1*d.*; lark, 1*d.*; woodcock, 3*d.*; partridge, 4*d.*; plover, 3*d.*; pheasant, 1*s.*; heron, 1*s.* 6*d.*; bittern, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 12 pigeons, 1*s.* In 1391, there was a great dearth of corn for two years, and when green fruit came, the people devoured it so eagerly that they got fluxes and died. Corn was now imported from beyond the sea, and 2000 marks were taken out of the orphans' chest of London to pay for it, besides £20 a-piece from the aldermen. In 1438, by reason of great storms, a scarcity was produced. In 1439, wheat sold in London at 3*s.* the bushel; malt at 3*s.* the quarter; and oats at 8*s.*; men ate beans, peas, and barley; ships laden with rye came in, but the poor lived upon fern roots. In 1486, wheat was again costly, and so in 1491, 1494. In 1521, wheat was 20*d.* the bushel. In 1521, *temp.* Henry VIII., there was both famine and pestilence; wheat sold at 20*s.* the quarter. In 1526-27, there fell so much rain before the end of January, that the ground was not dry at the end of April, when it again rained till June, and the crops failed, and throughout England numbers died of want; in London wheat came in from Dantzic, which made it cheaper there than in the country parts; it was brought in by the merchants of the Steel Yard. In 1573, there was a great scarcity for all that had not money. In 1586, the poor were relieved by the government, the price of grain being excessive, and wheat in London 8*s.* the bushel. In 1594, grain became 8*s.* the bushel again. In 1595, wheat was from 14*s.* to four marks the quarter, though some importations occurred; the London apprentices, being in want, stole food, and were whipped and set in the pillory. In 1596, the last five months of the year were wet, and meal sold for 10*s.* the bushel; but corn now flowed in from Dantzic through the merchants, and corn could be had for money with the price high. In 1565, 2,000,000 were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798. In 1800-1, wheat sold in England at the beginning of the year at £7 and £8 the quarter. The following were the average prices in the counties named, from March 7 to March 14, 1801:—Middlesex, 168*s.* 10*d.*; Surrey, 167*s.* 2*d.*; Hertford, 148*s.* 10*d.*; Bedford, 150*s.*; Huntingdon, 160*s.*; Northampton, 140*s.*; Rutland, 138*s.* 6*d.*; Leicester, 148*s.* 1*d.*; Nottingham, 138*s.* 8*d.*; Derby, 145*s.* 4*d.*; Stafford, 161*s.* 9*d.*; Salop, 174*s.* 4*d.*; Hereford, 170*s.* 7*d.*; Worcester, 184*s.* 8*d.*; Warwick, 178*s.* 1*d.*; Wilts, 166*s.* 4*d.*; Berks, 170*s.* 6*d.*; Oxford, 171*s.* 6*d.*; Bucks, 156*s.*; Essex, 159*s.*; Kent, 161*s.* 10*d.*; Sussex, 164*s.*; Suffolk, 160*s.* 1*d.*; Cambridge, 151*s.* 5*d.*; Norfolk, 144*s.*; Lincoln, 129*s.* 11*d.*; York, 133*s.* 2*d.*; Durham, 190*s.* 9*d.*; Northumberland, 136*s.* 8*d.*; Cumberland, 145*s.* 3*d.*; Westmoreland, 152*s.* 2*d.*; Lancashire, 157*s.*; Cheshire, 156*s.*; Gloucester, 187*s.* 1*d.*; Somerset, 176*s.* 11*d.*; Monmouth, 179*s.* 3*d.*; Devon, 150*s.* 2*d.*; Cornwall, 137*s.* 5*d.*; Dorset, 172*s.* 9*d.*; Hants, 170*s.* 5*d.*; N. Wales, 136*s.*; S. Wales, 133*s.* In the province of Vellore, in India, in 1810, 6000 persons perished of famine. In the diocese of Drontheim, Norway, in consequence of Sweden intercepting the supplies, 5000 persons perished. In Ireland, in 1845, began the failure of the potato crop, which continued for four years, causing pestilence, fever, and famine, to a degree never before known in these islands; thousands died, many more emigrated, although £10,000,000 was voted by England for their relief; but death did its work faster. When the census of 1831 was taken there were in Ireland 7,784,934; in 1841, there were 8,175,124 persons; and in 1851, the return showed but 6,515,794. Many had emigrated, but famine and pestilence had taken more. At Orissa, Bengal, 1865-6, 700,000 persons died; 1500 children left orphans; a subscription set on foot for their support, June 19, 1867.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. The Romans inflicted the punishment of the cross,

burning, and drowning. Death was also inflicted by the Anglo-Saxons. Hanging, drowning, and quartering was the punishment in England in 1241. The punishment of death for many offences was abolished by the acts of 4 & 10 Geo. IV., 1824 and 1829; again by acts 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 123, Aug. 16, 1832; but forging wills and powers of attorney to transfer stock were still made capital. Death abolished in all cases of forgery by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 84, July 17, 1837; limited to treason and murder by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56, June 22, 1841; the custom of reporting prisoners under sentence of death to the Crown abolished, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 77, July 17, 1837.

DEATH'S HEAD. This order was instituted by Silvius Nimrod, Duke of Württemberg, 1652; it fell into disuse, but was revived, 1709.

DEATHS, Parish Register of, established by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1536; more formally executed, 1593, after the great plague of that year; taxed in 1783. The Registration Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1836, renders the parochial registers of small moment, because all deaths, births, and marriages must be registered by the proper officer, whether of churchmen or dissenters.

DEBATES OF PARLIAMENT first published, 1771.

DEBENHAM, Suffolk, fire at, and 38 houses burned, March 1, 1743-4.

DEBTORS, imprisonment of, a practice contrary to Magna Charta. 25,000 in prison, Dec. 6, 1758. In 18 months, subsequent to Dec., 1825, no less than 101,000 writs of arrest for debts were issued. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to prison in London alone. On Jan. 1, 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1372; in Ireland under 1000; in Scotland under 100, in consequence of the beneficial change in the law. In 1858 there were 16,620 persons incarcerated for debt. An act passed for facilitating arrangements between debtors and creditors, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 70, Aug. 6, 1844; extended to persons in custody, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 147, Aug. 28, 1860; arrangements made between, controlled by the Court of Bankruptcy, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, s. 185, *et seq.*, Aug. 6, 1861; under this act a great number of prisoners were discharged who had been in prison for many years.

DECEMBER, the (Decem) tenth month of the Roman year as established by Romulus, B.C. 753.

DECEMVIRI, ten magistrates, were chosen yearly at Rome, B.C. 450.

DECIMAL ARITHMETIC, invented by Simon Steven of Bruges, 1602; adopted in France after the revolution of 1790, the franc being the standard, and the centime, or 100th part, the smallest coin; in America, the dollar, and the cent or 100th of the dollar; Russia, one silver rouble, and the kopeck, 100th part. Proposed in England, 1852, the pound being the standard; half-sovereign, 0.5; florin, 0.1; shilling, .05; sixpence, .025; fourpence, .020; threepence, .015; a penny, .005, but in this case the copper coin alone to be altered, and made 1000 farthings, in place of 960, to the pound, as at present; the government reported favourably upon Laurie's plan in 1853. A commission appointed, 1854; made their report, 1858. An association formed, 1854; and the International Association in Paris, 1855.

DECLARATION of American Independence, July 4, 1776.

DECLARATION of Rights, bill of, passed Feb. 13, 1668.

DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY established in London, 1844; their Transactions published, 1847.

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES. This is a most ancient custom both amongst the heathens and Christians. Judas Maccabeus ordered the dedication of the temple, B.C. 164. It is only mentioned once in the canonical Scriptures, John x.

22. Josephus says it was called the feast of lights. Introduced generally in the 4th century.

DEEDS were written in the Latin and French languages, the earliest known in English dates 1343; this language was ordered to be used in law pleadings, 1364; and in all law suits, 1731; by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 76, an act to simplify the transfer of property, several regulations are made concerning deeds, Aug. 6, 1844.

DEEG, Hindustan, occupied and fortified by Soorag Mull, 1760; taken by Nudjiff Khan, 1776. Holkar defeated by the British forces commanded by Gen. Fraser, under the walls of this town, Nov. 13, 1804; Lord Lake captured the fortress, Dec. 23; restored to Runjeet Sing; surrendered to Lord Combermere, 1826.

DEERHURST PRIORY, Gloucestershire, founded by Doddo, Duke of Mercia, *circa* 804; rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, 1056.

DEFENCE, a British ship-of-war, of 74 guns, stranded on the coast of North Jutland, when all on board, except five seamen and a marine, perished, Dec. 24, 1811.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM. An act passed to make better provision for acquiring lands for the defence of the realm, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 112, Aug. 28, 1860; explained by the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 65, June 29, 1865.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, a title conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, Oct. 11, 1521.

DEFENDERS, the name of an Irish faction, Romanists and Presbyterians, July 4, 1784. The friends of each party met armed, and gave origin to other factions, that subsequently disturbed the peace of Ireland.

DEGRADATION, a punishment awarded to the priests, peers, or knights; they were stripped of their robes and anathematized. The patriarch Constantine suffered this punishment before execution in the 8th century; St Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, 18 Edw. II., 1324; Cranmer in the reign of Queen Mary; Capt. Fangel, by order of Francis I.

DEISTS, or Freethinkers, known in France in the 16th century. Virot speaks of them in his dedication of his 'Instruction Chrétienne,' published, 1563; first known in England, 1624.

DE LA CALZA, an order of knighthood instituted at Venice, *circa* 737.

DE LA SCAMA, a Spanish order instituted by John II. of Castile, 1320.

DELAWARE, N. America, visited by Lord de la War, Governor of Virginia, 1610. The Swedes and Finns made a settlement here under the protection of Gustavus Adolphus, 1627; taken by the Dutch, 1655; captured by the English, 1664; and granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York, who sold it to William Penn, 1682; became one of the United States, Dec. 3, 1787.

DELEGATES, Court of, formerly the highest ecclesiastical court in England. Causes were heard here, after appeals to the pope were disallowed, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19, s. 4, 1533; it was abolished, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92, Aug. 7, 1833; appeals to be made to the judicial committee of the privy council, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, Aug. 14, 1833.

DELFT, Holland. The city founded in 1072; partially destroyed by fire, 1586; William of Orange assassinated here, July 10, 1584. The earliest example of Delft ware known to have been manufactured in this town is dated 1530; in the 17th century there were nearly 50 manufacturers of pottery residing here.

DELHI, Hindustan. This city was founded upon the ruins of a large Hindu town; it was taken by the Mohammedans in 1193; the present city founded, 1631; captured by Nadir Shah, Emperor of Persia, who put to the sword 100,000 of the

inhabitants, and plundered it to the extent of £16,000,000 sterling, 1739; again taken by the Mahrattas, 1758, who were entirely defeated and the city captured by the English under Gen. Lake, Sept. 11, 1803; besieged by Holkar in 1804, but unsuccessfully; became the principal seat of the rebel Sepoys, 1857; besieged by the English in June, and captured, Sept. 20; the king taken and his two sons shot, Sept. 21.

DELPHI, Greece, where the temple of Apollo is said to have been first erected by Trophonius and Agamedes, *circa* B.C. 900; burnt, B.C. 548; rebuilt by Spintharus at a cost of £115,000 sterling; seized by the Phocians, B.C. 357; restored to the Amphictyons, B.C. 346.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of Latin authors printed for the use of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., suggested by the Duke de Montausier; Huet choose 40 editors, and proposed an extensive index. They filled over 60 volumes, and were completed in Oct., 1675. Valpy republished them by subscription, with variorum notes, 1820.

DELUGE, the Universal, or Noah's flood, is described by Moses in the Book of Genesis; chronologers have fixed 1656 from the creation, or B.C. 2293.

DEMERARA, S. America, first settlement established by the Dutch; taken by the English under Gen. White, April 22, 1796; again occupied by them in 1800; but restored by the treaty signed at Amiens, March 27, 1802; again taken by the English in the French war, Sept., 1804; formally ceded to England, 1814. George Town partially destroyed by fire, April 3, 1864; the yellow fever broke out in the 16th regiment of foot, and a great many died of that disease, 1864.

DENARIUS, a silver coin. It derives its name from 'a denis assibus,' the amount of brass for which it is changeable; first issued by the Romans, B.C. 269, value about $7\frac{3}{4}d$. The origin of the English penny, and the principal coin down to the reign of King John, 1199.

DENBIGH ABBEY, N. Wales, erected, 1280; given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, 1578; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1645.

DENIS, ST, France. Pepin crowned by Pope Stephen II., 753; the abbey built, 1281; suppressed, 1792. The Huguenots and Romanists fought a desperate battle here, Nov. 10, 1567; the leader of the latter, Constable Montmorency, was killed.

DENIS, ST, the order of, instituted in France, 1267.

DENMARK. Canute completed the conquest begun by Sweyn, and united the crown of England to Denmark, 1017; Sweden, Denmark, and Norway united, 1397; separated, 1523. The Reformation begun here, 1525; the palace of Fredericksburg purchased by Frederick II., 1560; Copenhagen besieged by Gustavus of Sweden, 1658; the city destroyed by fire, 1728; and again nearly destroyed, 1795; a royal establishment for the making of porcelain founded in 1775; Christian VII. became deranged, March, 1784; Prince Frederick made Regent, 1784; liberation of the serfs, 1786; Nelson attacked Copenhagen and the armed neutrality dissolved, April 2, 1801; the town surrendered to the English, Sept. 5, 1807. For the bravery shown by the Danes in the defence of the town, a medal or decoration of Copenhagen struck, 1801; the medal of merit for the workmen in the Royal Dockyards founded by Christian VII., Jan. 29, 1801. Pomerania and Rügen annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway, 1814; these two towns ceded to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg, June 4, 1815; a commercial treaty with England signed, June 16, 1824; Jutland made an island by a violent storm, 1825; a new medal of honour founded by Christian VIII., July 24, 1845; death of Christian VIII., 1848; Frederick VII. succeeded to the throne, Jan. 20, 1848, and proclaimed a new constitution, Jan. 28; the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted, March 25; the Danes defeated the Holstein

and German forces, April 10; the Danes were defeated by the Prussians, April 23, and Schleswig captured; the Germans defeated by the Danes, May 28; Jutland captured by the Prussians, and an armistice agreed to, Aug. 26; extended for six months, July 10, 1849; peace with Prussia agreed to, July 2, 1850; the integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden, July 4; the Danes defeated the Holsteiners at Idsleddt, July 25; Frederickstadt besieged by the Schleswig forces, who were defeated by the Danes with great loss, Oct. 4; again defeated, Oct. 6; convention for the cession of the Danish possessions on the coast of Africa to Great Britain, signed in London, Aug. 17, 1850; the Duchies submit, Jan. 11, 1851; the treaty as to the succession of the crown signed, May 8, 1852; the Prince of Augustenburg renounced his right of succession, Dec. 30; a new constitution published, Oct. 4, 1855; agrees to abolish the Sound dues, March 14, 1857. The palace of Fredericksburg built by Frederick II. in 1564; rebuilt by Christian IV., 1608; the Knights' hall was 154 feet long and 42 broad; destroyed by fire, Dec. 17, 1859; the first submarine telegraph completed between Great Britain this year; Prussia agrees to assist the Duchies against Denmark, 1860; preparation made to resist; convention for the surrender of criminals made with Great Britain, April, 15, 1862; the constitution granted by charter, June 5, 1849; modified, Nov. 18, 1863, and the army fixed at 16,630 men; treaty between Her Majesty Victoria and the King for the marriage of the Princess Alexandra to the Prince of Wales, signed, Jan. 15, 1863; public departure of the Princess, Feb. 25-6; Prince William agrees to accept the throne of Greece, June 6. Christian IX. appointed to succeed to the throne by the great powers, May 8, 1852; ascended the throne, Nov. 15, 1863; the Augustenburg claim revived in Nov.; the troops of Saxony and Hanover enter the Duchies, Dec. 27; proclamation of Prince Augustenburg to the throne, Dec. 27; invaded by Austria and Prussia, Jan. 21, 1864; Missunde bombarded, Feb. 2, by the Austrians, who seized Königsberg and Schleswig; the Danes withdrew from the country; Gen. de Gerlach appointed commander-in-chief, March 1; Düppel bombarded by the Prussians, March 15; the town captured, April 18; the Danes retire from Jutland, April 29; the Prussian navy defeated, May 9; hostilities suspended for a month, May 12; resumed, June 26; the island of Alsén taken, June 29; the peace conference closed in London, June 22; meeting of, at Vienna, July 26; the Princess Dagmar betrothed to the Czarewitch Nicholas, Sept. 29; peace signed, Oct. 30, by which Denmark gave up all rights to the Elbe Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and the Duchy of Lauenberg, in favour of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia; the troops of Saxony and Hanover retire from the Duchies, Dec. 5; Count Bismark informed the Austrian cabinet that Prussia would not accept the Prince Augustenburg as the head of the Duchies, Dec. 13; replied to by the Austrian minister, Dec. 21; postal convention concluded with Prussia, March 7, 1865; the Gastein convention concluded between Austria and Prussia, Aug. 14, 1865; the Princess Dagmar embarked from Copenhagen for Russia, Aug. 20, 1866; marriage of the Czarewitch with the Princess Dagmar, at Russia, Nov. 9, 1866; Schleswig Holstein incorporated with Prussia, Jan. 12, 1867; the 25th anniversary or the silver marriage of the King and Queen held at Copenhagen, May 28, 1867; reply to the Prussian note on the settlement of Schleswig, July 25, 1867; death of the Landgrave William of Hesse, father of the Queen of Denmark, Sept. 5, 1867.

DENNEWITZ, battle. The allies, under the command of Bernadotte, defeated the French, under Marshal Ney, Sept. 6, 1813; they followed up their success on the 7th; the French retreating to Torgau, they lost 13,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, with 43 pieces of cannon, three standards, and 6000 stand of arms; the allies lost 6000 men, 5000 being Prussians.

DEODAND. This ancient custom (*Deo Dandum*), given to God, abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62, Sept. 1, 1846.

D'EON, the Chevalier, so called, about whose sex for many years the world disputed, died, 1810, at the age of 82, and proved to be of the masculine gender.

DEPTFORD, Kent. A royal dockyard established here by Henry VIII., *circa* 1513; inundated, 1671; enlarged, 1780; and again, 1796. The old victualling office consumed by fire, July, 1639; again burnt, 1740, and Jan. 16, 1748-9; and the king's mill, Dec. 1, 1775. The storehouse destroyed, Sept. 2, 1758. The guild of the Holy Trinity founded by Sir Thomas Spert, incorporated by Henry VIII., May 20, 1515; confirmed by James II., July 8, 1685; new church erected, 1699; their ancient hall taken down, 1787. Peter the Great resided at Sayes' court while he was visiting the dockyard, Feb.—April, 1698. Serious bread riots at, Jan. 23, 1867.

DERBY, England, made a royal burgh by Egbert; occupied by Halfolen, a Danish chief, 874; Alfred defeated the Danes and established a colony, 880; the Danes afterwards regained possession, but were again defeated, 918; invaded by Harold's brother Tostig, 1066; declared for the Royal cause, 1643; occupied by Charles James Stuart, son of the Pretender, in the rebellion of 1745; lace-making, and the porcelain or china manufacture, founded by William Duesbury and Alderman Heath, 1751; the Chelsea works joined to it, Feb. 5, 1770; the crown Derby first made, *circa* 1780; during the Reform riots, the city gaol was broken open and the prisoners escaped, but the rioters were defeated upon an attack upon the county prison, several being killed, Oct. 8, 9, 1831.

DERBY, trials for high treason, Oct. 15, 1817, and Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed, Nov. 7; 21 prisoners tried for the murder of several miners in the Redsoil mine, but acquitted, March 23, 1834.

DERBY ADMINISTRATION, the first formed, Feb. 23, 1852; Mr Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, resigned, Dec. 17, 1852; the second, Feb. 20, 1858; resigned, June 11, 1859; the third ministry formed, July 9, 1866.

DERBY RACE, established at Epsom by Edward Smith Stanley, the 12th Earl of Derby, 1780; the first winner of these stakes was Diomed, a chestnut horse, foaled in 1777, bred by the Hon. Richard Vernon of Newmarket, and sold to Sir C. Bunbury, Bt.

DERRY, Ireland. *See* Londonderry.

DERWENTWATER, Earl of, taken at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715, with Lord Kenmure, for assisting the Pretender; tried in Westminster Hall, Feb. 9, and found guilty; beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716; his estates given to Greenwich Hospital, 1735.

DESEADA ISLAND discovered by Columbus, 1494.

DESPARD'S PLOT, a conspiracy headed by Col. Despard, formed to assassinate George III.; taken, Nov. 14, 1802; tried, and he, with six other persons, executed on a charge of high treason, at Horsemonger-lane, Feb. 21, 1803.

DESSAU, Germany. The palace built, 1341; the whole town destroyed by fire, 1467; the ducal palace rebuilt, 1748.

DETROIT, United States, founded by the French Canadians, 1683; incorporated in the Union, 1815.

DETROIT FORT, Canada. The English forces captured this fort with 2500 men and 30 pieces of ordnance, under the American Gen. Hull, Aug. 16, 1812.

DETTINGEN, battle, between the Anglo-Hanoverian and the French army, under Marshal Noailles, in which the latter was defeated, losing 6000 men, June 27, 1743. George II. was present in this battle at the head of the British infantry, but Lord Stair commanded the allies. This was the last battle in which a King of England took a personal share.

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. A castle built here by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, in the

reign of Henry I., 1106; taken by Stephen with the whole of the bishop's treasures and 40,000 marks, 1136; Hubert de Burgh, Prime Minister of Henry III., imprisoned here, 1223; repaired by King John, 1216; and by Edward I., 1279; fortified by Charles I., 1643; the Parliamentarians, under Sir William Waller, attacked the town, but were compelled to retire with a loss of 2000 men, July 13, 1643; the town was taken by Cromwell, Oct. 11, 1645; and the castle demolished, 1646.

DEVONPORT, Devon. A naval arsenal established here under the name of Plymouth Dock, by William III.; the name changed to Devonport by royal command, 1824; constituted a borough and ordered to return two members to Parliament, 2 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1832; the Union Dock erected, 1762; and the North Dock, 1789.

DEVONSHIRE AND PITT'S MINISTRY, The. This is commonly called Lord Chatham's first administration, formed, Nov., 1756; dissolved in the following April.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Piccadilly, built by Wm Kent, cost £20,000, upon the site of Berkeley House, which was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1833.

DIALS. The earliest mention of a sun-dial is made in 2 Kings xx. 11; and confirmed by Isaiah xxxviii. 8, about 700 B.C. The astronomer Berosus constructed a hemisphere, B.C. 540; the first erected at Rome, B.C. 290; Philippus made one at Rome, A.D. 164; an ancient dial, supposed to belong to Cicero, discovered at Tivoli, Italy.

DIAMONDS. The third in the second row on the breast-plate of the high priest, Ex. xxviii. 18; xxxix. 11; and mentioned by Ezekiel among the precious stones of the King of Tyre, Ezek. xxviii. 13. Up to the end of the 17th century diamonds were wholly derived from India, from the mines of Sumbulpoor and Golconda; the mine of Sierra do Frio, Brazil, discovered, 1727; some found in the Ural Mountains, 1829; declared to be combustible by Newton, 1675; and one of four carats was so volatilized with a burning glass at Florence, 1694; proved to be pure carbon by Davy, 1800; the art of cutting invented by Louis de Berghem, 1475; an establishment for the cutting and polishing of, founded at Bruges, 1489; used for writing on glass, *circa* 1560. The largest ever found was sent to the Court of Portugal uncut; it weighed 11 oz., found in 1808, said to be worth £300,000,000. The AUSTRIAN or MAXIMILIAN diamond weighs 139½ carats.

The HOPE diamond weighs 44 carats.

The KOH-I-NOOR, found in Golconda, and purchased by the Emperor Baber, 1526; surrendered by Dhuleep Singh to the English, 1849, and presented by the East India Company to the Queen, July 3, 1850; shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851; it weighed 186½ carats; it was recut at a cost of £8000, 1852, and now weighs 102 carats.

The ORLOFF diamond bought by Catherine of Russia for £90,000 and an annuity of £4000, 1775; weighs 193 carats.

The FIGOT diamond, sold by lottery in London, May 13, 1802, weighs 47½ carats.

The REGENT OF FRANCE, weight of, in the rough, 410 carats, purchased by Governor Pitt for £12,500; it occupied two years in cutting, and cost £5000; the Regent Orleans gave £135,000, 1717; its present weight is 136⅞ carats, and it is the most perfect brilliant in existence; it came from Golconda.

The Sanci diamond weighs 55 carats, taken at Morat, 1475, and pledged to M. Sanci, 1589; subsequently sold to France, and was worn at the coronation of Louis XIV.; it was stolen at the sack of the Tuileries, 1789, and purchased for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of Bombay, for £20,000.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, found in Brazil by a negro, 1853, weighed in the rough,

254½ carats, was brought to Paris in 1855 ; in its rough state it weighs 807·02 grains ; when cut it will be reduced to about 127 carats, and will therefore exceed the Koh-i-noor in size.

DIANA, temple erected in honour of, at Ephesus, B.C. 600 ; burnt by Herostatus, B.C. 356.

DIARBEKIR, Asia, enlarged by the Emperor Constantius ; taken by the Persian king Sapor, 359 ; retaken by the Romans, *circa* 530, and fortified ; Tamerlane pillaged and burnt it, 1393 ; captured by the Sultan Selim, 1515 ; the Persians retook it, 1605 ; restored to the Turks, 1640.

DICE, invented before the Christian era ; played with in England by the kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus, when on a visit to Edward III., about 1347 ; the game forbidden by 17 Edw. IV. c. 3, 1477 ; stamped in England, 1775 ; act to regulate the licence of makers, sale, and duty of, 9 Geo. IV., c. 18, May 9, 1828.

DICTATOR, an officer appointed by the Romans. Titus Lartius first elected one of the patricians, B.C. 499. The first plebeian who held the office was C. Martius Rutilus, B.C. 356. Abolished by Antony, B.C. 44.—*Smith's Rome*.

DICTIONARY, the oldest, that of the Chinese, perfected B.C. 1100, by Pa Out She, contains 40,000 characters ; the most ancient in the Latin tongue, compiled by Solomon, abbot of St Gall, 1409 ; Calepini wrote one in Latin, another in eight languages, 1500 ; the first Latin-English Dictionary published in England was Sir Thomas Elyot's, in folio, 1538 ; Castell's Lexicon was published, 1659 ; Bayle's dictionary, 1695 ; Chambers', 1728 ; Johnson's, 1755. The oldest book published in America was a dictionary of the Aztec language, 1571 ; the number since is considerable in all languages.

DIEPPE, France, a small fishing village in the 10th century ; Henry II. built the castle, 1188 ; the town bombarded by the English, 1694.

DIET OF GERMANY, composed of the three colleges of electors, of princes, and of the imperial towns, commenced with an edict of Charles IV., 1356. The Diet of Wurtzburg held, 1179 ; that of Worms, 1495 and 1521 ; of Spire, against the Reformers, 1529 ; of Augsburg, 1530 ; of Ratisbon, 1541 ; of the Confederation of the Rhine, July 17, 1806.

DIEU-DONNE, the name given to Louis XIV. of France, because his mother had been childless 23 years before, 1638.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the motto of the royal arms, was the parole of Richard I. at the battle of Gisors, in which he defeated the French army, Oct. 28, 1194 ; Queen Elizabeth altered the motto to *Semper eadem*, 1559, but later in her reign she returned to the old motto ; Queen Anne, before the union of Scotland, used *Semper eadem*, 1702 ; George I. restored the old motto at his accession, 1714.

DIGBY, Sir Edward, hanged and embowelled with the others concerned in the popish plot of Jan. 30, 1606.

DIGITS, single figures, so called from the numbers expressed originally on counting the fingers, originating with the Moors, 900, introduced into Spain, 1050, and England, 1253.

DIJON, France, the Roman town of Divio ; enlarged by Aurelian, 274. The Burgundians obtained possession of this town ; it was burned, 1137 ; restored by the dukes of Burgundy, 1160 ; the cathedral founded, 1287. Notre Dame built, 1229 ; the clock erected, 1382. The Hotel de Ville, formerly the ducal palace, built in the 14th century ; it contained the tomb of Philippe le Hardi, 1404, and the tomb of his son Jeans-Sans-Peur, slain in 1419. The roof of the hall burnt, 1502 ; rebuilt, 1504.

DILETTANTI SOCIETY OF SAVANTS, established for the purpose of en-

couraging the Fine Arts, 1734; the first work issued by the society was the 'Ionian Antiquities,' 1769.

DILLINGEN, Bavaria, formerly the residence of the bishops of Augsburg; the university founded, 1552; abolished, 1802.

DINAGEPORE, Hindustan, one of the provinces of Delhi, transferred to the East India Company, 1765.

DINANT, Belgium, fortified in the 12th century; the town taken and the fortifications destroyed by Philip the Good, 1466; rebuilt, 1470; captured and pillaged by the French, 1554; and again, 1675; restored by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697; again taken by the French, 1794; restored, 1814.

DINDIGUL, Hindustan, conquered by the Mysore government, 1757; taken by the British, 1783; subsequently restored to Tippoo Sultan; ceded to the British, 1792.

DIOCESES, the Roman empire divided into, by Constantine, as some assert, 323. In England, the circuits of the bishops' jurisdiction, of which there are 24, of which 21 are suffragan to Canterbury and three to York. The following are the dioceses in England, with the number of benefices and curates in 1860:—

Dioceses.	Benefices.	Curates.	Dioceses.	Benefices.	Curates.
Bath and Wells	462	213	Lincoln	797	309
Canterbury	352	166	London	324	258
Carlisle	137	28	Manchester	317	140
Chester	436	158	Norwich	910	364
Chichester	311	128	Oxford	584	—
Durham	245	106	Peterborough	536	184
Ely	529	191	Ripon	410	142
Exeter	657	166	Rochester	564	240
Gloucester and)			Salisbury	449	196
Bristol)	442	189	Winchester	523	285
Hereford	358	98	Worcester	417	199
Lichfield	536	154	York	534	205

DIOCLETIAN ERA, or era of the martyrs, used by Christians before the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century; still employed by the Copts and Abyssinians, dating from the day when Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, Aug. 29, 284.

DIONYSIUS PRIORY, Hants, built, 1124.

DIORAMA, invented by an Englishman (Barker), 1796; first exhibited in Paris, 1822; this well-known place of exhibition in Regent's Park was built from the designs of Morgan and Pugin, architects; opened, Oct. 6, 1823; sold in Sept., 1848, for £6750, and made a dissenting chapel.

DIPHTHERIA, or Boulogne sore-throat, a disease with a new name, appeared with great virulence in England in the winter of 1857-8.

DIPPING NEEDLE, invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Radcliffe, *circa* 1576.

DIRECTORY, a body of five members so called in France; appointed, Aug. 22, 1795; installed at the Palace of Luxembourg, Oct. 26, 1795, and held the executive power four years; deposed by Bonaparte, Nov. 19, 1799.

DIRECTORY for public worship arranged by an assembly of divines at Westminster, 1643, and established by an ordinance of parliament, 1644.

DIRECTORY, the London. The first published by Sam Lee, 1677; the next arranged by James Brown, a Scotchman, and published by Mr Henry Kent, 1732. The present Post-office Directory first published, 1800.

DISCIPLINE, Book of, drawn up by the ministers of the Church of Scotland, setting aside prelacy, 1650.

DISPENSARIES for the relief of the sick and the dispensing of medicines, one founded by the College of Physicians, 1696; St Marylebone General Dispensary founded, 1785; the Surrey, 1777; Westminster, 1774, and many subsequently.

DISPENSATIONS, first granted by Pope Innocent III., 1200; among other breaches of the law and former Church discipline, this aided in forcing on the Reformation in 1517, in Germany, and elsewhere. Henry VIII. forbade his subjects to apply for them, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, s. 3, 1533.

DISSENTERS, first separated from the Church of England, 1571; their first place of worship established at Wentworth, Nov. 20, 1572; persons going to conventicles to be punished, 35 Eliz. c. 1, 1593; an act passed to suppress seditious meeting-houses, 22 Charles II. c. 1, 1670; meeting-houses of, pulled down by the mob, March 1, 1709-10; in Birmingham, July 14, 1791, by a 'church and king' mob, when a number of private houses were also ravaged. Test and Corporation acts affecting, repealed, May 9, 1828.

DISTAFF, spinning with, introduced into England, and first taught to the women of England by an Italian named Bonavisa, 1505.

DISTILLATION, originally brought to Spain by the Moors, 1150; introduced into England in the 16th century; known in Ireland, 1590; in France, 1313.

DISTILLERS' COMPANY incorporated, 14 Car. I., Aug. 9, 1638, for stilling strong waters and making vinegars; reincorporated, James II., Sept. 13, 1688; arms granted to, March 18, 1638.

DIU, Hindustan, captured by the Portuguese, 1515; plundered by the Arabs of Muscat, 1670.

DIVING-BELL. An invention of this nature was first tried at Cadiz before the Emperor Charles V., 1509; used to search for some of the wrecks of the Spanish Armada on the coast of Scotland, 1665-7. Dr Halley greatly improved the supply of fresh air to the diving-bell, 1716. Mr Spalding and his assistants drowned in a diving-bell in Ireland, June 1, 1783; the 'Royal George' at Portsmouth surveyed by a diving-bell, May, 1817; used by Smeaton for engineering purposes, 1779; employed in submarine works, general, subsequently.

DIVING-DRESS invented by Mr Dean, who surveyed the wreck of the 'Royal George' in it, 1834.

DIVORCES FROM MARRIAGE. Provision made for such cases in the Mosaic and the Mahometan Law. The earliest known at Rome is that of Carvilius Ruga, B.C. 234. The Council of Trent prohibited divorces upon any pretence. Attempt to make divorces more easy of attainment, 1539; a bill to prevent women marrying their seducers brought into parliament, 1801. Law establishing a court for, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1857; amended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 2, 1858; Sir Cresswell Cresswell appointed first judge, Jan. 5, 1858; first sitting of the New Court, May 10, 1858; again amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 61, Aug. 13, 1859, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144, Aug. 28, 1860; in 1865, 256 causes were tried.

DIZIER, S. France, an ancient fortified town; besieged by the Imperialists under Charles V. of Germany, but bravely resisted for five weeks, July, 1544; the town almost destroyed by fire, 1775. Napoleon defeated the allies upon their way to Paris, at this town, Jan. 27, 1814, and again in March, 1814.

DOCKS OF LONDON for receiving vessels for commercial purposes :—

COMMERCIAL DOCKS, Rotherhithe, commenced, 1725; company formed under the provisions of 50 Geo. III. c. ccvii., June 20, 1810; amended by 51 Geo.

III. c. lxvi., May 14, 1811, and again 57 Geo. III. c. clxii., July 7, 1817; purchased the East County Docks, 1851.

EAST INDIA DOCKS, established by 43 Geo. III. c. cxxvi., July 27, 1803; opened, Aug. 4, 1806; united to the West India Docks, 1838. A fire which destroyed much valuable property broke out, April 27, 1866.

LONDON DOCKS, established by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. xlvii., June 20, 1800; first stone laid, June 26, 1802; opened, July 30, 1805. The Shadwell entrance opened, 1831.

ST KATHERINE'S DOCKS, constructed upon the site of St Katherine's Hospital by 6 Geo. IV. c. cv., June 10, 1825, Mr Telford, engineer, and Mr Hardwick, architect; began, May 3, 1827; opened, Oct. 25, 1828; amalgamated with the London Docks, 1861; several warehouses destroyed by fire, Jan. 1, 1866.

VICTORIA DOCKS, established by 13 & 14 Vict. c. l., July 15, 1850; opened, Nov., 1855.

WEST INDIA DOCKS, established by 39 Geo. III. c. lxi., s. 38 *et seq.*, July 12, 1799; commenced, 1800; opened, Aug., 1802.

The following are the chief Docks in Liverpool :—

Blythe Dry Dock, opened, Sept. 11, 1811; Brunswick, April 13, 1832; Canning, 1728; Clarence George, 1762; King's, 1785; Prince's, 1815; Queen's, 1785; Salthouse, 1738; Waterloo, Aug. 18, 1834.

DOCKYARDS, first established by Henry VIII. for the building and protection of our navy :—

Chatham, established, 1550; Deptford, 1513 (it is now devoted to the victualling service); Pembroke or Milford Haven, by George III., 1814; Plymouth or Devonport, by William III.; Portsmouth, by Henry VIII.; Sheerness, by George IV., 1823; Woolwich, 1509. By 12 Geo. III. c. 24, setting fire to the Royal Dockyards was punished by death, 1772. An act was passed for their better protection, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 30, June 22, 1863. Power given to extend several by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 51, June 29, 1865; amended, May 18, 1866; again amended, May 31, 1867.

DOCTOR OF LAW, title of, conferred by King John, 1207; of medicine, in the 14th century, and music in the 15th.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, London, founded near St Paul's by Dr Harvey, Dean of the Arches, in the reign of Elizabeth; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1672; partially destroyed in making the new street from Blackfriars, 1867.

DODONA, Greece, the seat of one of the most ancient oracles of Greece; totally destroyed in the 7th century B.C.

DOGE OF VENICE. The title conferred on the chief of the state, the first of whom was Paolo Luca Anafesto of Heraclia, March, 697; Faliero I. recognized as the first Doge of Venice, Dalmatia, and Croatia, 1085. The ceremony of the Doge marrying the sea instituted, 1173, and observed annually until 1797.

DOGGERBANK, North Sea, the scene of a fierce naval engagement between the English under Adm. Parker and the Dutch under Adm. Zoutman, Aug. 9, 1781.

DOGGET COAT AND BADGE. Mr Thomas Dogget, a comedian, left a sum of money to the Fishmongers' Company in order to provide this prize annually, which he established on the accession of George I. of the House of Hanover, Aug. 1, 1716. It is an orange-colour livery, with a badge representing liberty. It is to be rowed for by six watermen that are out of their time within the past year, the distance being from London Bridge to Chelsea, and they are to start at four o'clock. The Fishmongers' Company in late years have added a prize for the second and third man.

DOGS. These useful animals are frequently mentioned in Holy Writ. They were used by the Hebrews as a watch for their houses, *Is. lvi. 10*, and for guarding their flocks, *Job xxx. 1*. A statute was passed, 1770, 10 Geo. III. c. 18, to prevent the stealing of these useful animals; amended and extended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, ss. 18—20, Aug. 6, 1861. A tax imposed upon persons keeping them, 1796, which was subsequently extended to Ireland, 1808; prohibited from drawing carts, &c., 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, Aug. 17, 1839; extended to all parts of the kingdom, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, July 31, 1854; regulations made for the better keeping of, in Ireland, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 50, June 19, 1865. The English act for the regulation and keeping of dogs extended to Ireland, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 116, Aug. 20, 1867. A tax of 5s. imposed and a licence to be applied for every person keeping a dog in England after April 5, 1867, and in Scotland, May 24; resolution agreed to by parliament, Feb. 18, 1867, and a bill passed, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 5, March 29, 1867; loose dogs to be taken possession of by the police in London, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134, s. 18, Aug. 20, 1867; between April 6 and July 31, 1867, 656,977 licenses were issued in England, and 88,481 in Scotland.

DOLE, France. The Duke of Bourbon repulsed in an attempt to besiege this town, 1435; destroyed by the French, 1479; Charles V. of Spain fortified it, 1530; besieged unsuccessfully by Prince Condé, 1636; taken by Louis XIV., 1668 and 1674.

DOLOMITE, a magnesian limestone discovered in the mountains of the Tyrol by Buch; the Houses of Parliament built with it; the mountains described by J. Gilbert and G. C. Churchill, 1864.

DOLWYDDELLEN CASTLE, Caernarvonshire, erected, 500.

DOMESDAY BOOK, wherein are registered the value, and tenure, and service of all land in England, ordered by William I., and Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, Henry de Ferrieres, Adam Dapifer, and Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, appointed to superintend its compilation, 1083; completed and ratified at a council held at Old Sarum, 1086. The king retained 1422 manors for his own use. 49 castles are described and 11 fortified towns. Printed by order of George III., 1783, and 1816; copied in photozincography by Col. James, 1860-5.

DOMINGO, ST, Island of, Hayti, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, Dec. 6, 1492. The city founded, April 24, 1494. The capital pillaged by Sir F. Drake, 1586. The western part of the island ceded to France in the 16th century. The National Assembly passed a decree in 1791, doing away with slavery. The General Assembly of the French colonists held, Aug. 9, 1791. The Mulattoes revolted first, near Cape Town, Aug. 23. Port-au-Prince and the city nearly destroyed during the revolt; 2000 white inhabitants were killed and 10,000 of the negroes; nearly 200 sugar plantations, besides hundreds of indigo and cotton-fields, were destroyed in Sept., Oct., and Nov. Three commissioners sent out by France, with 8000 soldiers, to restore order, 1793, but they quarrelled and the commissioners called in the aid of 3000 revolted blacks to assist them in defeating their own countrymen, when the blacks turned round and slaughtered men, women, and children, and the town was almost consumed by the flames. Taken possession of by the British, Sept., 1793; Toussaint l'Ouverture appointed Gen.-in-Chief of the black armies, 1797, and after a sanguinary war the British forces were withdrawn, 1798; declared independent, July 1, 1801. Gen. Le Clerc, with 25,000 troops, endeavoured to recover the island. This led to great slaughter; Toussaint was treacherously seized and conveyed to France, where he died, April, 1803. Dessalines took command of the blacks, and waged a war of extermination against the French, who were compelled to evacuate the whole island, and the standard of the blacks was hoisted on Cape François, Nov. 30, 1803. Dessalines elected emperor, and crowned, Oct., 1804; Christophe was elected to

rule over the southern part, and Petion over the northern, 1805. This led to a civil war, which lasted until 1810, when a truce was made. Christophe was crowned King of Hayti (Henry I.), March, 1811; he committed suicide, Oct. 20, 1820. Gen. Boyer became the emperor, 1820; declared independent, Nov., 1821. The Haytian flag first displayed in St Domingo, 1822, and the city declared to be a part of the kingdom, Jan. 9. France recognized the independence of the country, and an indemnity paid to them for their losses, Dec. 31, 1825. Great destruction of life and property by a hurricane, Oct. 30, 1867.—See Hayti.

DOMINGO, ST. The French fleet captured here by the English, June 27, 1747.

DOMINICA, Island of, W. Indies, discovered by Columbus, and so called by him because he discovered it upon a Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493; taken by the English, 1761, and ceded to them by the French by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; taken by the French, 1778. The French fleet of 34 sail, under Adm. de Grasse, defeated by Adm. Rodney off this island, April 12, 1782, and the town taken. The French fleet attacked it unsuccessfully, 1805; hurricane at, 1806; another one doing considerable damage, July 23, 1813, and one of still greater violence, Sept. 25, 1816; an arrangement made, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 191, Aug. 12, 1867, for the payment of their loan to England.

DOMINICANS, or Preaching Friars, a religious order of Predicants; founded by Dominic de Guzman, Archdeacon of Ossuna, Castile, Spain, 1071; sanctioned and encouraged by Innocent III., 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III., 1216; known in England as the Black Friars; first residence in Oxford, 1221; and in 1276 the corporation of London gave them a place to live in, called after them, the Blackfriars, where they subsequently erected a monastery. Revived in England, 1863. Monastery of the order built at Haverstock Hill, and opened, Sept. 10, 1867. The **NUNS** of this order founded in 1206.

DOMUS DEI, a house so called, erected at Dover, by Henry III., 1227.

DONATISTS. This sect arose in 311; condemned by the council held at Milan, 316. They were restored by Julian, 362; but were again proscribed by Gratian, 377.

DONAUEWERTH, Bavaria, formerly a free town of the empire; added to Bavaria, 1607. The allied army, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, defeated the Bavarians here, July 2, 1704; occupied by the French under Marshal Soult, 1805.

DONCASTER, Yorkshire, the Roman *Danum*, was destroyed by the Danes, circa 794. The cross of Otho de Tilli erected, 1180-1200; pulled down and the present cross erected, 1793. Interview between the Duke of Norfolk, commander of the Royal forces, and the insurgents under Robert Aske (during the Pilgrimage of Grace), Oct. 26, 1536, which terminated the dissatisfaction. The town taken by the Parliamentarians, 1642. The races were established before 1703; Col. St Leger founded the St Leger stakes in 1778; the first winner (Allabaculia) was the property of the Marquis of Rockingham; the Grand Stand was built by the corporation in 1826. The Rev. Dr Cartwright, inventor of the power-loom, established a manufactory here, in 1786. The Town Hall built in 1744, and partially rebuilt in 1800; the Shambles, in 1848; St James's church erected at the expense of Mr Denison, 1855; School of Industry established in 1801; cemetery erected by act of parliament, 17 & 18 Vict. c. clxxxi., July 24, 1854. St George's Church, founded in 1300; finished, 1425; was destroyed by fire, Feb. 28, 1853; rebuilt by G. G. Scott; foundation-stone laid, Feb. 28, 1854; the tower is 170 feet high; the whole having cost £45,000.

DONEGAL, Ireland, made a county by Queen Elizabeth, 1585. Abbey founded, 1474.

- DONELSON FORT, Kentucky, U. S., fortified by the Confederate army, which was defeated by Gen. Grant, and surrendered, Feb. 16, 1862; an attempt to retake it defeated, Feb. 3, 1863.
- DONINGTON, battle fought at this village in Gloucestershire, when the Royalists under Lord Ashton were defeated by the Parliamentarians, commanded by Col. Morgan, March 21, 1645.
- DONINGTON CASTLE, Berks, built in the reign of Edward I.; purchased by Sir Thomas Abberbury of Edward II., 1327, and castellated by his son, 1385; defended successfully for Charles I. by Sir J. Boys against the Parliamentarians under Col. Horton, 1643; destroyed by order of parliament, 1646.
- DONINGTON CASTLE, Leicestershire, built by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, 1296; purchased by Robert, Earl of Essex; and from him by Sir William Hastings, 1595.
- DONNA MARIA, frigate, blown up at Macaco, with 200 men, Oct. 29, 1850, only sixteen escaped.
- DORCHESTER, Dorsetshire, the Roman town of *Durnovaria*, besieged and burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; suffered from the plague of 1595; nearly destroyed by fire, 1613; fortified by the Parliamentarians, 1643. On the occasion of the Monmouth rebellion the assizes were held by Judge Jefferies, and upwards of 80 persons executed, Sept. 4, 1686.
- DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, the ancient *Durocina* of the Romans. The cathedral built in 1093; nave and aisles erected by Bishop Flambard, 1104-33; the galilee by Bishop Pudsey, 1180; chapel of the Nine Altars, founded by Bishop Poore, 1242, and made a bishopric; removed to Lincoln, 1074; the building partially destroyed by fire, Aug. 7, 1613; the Abbey church founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, 1140; school founded by Edward Hardy, Aug. 3, 1579.
- DORPAT, Russia. The university founded by Gustavus Adolphus, 1632; it has a library of 60,000 volumes; the town destroyed by fire, 1775.
- DORSET GARDENS THEATRE, Salisbury Court, Fleet-street; designed by Sir C. Wren; built and opened, 1671; taken down, 1720.
- DORSINGTON, Warwickshire, greatly injured by fire, Aug. 3, 1759.
- DORT, Holland, fortified, 1231; the sea broke down the dykes at, in the territory of Dordrecht, 10,000 persons perished, and more than 100,000 round Dollart, in Zealand and Friesland. In the two last provinces, 300 village towers and steeples were seen with their tops above water, Nov., 1421; the town and the cathedral of Notre Dame destroyed by fire, 1457; declared independent, 1572. The Protestant synod for considering the doctrine of Calvinism and Arminianism was held here, Nov. 13, 1618; the sittings ended, May 25, 1619.
- DORYLÆUM, battle. The Crusaders defeated the Turks, 200,000 strong, commanded by Kilidge-Arslan, after a severe contest, July 4, 1097.
- DOUAI, France (*Duacum*), an ancient fortified town. It was captured by Philip the Fair, 1297, but restored to the Count of Flanders, 1368. A Popish seminary for refugee priests established at, by Philip II., 1568. Louis XIV. took possession of this town in 1667; besieged by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, April 23, 1710; the defence was intrusted to the Marquis Albergotte and the celebrated Valory, with an army of 8000 men; they capitulated, June 26, 1710; retaken in 1712; and by the treaty of Utrecht restored, April 11, 1713. The public library contains more than 35,000 vols., and 1000 MSS. from the suppressed convents. It was here that the celebrated Roman Catholic translation of the *Holy Scriptures* was made by the authority of the Pope, and published, 1609.

DOUGLAS CASTLE, near Edinburgh, destroyed by fire, Dec. 11, 1758.

DOURO, a river in Spain, more than 300 yards wide, crossed by the British army under Wellington in pursuit of the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult. The French, 10,000 strong, were in possession of Oporto. The English had only a few boats, and before 200 men had landed, the alarm was given; but the troops under Gen. Hill held their ground. The French lost 500 men killed and wounded, 5 pieces of artillery, 50 guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. The English lost Gen. Paget and 20 men, killed, and 75 wounded. Several hundred French were left in the hospital of the town, May 12, 1809.—*Napier*.

DOVE of Castile, order of Knighthood, established, 1379.

DOVER, Kent. By the Romans it was called *Dubris*, and by the Saxons *Dofris*. Julius Cæsar is said to have landed here upon his invasion of Britain, Aug. 30 or 31, B.C. 55. The town was fortified by the Romans upon their second invasion, B.C. 54; made one of the Cinque Ports by William the Conqueror, who fortified and strengthened the castle, and appointed Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, governor, with power to repair the castle; laws made by Henry III. for its safe custody. The church of St Martin-le-Grand founded by Withred, king of Kent, 696; rebuilt by Bishop Odo, 1068; taken down, 1536. King John assembled his army here to oppose the landing of Philip of France, but signed his recantation, May 13, 1213, and formally resigned his kingdom to the pope on the 15th; Henry III. landed at, from Boulogne, after signing a peace with Spain, 1255; Edward, Prince of Wales, was appointed constable of the castle during the king's absence in Palestine; Edward II. embarked from this place to celebrate his marriage with Isabella of France, 1308; Edward III. resided some time in the castle, 1329; Henry V. embarked with his army for France to avenge the death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, 1421; Henry VIII. resided in the castle with Katherine of Aragon for 15 days, June, 1513; they received Charles V., Emperor of Germany, at the castle, May 30, 1520; Charles I. met the Princess Henrietta Maria upon her landing in England, June 13, 1625. It was taken by surprise by a merchant of the town (Blake), and 10 other republicans, Aug. 1, 1642, and delivered to the Parliamentarians; Charles II. on his restoration disembarked at this town, May 29, 1660. The castle was repaired, and additional accommodation and fortification ordered by the Duke of Cumberland, 1745-6, and again, 1794, when threats of a French invasion were denounced; £50,000 was voted to fortify it; it covers an area of 35 acres. The Fort Barracks burned, July 30; a part of the cliff fell down, Nov. 27, 1810; Mrs Poole, and five children, and niece, killed by a fall of a further part of the same cliff, Dec. 14, 1810. Louis XVIII. landed at this town after his restoration, when he was received by the Prince Regent with great state, April 23, 1814; the allied sovereigns landed, June 6, 1814; Queen Caroline, attended by Lady Hamilton and Mr Alderman Wood, landed here from the Continent previous to her trial, June 5, 1820. An act passed, May 15, 1822, for lighting the town with gas [3 Geo. IV. c. xv.]; and another for enlarging the market and for building a new fish-market, March 22, 1826 [7 Geo. IV. c. v.], and opened, 1827. A pier was begun by the Admiralty, 1844. A satisfactory report of the completion and safety of the South-eastern Railway to Dover, made by Major-Gen. Pasley, inspector, Feb. 1, 1844; opened for traffic, Feb. 7. The Volunteers reviewed by Major-Gen. McCleverty, the army and navy taking part, April 22, 1867.

DOVER CASTLE, Kent. St John's Tower built by Adam Fitzwilliam, 1069; Constable's Tower built by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, 1079; Caldescot Tower by Fulbert de Lucy, 1120; Norfolk's Tower by Hubert de Burgh, before 1216; Maunsel's Tower by William Abrincis, 1215, and successfully defended by the Barons of the Cinque Ports against Henry III., 1266.

DOVER, naval battle. Adm. Blake, with 23 sail, defeated the Dutch Adm. Van Tromp with a fleet of 40 sail, off here, May 19, 1652; Gen. Monk and Adm. Blake again defeated the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp and de Ruyter; in this battle *chain-shot* was used for the first time, June 2-3, 1653.

DOVER, treaty. Charles II. made a secret treaty with Louis XV. of France, by which Charles engaged to make a public profession of the Roman Catholic religion, and to assist in subjugating Holland, for which he was to receive 3,000,000 livres a-year for the support of the fleet, signed at Dover, May 22, 1670.—*Humé's England*.

DOWER, a Saxon usage; the widow entitled to a moiety of the husband's property for life, 941; confirmed by Magna Charta, June 19, 1215; the widows of traitors debarred dower, 1551; an act passed for the amendment of the law relating to dower, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 105, Aug. 29, 1833, to come into operation, Jan. 1, 1834.

DOWLUTABAD, Hindustan. The fortress taken and plundered, 1203; captured by Mallik Naib, 1306; by Ahmed Nizam, 1595, and again by the Moguls, 1634.

DOWN, Ireland, invaded by the Earl of Ulster, 1177. Cathedral built, 1183; destroyed by Lord Grey, lord-deputy of Ireland, for which he was beheaded, 1541; bishopric of, established, 499; united to Connor, 1441, and both to Dro-more, 1834.

DOWNING COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Sir E. Downing, Bt., Dec. 20, 1717; charter granted, Sept. 22, 1800; first stone laid, May 18, 1807.

DRAGOON GUARDS. The 1st or King's Regiment formed, June 6, 1685; the 1st or Royal Regiment of Horse, 1661; the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons or Scots Greys, 1660; the 3rd or King's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons, July 17, 1685; the 3rd or Prince of Wales' Regiment of Dragoon Guards raised, June 23, 1685; the 4th or Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoon Guards, July 28, 1685; the 4th or the Queen's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons, July 27, 1685; the 5th or Princess Charlotte of Wales' Regiment, July 29, 1685; the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, or 'The Carabineers,' July 30, 1685; the 6th or Inniskillen Regiment of Dragoons, 1688; the 7th or Princess Royal's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 1688; the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, July, 1715; the 14th or the King's Regiment of Light Dragoons, July 22, 1715.

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS. In consequence of the frequent return of the cholera, measures were taken to secure a better system of drainage. The Metropolitan Board of Works was appointed 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, Aug. 14, 1855, to prevent the sewage from being conveyed into the river Thames. The main system of drainage ordered to be carried out by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 2, 1858; the same act gives them the power to embank the river Thames, and to levy rates for that purpose. The total sum to be assessed at 3*d.* in the pound, £150,389 7*s.* 9*d.* annually.

DRAKE, Sir Francis, circumnavigated the globe; sailed from England, Dec. 13, 1577; returned to Plymouth, Nov. 3, 1580; his ship visited by Queen Elizabeth at Deptford, April 4, 1581; died, Jan. 28, 1595.

DRAMA. Dramatic exhibitions are said to have been borrowed from the ETRUSCANS, and were at first represented by means of dancing and gesticulation with music, but without words, B.C. 363. The first Roman author who presented a finished work was a Greek slave named *Andronicus*, B.C. 292; but this art fell into dishonour, B.C. 72. Drama of England began with Mysteries, 1270; at Chester a master of the revels appointed, 1546. The Blackfriars Theatre built by the Earl of Leicester, 1576; one at Bankside, 1574. License

granted to Shakespeare and others, 1603; actresses introduced about 1630; suspended after the death of Charles I. till the Restoration, 1660; scenes first introduced, 1662; licensed by Charles II., 1662. Drury Lane opened, 1663. Theatre opened in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 1695. Act for revising and licensing plays, 10 Geo. II. c. 28, 1737; Dramatic Copy Protection Right Act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15, June 10, 1833; Dramatic Copyright Protection Act, protecting the rights of authors, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, July 1, 1842.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE. The foundation-stone laid by the Prince Consort, June 1, 1860; opened by the Prince of Wales, June 5, 1865. The Viceroy of Egypt gave a donation of £500 to the fund, July 13, 1867.

DRAPERS' COMPANY. The mystery first established in the reign of Edward I.; chartered by 38 Edward III., 1364, and by Henry VI., Nov. 30, 1438; confirmed by Edward IV., July 26, 1466, and by James I., Jan. 19, 1607; arms granted in 1439; crest, 1590; altered in 1614; settled in Throgmorton-street, 1541. Hall rebuilt after the fire in 1666, by W. Goodall, 1773; altered, 1867.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS. In 1724 a serious tumult was excited in Ireland by the coinage called *Wood's half-pence*. A want of copper coinage had been long felt in that country, and a patent was granted to William Wood, an iron-master, for coining half-pence and farthings, to the value of £108,000; the issue of this coinage caused such a storm of clamour, that Dean Swift seized the occasion to publish these celebrated letters: the first is dated 1724, and signed M. B. Drapier; the second is dated Aug. 4, 1724. The Privy Council made a favourable report on behalf of Wood, July 24, 1724. Lord Granville, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £300 for the discovery of the author of the letters, and caused the printer Harding to be apprehended; but the grand jury threw out the bill; and a second jury dismissed the charge, and made a presentment, drawn up by Swift himself, against all persons who should by fraud or otherwise impose Wood's half-pence upon the public, Nov. 28. The ministry withdrew the patent, and granted the patentee an annuity of £3000 a-year for 12 years, as compensation.—*Hume, and Swift's Letters*.

DREADNOUGHT HOSPITAL SHIP, established for the reception of sick and diseased seamen of all nations, originally established in 1821, on board the 'Grampus;' but this ship being decayed, the government gave them the old 'Dreadnought,' of 104 guns, in 1831; the charity was incorporated in 1833; an unsuccessful endeavour made to apportion some part of Greenwich Hospital for the purposes of this charity, 1867.

DRESDEN, Saxony, founded *circa* 808; taken by the Russians, 1745; peace made with, Dec. 25, 1745; besieged by Frederick the Great, July 13, 1760; the allied army entered the town, April, 1813; 25,000 French troops surrendered to the allies, Nov. 6, 1813; dreadful explosion of gunpowder at, and many lives lost, June 27, 1814; the King of Saxony resigned the crown to his nephew, Sept. 9, 1830.

DRESDEN, battle. The allies, 370,000 strong, attacked Napoleon, but were routed with the loss of 25,000 men; General Moreau, who had been induced to join the allies, was killed, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813.

DRESDEN PORCELAIN. The manufactory of Porcelain at Meissen was established by Augustus II., Elector of Saxony, in 1710. Böttcher invented the hard paste in 1706, and in the next year he succeeded in making a red ware like jasper; in 1709, he discovered the mode of making white porcelain, and in 1715 he was successful in making a fine and perfect white kind; in 1720 gilding and painting was introduced by Höroldt; and Kändler in 1731 modelled numerous groups of animals and insects, &c.; the earliest mark was the monogram A. R.

DRESS restrained by law in England, 1363, 1463, 1545, and 1570.

DREUX, battle. The Huguenots, under the command of Condé and Coligny, were defeated by the Royal army; after an arduous struggle, the loss on each side was about 4000; Gen. Montmorency was taken prisoner by the former, and Condé was taken by the latter; this was the first battle of the religious war, Dec. 19, 1562.

DREUX, France, taken and burnt by the English, 1188; captured by Henry IV. of France, after a siege of 18 days, 1593, the walls being destroyed by the conquerors.

DRINKING spirituous liquors attempted to be suppressed, June 24, 1751.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS, an association established for the erection of, April, 1859; the first opened at the corner of Giltspur-street, Snow Hill, April 21, 1859; the foundation laid of the first one in Sheffield, Sept. 15, 1859; many have since been erected in London, and in other towns. *See* Fountains.

DROGHEDA, Ireland, made its submission to Rich. II.; granted a university by Edw. IV.; the town unsuccessfully besieged by O'Neill and the Irish northern forces, 1641; stormed by Oliver Cromwell, and the garrison with many of the townspeople put to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649; garrisoned by the army of King James II., 1690.

DROIT D'AUBAINE, abolished in France, Aug. 5, 1790.

DROMORE, Bishopric of, founded; united with Down, 1834; the union carried out, 1842.

DRONTHEIM, Norway, founded by Olaf, 997; the cathedral founded, 1180; 62 houses and 12 magazines destroyed by fire, Dec., 1788.

DROWNING, Punishment of, inflicted in England in the reign of Rich. I., and in France during the revolution of 1792-3.

DROWNING, Societies for the Prevention of: the Royal Humane founded, 1774; their house in Hyde Park built in 1794; rebuilt from the design of J. B. Bunning, the first stone laid by the Duke of Wellington, Aug. 8, 1834.

DRUIDS, the priests of the early Britons and Gauls. Their rise is unknown; many destroyed by the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 45, and by Suetonius Paulinus in England and Wales, 61.

DRUM. This instrument was introduced by the Moors into Spain, 713; it is said to have been used by St Patrick to drive the reptiles out of Ireland; known in England in the 13th century.

DRUNKENNESS OF THE CLERGY, restrained by canon law, 747; punished by death by Constantine, king of Scotland, 870; the laity punished by law for this crime, 975.

DRURY LANE takes its name from the mansion built by the Drurys, in the 16th century; rebuilt and called Craven House, 1600; first paved with stone, 1605.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, formerly a cock-pit; opened by Killigrew as a theatre, April 8, 1663; burnt down in 1671; rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened, March 26, 1674; the interior reconstructed by Adams, Sept. 23, 1775; rebuilt in 1791, and opened, 1794; destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809; rebuilt by Wyatt, and opened, Oct. 12, 1812; the portico in Brydges-street, and the Colonnade in Little Russell-street, added, 1831.

DUBLIN, Ireland. City fortified by the Danes in the fifth century. Cathedral of Christ Church built, 1038; restored, 1833. A charter granted by Henry II. to the city of, 1173. The castle founded, 1223; Exchange erected, 1281; the greater part of the city destroyed by fire, 1283; the city partially destroyed by Edward Bruce, 1315; first mayor appointed, 1409; the gaol of Newgate attacked unsuccessfully by rioters, 1535; the University founded, 1591; charter

granted by King James I., 1609; besieged unsuccessfully by the Marquis of Ormond, 1649; Cromwell relieved Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse, Aug. 14, 1649; College of Physicians founded by Charles I., Aug. 5, 1626; high court for the trial of rebels, appointed, 1652; the chief magistrate addressed as Lord while in office, 1665; James II. arrived at, March 24, 1688; statue of William III. inaugurated on College Green, July 1, 1701; Foundling Hospital founded, 1704; incorporated, 1772; Parliament House, the first stone laid, Feb. 3, 1729; completed, 1739; Royal Dublin Society incorporated, 1749; an attempt made to destroy the Smock-alley theatre, Feb. 2, 1754; several bankers stopped payment, 1760; the streets paved generally, 1773; Royal Exchange, first stone laid by Lord Townshend, Aug. 2, 1769; opened, 1779; new Custom House, Nov. 7, 1791; fire at the Parliament House, Feb. 27, 1792; converted into the National Bank, 1808; rebellion, Lord E. Fitzgerald arrested, Nov., 1798; union with Great Britain, Jan. 1, 1801; Gunnet's insurrection began, July 23, 1803; General Post Office opened, 1817; George IV. visited, Aug. 12, 1821; King's bridge built, 1821; gas first used, 1825; Custom House burned, Aug. 9, 1833; Royal Arcade burned, April 25, 1837; visited by Queen Victoria, Aug. 3, 1849; great destruction of property by a hail-storm, April 18, 1850; Exhibition opened, May 12, 1853; the Queen again visited Dublin, 1861; the Earl of Rosse installed as Chancellor of the University, Feb. 17, 1863; a disgraceful mob riot led by Mr O'Donoghue at a meeting held in the Rotunda to erect a monument to the Prince Consort, Feb. 23, 1864; National Gallery opened, 1864; St Patrick's Cathedral restored at the expense of Mr Guinness, and opened, Feb. 27, 1865; St Andrew's, or the Round Church, burnt, Jan. 8, 1860; the Kildare-street club-house burnt, Nov. 4, 1860. A law passed, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 95, for regulating the superannuation allowances to the police, Aug. 12, 1867; the professorships in the University of, thrown open to all persons irrespective of their religious creed, 30 Vict. c. 9, April 5, 1867. Two policemen shot on Wellington Quay, Oct. 31, one died (Kenna); Fenian procession in, after the execution of Allen, Gould, and Larkin at Manchester, Dec. 8; intended meeting prevented, Dec. 12; arrest of J. Martin, J. C. Waters, and J. J. Labor, for inciting rebellion, Dec. 16.

DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC, founded by St Patrick, 448; Kildare consolidated with Dublin, 1833.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, built from the design of Mr Benson, at the expense of Mr Dargan, opened by Earl St Germans, May 12, 1853; visited by the Queen and Prince Albert, Aug. 29; closed, Nov. 1. The International Exhibition opened by the Prince of Wales, May 9, 1865; closed, Nov. 9.

DUBLIN LEARNED SOCIETIES. Dublin Gaelic Society for investigating and reviving ancient Irish literature, instituted, 1807; Dublin Geological, instituted, 1832; altered to the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, April, 1864; Dublin Library Society established in Dame-street, May 10, 1791; Dublin Microscopical Society instituted, 1840; Dublin Natural History Society instituted, 1838; the Royal Society of Dublin instituted for improving husbandry, manufactures, and other useful arts, June 25, 1731; his Grace the Duke of Dorset elected president, Dec. 4, 1731; incorporated by Royal Charter, 1750; Dublin University Philosophical Society instituted, 1842; their transactions first published, 1843.

DUCAT, first coined in Sicily, 1240: of silver, value 4s. 6d.; of gold, 9s. 6d.; the ducatoon of Italy, 4s. 8d.

DUCKING STOOLS, the ancient punishment for scolds. 'Cuck, or cucking-stool' mentioned in Domesday Book, as being in use in Chester, where it is called 'Cathedra Stercoris.' In the Common Hall accounts of the borough of Leicester

they are mentioned in 1467 ; last inflicted upon the landlady of the Queen's Head, Kingston, April 27, 1745.

DUDLEY, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 23, 1553. Lord Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey, executed, Feb. 12, 1554.

DUDLEY CASTLE, Staffordshire built by Duddo, the Saxon, 700 ; restored by Ralph de Paganell, 1130 ; garrisoned for Queen Matilda by Gervase Paganell, *circa* 1159 ; taken and destroyed by Henry II., 1173 ; rebuilt by John de Somerie, 1176 ; besieged unsuccessfully by the Parliamentarians, 1644 ; destroyed by order of the Long Parliament, 1645 ; serious fire at, doing considerable damage to the ruins, 1750. Dudley and Midland Geological Society instituted, 1842 ; the Geological and Scientific Club established, 1862.

DUDLEY PRIORY, Worcestershire, founded by Gervase Paynell before 1161.

DUEL, Trial by. This custom of ending all differences by arms was introduced into England by William the Conqueror. Philip the Fair of France made several ordinances touching this custom, 1306 ; the custom condemned by the council of Valencia, 855. Proclamation of no pardon to any one who killed another in a duel issued, 1679 ; checked in the army and discouraged in society, 1838. A list of some of the most notorious duels :—

Baddeley, Mr, and George Garrick, 1770.

Berkeley, the Hon. Craven, M.P., and Capt. Boldero, M.P., July 15, 1842.

Brittlebank, Mr W., and Mr Cuddie, the latter killed, June 10, 1821.

Boswell, Sir A., and Mr J. Stuart, the former killed, March 26, 1822.

Buckingham, the Duke of, and the Duke of Bedford, May 2, 1822.

Burdett, Sir Francis, and Mr Paull, both wounded, May 5, 1807.

Byron, Lord, and Mr W. Chaworth, the latter died, Jan. 27, 1765.

Camelford, Lord, and Capt. Best, the former killed, March, 1804.

Campbell, Major, and Capt. Boyd, who was killed, Aug. 23, 1808.

Cardigan, the Earl of, and Lieut. Tucket, the latter wounded, Sept. 15, 1840.

Castlereagh, Lord, and Mr Canning, who was wounded, Sept. 21, 1809.

Corry, James, and Mr Newburgh, who was shot through the head, May 10, 1800.

Fawcett, Col., and Lieut. Munro, the former killed, July 1, 1843.

Fox, Hon. C. J., and Mr Adams, Nov. 30, 1779.

Gourlay, Capt., and Mr Westall, the former killed, Oct. 30, 1824.

Grattan, Mr H., and Lord Clare, June 11, 1820.

Jeffcot, Sir J., and Dr Hennis, who was mortally wounded, May 10, 1833.

Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, both killed, 1712.

Hill, the Rev. Mr, and Cornet Gardiner, the former was killed, 1764.

Kemble, Mr, and Mr Aikin, of Drury Lane Theatre, March, 1792.

King, Col., and Col. Fitzgerald, after six rounds had been fired the duel was adjourned, Oct., 1797.

Lockyer, Major, and Mr Sutton Cochrane, who was killed, Dec. 12, 1817.

Loftus, Lord, and Lord Harley, Dec. 10, 1839.

Londonderry, Lord, and Mr H. Grattan, June 13, 1839.

Macartney, Lord, and Mr Sadleir, April, 1785.

Martin, Mr, and Mr Wilkes, M.P., Nov. 16, 1763.

Milton, Lord, and Lord Poulett, Jan. 29, 1771.

Montgomery, Col., and Capt. M'Namara, the former killed, April 3, 1803.

Napoleon, Louis, and the Comte de Leon, prevented, March 3, 1840.

O'Clayton, and Mr Lambrecht, the former killed, Jan. 8, 1830.

O'Connell, Mr, and Mr D'Esterre, the latter killed, Feb. 1, 1815.

O'Callaghan, Theodore, and Lieut. Bailey, who was killed, Jan. 13, 1818.

Paget, Lord, and Capt. Cadogan, May, 1809.

Payne, George, and Mr Clark, the former killed, Sept. 6, 1810.

Pepe, Gen., and Gen. Carascosa, who was wounded, Feb. 28, 1823.
 Purefoy, Ensign, and Col. Roper, who was killed, Aug. 14, 1794.
 Pitt, Wm., and George Tierney, May 21, 1798.
 Scott, Mr., and Mr Christie, the former killed, Feb. 18, 1812.
 Shelburne, the Earl of, and Col. Fullarton, March 28, 1780.
 Stackpool, Capt., and Lieut. Cecil, the former killed, April, 1814.
 Sweetman, Major, and Capt. Watson, the former killed, Jan. 12, 1796.
 Talbot, Earl, and John Wilkes, Oct. 5, 1762.
 Thomas, Lieut.-Col., and Col. Gordon, the former killed, 1783.
 Townsend, Lord, and the Earl of Bellamont, who was seriously wounded, Feb. 2, 1773.
 Wellington, the Duke of, and the Earl of Winchelsea, March 21, 1820.
 York, the Duke of, and Col. Lennox, 1789.

DUKE. The title of duke or dux was first used among the Anglo-Saxons as a title of dignity; first called peers, 1321; title given by Edward III. to his son, the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, March 17, 1337; Henry Duke of Lancaster, March 6, 1351; Robert de Vere made Duke of Ireland, 1385; the first in Scotland given to the king's eldest son, as Duke of Rothsay, 1398; became extinct, 1572; revived, 1627.

DUKE, Grand; Cosmo de Medicis, the first who bore the title of Grand Duke, received it from Pope Pius V., 1569.

DUKE OF CLARENCE ship lost in the Gulf of St Lawrence, 1803.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, discovered by Byron, 1765, then uninhabited.

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called God's Gift College, 1619; he was the first master, and died there, 1626; the pictures of Sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed to it, 1810; the building altered by Mr C. Barry, 1831; act passed to regulate, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84, Aug. 25, 1857.

DUMBARTON, Scotland, created a royal burgh by Alexander II., 1221; the castle is of great antiquity; visited by Queen Mary, 1563; Captain Thomas Crawford and a few soldiers took it one stormy night by escalade, 1571; visited by Queen Victoria, Aug. 17, 1847.

DUMBLANE, Scotland. In the neighbourhood is the remains of a Roman encampment for at least 20,000 men. Made a bishopric by David I., who founded the cathedral, 1142. About two miles from, is Sheriffmuir, which gives its name to the battle fought there; the royal forces under the Duke of Argyle defeating the rebels under the Earl of Mar, Nov. 13, 1715.

DUNBAR, Scotland, a place of some importance in the 9th century; it suffered several sieges, but the most memorable was that by the English, when Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar, in the absence of her husband, held out successfully against the Earl of Salisbury for 19 weeks, 1337; an act of parliament passed for its demolition, 1488; but it was not destroyed until 1567.

DUNBAR, battle. The Scots under Baliol defeated by the English under Earl Warenne with a loss of 10,000 men, April 27, 1296; the Scots defeated by Cromwell, 3000 were killed and 9000 taken prisoners, Sept. 3, 1650.

DUNCAN, King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, 1039.

DUNDALK, Ireland. Charters granted, making it a royal town, by Henry III., Richard II., and Henry IV.; the head-quarters of Edward Bruce, 1315; he was beheaded here, 1318; and 6000 Scots, who had invaded Ireland, lost their lives; walls of, destroyed, 1641; the first manufacture of Irish cambric established here, 1728.

DUNDEE, Scotland. William the Lion made this town a Royal burgh by charter,

1210; confirmed, 1651; taken twice by the English in the reign of Edward I.; besieged, taken, and sacked by the Duke of Montrose, 1645; stormed and taken by Gen. Monk, Sept. 1, 1651; visited by Queen Victoria, Sept., 1844. The Dundee and Newtyle Railway opened, 1826; the Dundee and Arbroath, 1838; and the Dundee and Perth, 1847. Boiler explosion at Messrs Edwards' Spinning Works, 19 persons scalded to death, April 15, 1859. Sir David Baxter presented a park to the people of, opened, Sept. 9, 1863. 19 persons crushed to death at the entrance to a music hall in Bell-street, Jan. 2, 1865. By the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 79; improved arrangement made for the management of the police in this burgh, Aug. 12, 1867. The British Association for the advancement of science held a congress at, Sept. 4-11, 1867.

DUNES, battle. The allied armies of England and France commanded by Turenne, defeated the Spanish and Austrian forces, under the Prince Condé and Don Juan of Austria, June 24, 1658.

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland. The Abbey of the Holy Trinity erected by Malcolm Canmore in the 11th century. Castle built by David I.; David II. born in; a parliament held here, 1335; Mary Queen of Scots visited, 1561; this was demolished by Edward I., Feb. 10, 1304, and again, 1560. The Guildhall built, 1808.

DUNGAN HILL, Ireland, battle between the English and Irish armies, the latter defeated, losing 6000 men, July 16, 1647.

DUNKELD, Scotland. A monastery founded by the Culdees, 729; the cathedral began by Bishop Sinclair, 1330; the nave in 1450; the choir repaired in 1845; the centre of the nave is 120 feet long by 60 wide; a body of Lowlanders were attacked in this building, where they had taken refuge, many were killed, 1689; the charter-house built, 1469; the bridge built, 1809; a palace begun by the Duke of Atholl, 1830, but not finished.

DUNKERS, a sect of German Baptists, founded, 1708; established their first church in America, 1723.

DUNKIRK, France, founded, 965; the English driven out by the French, 1558; restored to the Spaniards; the French under the Duke of Enghien captured it from the Spaniards, Oct., 1646; taken by Turenne, June 23, 1658; delivered to Cromwell, June 24, 1658; basely sold by Charles II. to France for £400,000, 1663; the works demolished, and basin filled up, under the treaty of Utrecht, March 13, 1713; the works rebuilt, but again demolished at the peace of 1763; rebuilt again, 1783; Duke of York defeated here by Gen. Hoche, Sept. 7, 1793.

DUNMOW, Essex. Priory built, 1110. The town is noted for the flitch of bacon ceremony, instituted by Robert de Fitzwalker, *temp.* Henry III., 1244. There is a record of the flitch being claimed, 1445, and June 20, 1751, by John Shakeshanks and his wife; the custom revived, 1837.

DUNMOW PARVA, or Little Dunmow Priory, Essex, founded by Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, 1104.

DUNOON CASTLE, Scotland, built, 1334.

DUNSTABLE, Bedford. The Priory of Black Canons, founded by Henry I., 1131; King John gave his palace to this establishment, 1204; a cross erected to commemorate the resting of the corpse of Queen Eleanor in the market-place, 1290; the cross pulled down in the Commonwealth.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, Scotland, built, 1307.

DUNSTAN, ST, in the East, the church of, founded, *circa* 960. It was described by Stow in 1598 as a 'fair and large church of an ancient building; he particu-

larized the monuments of John Kennington, 1374, and William Islip, 1382 ; Lord Cobham built a south aisle and a porch in 1381 ; the church escaped the fire of 1666 ; pulled down, 1816, and the first stone of the present building laid by Dr Manners Sutton, Abp of Canterbury, Nov. 26, 1817 ; opened, Jan. 14, 1821.

DUNSTAN, ST, in the West, the church of ; a chapel added by Thomas Duck, or Duke, 1421 ; the building escaped the great fire ; repaired, 1701 ; rebuilt and consecrated, July 31, 1833 ; the clock was purchased and removed to the Marquis of Hertford's mansion, Regent's Park, 1830.

DUNSTANBOROUGH CASTLE, Northumberland, built by Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III., 1315 ; Queen Margaret took refuge here after the battle of Hexham, May 15, 1464 ; the castle was besieged and taken by the Lords Wenlock and Hastings. The priory built, 1280.

DUPRE'S VILLA, near Beaconfield, once the residence of Edmund Burke, burned down, April 21, 1813.

DURAND, M., a French Protestant clergyman, hanged in France for assembling a congregation of hearers, 1732.

DUREN, Prussia. Charlemagne held two diets here, 775 and 779 ; besieged and taken by Charles V., 1543 ; captured by the French, 1794 ; ceded to Prussia, 1814.

DURHAM, England, the principality of the Brigantes before the arrival of the Romans ; during the heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland, began, 547, and ended, 827 ; many of the inhabitants massacred by the Normans, 1069 ; the castle built by William the Conqueror, 1072 ; rebuilt by Bishop Pudsey, 1174 ; the octagonal keep and great hall by Bishop Hatfield, 1347-60 ; the gate-house by Bishop Langley, 1417 ; the chapel by Bishop Ruthall, 1522 ; repaired by Bishop Crewe, 1690 ; converted into the University of Durham, 1837. King John resided here, 1213. The suburbs were reduced to ashes by the Scottish invaders, 1313. The city walls repaired, 1316. Edward III. made this town the head-quarters of his army, 1327. Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., entertained here, 1503 ; 66 persons executed for the Nevill's rebellion, 1600 ; almost depopulated by a plague, 1640 ; by 25 Car. II. c. 9, 1672, power was given to this county to elect two members of parliament ; a serious fire at, 1691. Mustard first ground here, the secret being discovered by Mrs Clements, 1720 ; previously it was pounded in a mortar.

DURHAM, battle between the English under Queen Philippa and Scots at Nevil's Cross ; 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and David Bruce, with many thousands of private men, nobles, and knights, made prisoners, Oct. 17, 1346.

DURHAM, Bishopric of, fixed at Holy Island, 635 ; next at Chester-le-street, 883 ; Aldham, first Bishop of Durham, 990 ; the palatinate jurisdiction of, separated, June 21, 1836.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, built by Bishop Carileph, 1093 ; the nave and aisles by Bishop Flambard, 1104 ; the galilee by Bishop Pudsey, 1180 ; the chapel of the Nine Altars by Bishop Poore, 1250 ; the west window by Prior Fossor, 1360 ; the building is 507 feet long, 200 feet wide ; tower 214 feet high.

DURHAM COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Richard de Hoton, Prior of Durham, *circa*, 1290.

DURHAM LETTER, or Lord John Russell's No Popery cry, was written against the pope's Bull, for dividing England into bishoprics, Nov. 4, 1850.

DURHAM and Northumberland Architectural Society instituted, 1860.

DUSSELDORF, Prussia, made a principal town by Adolphus V., 1288 ; the fortification destroyed, 1802 ; united to Prussia, 1815.

DUTCH CHURCH, Austin Friars, founded by Humphrey Bohun for the Augustine Friars, 1253 ; rebuilt by his grandson, 1354 ; surrendered to Henry VIII., Nov. 12, 1539 ; given by Edward VI. to the Dutch Protestants, June 29, 1550 ; destroyed by fire, Nov. 22, 1862 ; restored and re-opened, Oct. 1, 1865.

DUXBURGH, near Chorley, 26 persons drowned at, by the bridge breaking down, Dec. 13, 1812.

DWARFS. The Romans employed artificial means to check the growth of children whom they intended for *Nani* or dwarfs. They were also employed in the middle ages as messengers by the knights in France ; they were classed with the Court Jester, at Constantinople ; they are even now held in esteem. The most famous for size and learning in ancient times was Philetus of Cos ; he was also the best poet of his time ; he had to put weights in his pockets to prevent being blown away. Bébé, a dwarf of Stanislaus, King of Poland, died in 1764. John de Estrix of Mechlin, at 35 years old, 1592, only 3 feet high. Jeffery Hudson, born, 1619 ; when a youth only 18 inches high ; he shot a Mr Crofts dead in a duel, 1626. Count Borowlaski, an accomplished Pole, born Nov., 1739, at 30 years of age was but 39 inches high ; died in England, aged 98, Sept. 7, 1837. Tom Thumb, the American dwarf, Charles S. Stratton, born, Jan. 11, 1832 ; 25 inches high, and weighed 15 pounds at 10 years of age ; first exhibited at Barnum's old American Museum, New York, 1843 ; first performed in England at the Princess' Theatre, Feb. 21, 1844 ; first appeared before the Queen at Buckingham Palace, March 23 ; in Feb., 1845, he visited Paris and Spain. Commodore Nutt first appeared at St James's Hall, London, Dec. 12, 1864, 20 years old, 29 inches high, and 24 pounds weight ; and Miss Minnie Warren, sister of Mrs Stratton, 18 years old, 24 inches high, and 19 pounds weight.

DYEING. This art is of the greatest antiquity ; Moses speaks of stuffs dyed blue, purple, and scarlet ; the ancients give the date of the discovery, B.C. 500. Florence, in 1338, contained upwards of 100 dye-houses. The first work upon dyeing appeared in Venice, 1429 ('*Mariegola del' arte dei Tentori*'). Cochineal first used in Spain, 1523 ; scarlet dye first discovered by Drebbel, 1630 ; a German chemist, Keffler, first brought it to England, 1643 ; used by Kloecka Fleming in Germany, 1647 ; improved by Colbert, in France, 1670. A book called *Instruction for Dyers* published in Paris, 1672. By the Edict of Nantes, 1685, a fatal blow was given to the trade, and the fugitive workmen introduced this art into England. Act passed to prevent the abuse of, 23 Eliz. c. 9, 1581 ; since greatly improved and several new dyes discovered.

DYERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Henry VI., Feb. 16, 1471, upon his short restoration to the throne, which the battle of Tewkesbury cut short ; regranted by Edw. IV. upon his restoration, Dec. 2, 1471 ; confirmed by subsequent monarchs ; reincorporated by 3 Anne, April 26, 1704. This company was formerly one of the 12, but was compelled to give the precedence to the cloth-workers, in 1524 ; they have the right of keeping swans upon the Thames ; their ancient hall destroyed in 1666, and Dyers' Hall Wharf built upon the site ; their hall was rebuilt on Dowgate Hill.

E

EAGLE, has been borne as an ensign on standards by several nations. The Persians, according to the testimony of Xenophon, first adopted this royal bird. The Romans adopted this custom also ; but it was borne upon the tops of pikes, not

upon their standards. Constantine first introduced the double-headed eagle. Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, still adhere to this sign.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of base metal, current in Ireland, *circa* 1272 ; declared illegal by statute, 27 Edw. I., 1299 ; an American modern gold coinage of eagles, double-eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles, Dec. 6, 1792 ; the eagle is 10 dollars, 4⁸/₁₀₀ of which go to the £1 sterling.

EAGLE. Orders of knighthood. The order of the *White Eagle*, of Poland, instituted by Valdimir IV., 1325 ; statutes confirmed by Pope Urban VIII., 1634 ; refounded, 1713 ; became extinct at the revolution and division of Poland, 1795 ; restored by proclamation, July 21, 1807 ; united to Prussia, March 29, 1835. The order of the *Black*, instituted by Frederick, first king of Prussia, Jan. 17, 1791. The order of the *Red*, instituted by George William, Prince of Anspach, Margrave of Bayreuth, founded the 'Ordre de la Sincérité,' 1705 ; the order reorganized by Geo. Frederick Charles, under the title of the *Red Eagle*, July 13, 1734 ; raised by Frederick Wm. II. to the second in rank, 1791 ; he was made Grand Master, June 12, 1792 ; the insignia altered, 1757 ; a second and third class added, Jan. 18, 1810.

EARL, title of. An ancient title among the Saxons, etheling or ealderman having charge of a shire. Alfred the Great invested with this dignity by Ethelred I., 867 ; the Conqueror retained the title but made it hereditary, appointing Hugh Lupus to the county palatine of Chester, and William Fitz-Osborn Earl of Hereford, 1066 ; Scotland, Earl of Angus, 1937 ; Ireland, Earl of Ulster, 1181 ; first called peers, 14 Edw. II., 1321, in the award of the exile against the Despensers ; the highest rank of nobility until 1337.

EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND, the commander of the cavalry, attached to the family of Keith in the 11th century ; forfeited in the rebellion of 1716.

EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND. Camden affirms that there was a Marshal of England in the time of the Conqueror, Richard II., Jan. 12, 1386 ; granted the office of Earl Marshal to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham ; made hereditary in the Howard family, Oct. 19, 1672.

EARTH asserted to be spherical by the Greeks ; the first ship that sailed round the world was Magellan's, in 1519, who did not himself live to return ; Sir Francis Drake was the first commander who circumnavigated the globe and returned with his ship, Nov., 1580 ; Mr Thomas Burnet published the first systematic theory upon, 1680 ; and Mr Whiston's published, 1708 ; Newton demonstrated that it was an oblate spheroid ; Dr Bradley discovered the variation of its axis, 1737 ; the pope declared it was a plane, and gave all the west of it to Spain, being God's vicegerent, and imprisoned Galileo for asserting that the earth moved round the sun, 1633 ; the earth weighed by Mr Baily, at his residence, Tavistock-place, '6,049,836 millions of tons,' 1838 ; Mr Airy determined the mean density of the earth by means of the oscillation of a pendulum placed at the top and bottom of a coal mine, 1854 ; several celestial observations have since been made by Colonel James, 1855.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS. This art was practised in the earliest times by the Greeks—by the Etruscans, B.C. 715 ; in China, B.C. 185 ; Japan, B.C. 27 ; revived in Italy, 1310 ; the finest Majolica ware made in 1444 ; known in England, 1586. Wedgwood improved the manufacture of this ware, in Staffordshire, 1760 ; patent granted for, 1762.—*See* Porcelain.

The names of countries and the earthenware for the making of which they were noted —

Avignon, Palissy ware, 1650.

England :—Chelsea, ware, 1730 ; Derby, china, 1756 ; Fulham, white ware, 1642 ;

Lambeth, Dutch ware, 1640 ; Leeds, cream ware, 1770 ; Liverpool, blue and white ware, 1752 ; Lowestoft, pottery, 1756 ; Plymouth, china, 1760 ; Staffordshire, 1690 ; Wedgwood's, 1760 ; Minton, 1791 ; Worcester china, 1751 ; York, china ware, 1665.

Eprenay, enamelled Fayence, 1660.

France, Fayence of Henri II. ware, 1520.

Germany, Nuremberg ware, 1729.

Holland. Delft first made in the 14th century ; the oldest specimen known is 1530. Fayence ware, made at Lille, by the Dutch, 1708.

Italy, Majolica ware, 1444.

Rouen ; this earthenware was known as early as 1542.

Sweden, Rörstand ware, 1727.

Wales, Swansea ware, 1750.

EARTHQUAKES. The most terrific of all natural phenomena. The most remarkable one related in the Bible, occurred in the reign of Uzziah, King of Judah, Zech. xiv. 5, and at the crucifixion, Matt. xxvii. 51—54. Josephus records one in which 10,000 people perished, B.C. 31. Mr Mallet, in 1857, made some important discoveries, not only to discover the earth waves, but to ascertain the laws which govern them. The following is a list of some of the principal :—

Acapulco, a severe shock at, causing serious damage to the principal buildings, Dec. 4, 1852.

Adrianople, the greater part of the city destroyed, Aug. 22, 1752.

Algiers, 18,000 persons killed from shocks during the months of May and June, 1716.

Antigua, West Indies, great loss of property by several repeated shocks, Feb. 8, 1843.

Antioch, overwhelmed, 115 ; upwards of 1000 houses thrown down, 859.

Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, and 20,000 lives lost, 1158.

Apello, destroyed, and several towns much damaged, and upwards of 20,000 inhabitants killed, Aug. and Sept., 1822.

Armenia, near Mount Ararat, 4000 houses destroyed and many lives lost, July, 1840.

Asia Minor, 12 cities destroyed, 17.

Atlixco, in Mexico, destroyed with most of its inhabitants, Oct. 23, 1847.

Attagua, Syria, destroyed with 3000 inhabitants, May 5, 1796.

Brussa, a city in Asia Minor, destroyed by a severe shock, Feb. 28, 1855.

Cairo, Grand, two-thirds of the houses and 40,000 lives lost, Sept. 2, 1754.

Calabria, Sicily, a city with its inhabitants lost in the Adriatic Sea, 1186.

Calabria, and 180 towns and villages destroyed, March 27, 1638.

Calabria, the territory of Nova Casa and Oppido, sunk 29 ft without destroying any of the buildings. The earth opened to the extent of 500 ft, and to a depth of 200 ft, April 18, 1783.

Calabria, visited again, but not so severe, April 10, 1785.

Calabria, one most destructive in its effects, several towns and upwards of 20,000 people killed, July, 1805.

Calabria, a very severe shock which destroyed several towns and 9000 inhabitants, Dec. 16, 1859.

California suffered from a shock, Feb. 16, 1856.

Callao, and other parts of Peru, suffered from several shocks, April 19, 1860.

Caraccas, the city of, and upwards of 30 other towns, scattered over a space of 300 square miles, were destroyed, 80,000 persons killed, and thousands more wounded, March 26, 1812.

Carthago, Central America, overwhelmed, May, 1822.

Castiglione, entirely destroyed, Oct. 12, 1835.

Catania, Sicily, many persons perishing, 1137.

Chili, the whole kingdom, with St Jago, swallowed up, July 30, 1730.

Chili, raised permanently for upwards of 100 miles, Nov., 1822.

Chili, Santiago and other towns laid

- in ruins by a severe shock, Feb. 20, 1835.
- China, Canton suffered severely from a shock which destroyed most of the public buildings and 5000 inhabitants, May 26-28, 1830.
- Constantinople, a severe shock, killing thousands of the inhabitants, 557.
- Constantinople, overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986.
- Corinth, the temple of Minerva overthrown, and only six houses left standing, Feb. 21, 1858.
- Domingo, St, 32 houses overturned, April, 1793.
- Domingo, St, Cape Haytien, the town nearly destroyed and between 4000 and 5000 persons, May 7, 1842.
- Dorsetshire, a considerable piece of land moved by a shock, Jan. 13, 1583.
- England, Worcester and Derby, and other parts, felt a severe shock, 1043.
- England, one felt throughout, April 8, 1076; and again, 1081, 1088, and 1089. The most severe known in England, Nov. 14, 1318.
- England, the shock of one felt from Milford Haven to Burton-on-Trent, and from the Mersey to Plymouth, Oct. 6, 1863.
- Fonti di Macchia and four other villages almost destroyed, July 18, 19, 1865.
- France, a severe shock felt along the east coast of, from Valence to Metz, and also in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, July 25, 1855.
- Glastonbury, St Michael's on the Hill thrown down, 1247.
- Guatemala, the city of St Jago buried with 6000 persons, July, 1773.
- Herculaneum and Pompeii, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79.
- Herefordshire, Kingston chapel overthrown, Feb. 17, 1571.
- Hungary, a mountain turned round, Oct. 23, 1736.
- India, upwards of 180,000 persons killed by an earthquake, 893.
- Ireland, one destroying five churches and about 100 houses, Aug., 1734.
- Italy, Crema in Upper; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had three churches and twelve houses destroyed; so violent a shock in Holland, as to cause the chandeliers in Maaslin church to vibrate two or three ft, Jan., 1804.
- Jamaica, Port Royal and a great number of the houses with 3000 of the inhabitants overwhelmed by the sea, June 7, 1692.
- Japan, several cities swallowed up, July, 1596.
- Japan, the city of Ohasaca destroyed, and a Russian frigate off Simoda wrecked, Dec. 23, 1854.
- Jeddo, Japan, totally destroyed with its inhabitants to the number of 200,000, 1703.
- Jeddo, Japan, 100,000 houses and 57 temples destroyed, 30,000 persons being killed, Nov. 11, 1855.
- Lahore, India, destroyed, and many of its inhabitants, Nov. 16, 1827.
- Levant, a severe shock at, March 8, 1867.
- Lima, 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals, and the city itself and 5000 persons and an immense amount of property destroyed, Oct. 27 to Nov. 20, 1746.
- Lima and Callao, much injured, March 30, 1828.
- Lisbon, where in about eight minutes most of the houses and 30,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga suffered, and St Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed; one-half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs, were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, Nov. 1, 1755.
- Lombardy, one lasting for 40 days, 1117.
- London, Westminster suffered very much, and the same shock was felt at Dover, and in France and Belgium, April 6, 1580.
- London and the suburbs felt a shock, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750; various other towns felt the same at different periods of the year; Liverpool and Chester, April 2, 1750.
- Lucerne, the church of La Tour and

- most of the houses in, partly destroyed, April 2, 1808.
- Lucia, St, West Indies, 900 persons killed, Aug., 1788.
- Lyme, Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689.
- Macedonia, 150 cities and towns obliterated, 357.
- Manilla, the city of, destroyed by a violent shock, and several shocks felt in the Philippine Island, Sept. 22 to Oct. 11, 1852.
- Martinique Island, where nearly half of Port-Royal was destroyed, and 700 persons perished, Jan. 11, 1839.
- Mecca, visited by one which destroyed 90 towers and 160 buildings, 867.
- Melfi and Barile, in Southern Italy, totally destroyed and upwards of 1000 persons, Aug. 14, 1851.
- Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, 7000 lives lost and 2000 houses destroyed, April 9, 1861.
- Messina, Sicily, overturned in a moment, and 18,000 persons perished, and in the island 60,000, Jan., 1692.
- Mexico, the city of, much injured, April 7, 1845.
- Mileto and Monte Leone, at Lisbon, much damage done, Nov. 27, 1791.
- Mitylene, in the Archipelago, almost annihilated, May, 1755.
- Naples, 40,000 persons lost by a severe shock, and many towns injured, Dec. 5, 1456.
- Naples, and 30 towns and villages in Capitanata, with 10,000 persons, destroyed, July 30, 1626.
- Naples, a third part of the city and much shipping destroyed, June 6, 7, 1688.
- Naples, several shocks felt, great destruction of life and property, Nov. 29, 1732.
- Naples, the town of Terre del Grecco, and other towns in Campania, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, June 13, 1794.
- Naples, eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and severe shocks felt for several weeks, 10,000 persons killed, and thousands of residences destroyed, Dec. 16, 1857.
- Nicomedia, Cesarea, and Nicea, destroyed with other cities, 126.
- Norway, the most violent one ever known there, March 14, 1846.
- Oppido, Calabria, the earth opened to the extent of 500 ft, and to a depth of 200 ft, April 18, 1783.
- Palermo, Sicily, made a ruin, Sept. 1, 1726.
- Palermo, destroyed several houses, and a convent swallowed up, the monks barely escaping, Feb. 4, 1739-40.
- Palestine, 30,000 people destroyed, B.C. 33; and again at the crucifixion, A.D. 33.
- Pekin, China, with 100,000 of its inhabitants, destroyed, Nov. 30, 1731.
- Peru, Callao overwhelmed and about 5000 of its inhabitants killed, Oct. 28, 1746.
- Quito, Peru, destroyed, April 24, 1755.
- Quito, and the whole of the country between Sta Fe and Panama destroyed, and the city of Cuzco, with 40,000 inhabitants, Feb. 4, 1797; again destroyed, March 22, 1859.
- Rajusa, in Illyrium, 6000 of the inhabitants perished, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667.
- Rhodes, the Colossus at, overthrown, B.C. 105.
- Rhodes and Macri, much shaken on the mountain of Baba-Dagh fell 2000 ft, destroying the village of Ghedrack; Bugasi overwhelmed with its inhabitants, April 2, 1851; a slight shock, which did considerable damage, felt, April, 1863.
- Rome and its neighbourhood suffered very considerably from a shock which turned a branch of the sea from its course, 365.
- San Salvador, in Central America, totally destroyed by one in 10 seconds, and 200 people killed, April 16, 1854.
- Sicily, a severe shock, which destroyed 49 towns and 900 churches and monasteries, 90,000 persons killed, 1693.
- Smyrna, destroyed, July 10, 1688.
- Smyrna, nearly destroyed, July, 3, 1778.
- Spain and Portugal, Lisbon and other towns in; all the churches were destroyed, and 1200 residences, besides many persons, 1531.
- St Thomas's, West Indies, a number

of severe shocks succeeded each other in rapid succession, many of the houses in the town thrown down, and a great number of the inhabitants killed; the sea retired from the island, and then returned like a wall 30 feet high, and at the rate of 50 miles an hour, which swept everything before it, and destroyed a number of vessels and the lower part of the town, Nov. 18, and Dec. 12, 1867; the shocks were felt at Porto Rico, St Croix, and Tortola.

Sumatra, East Indies, 300 persons perished, Feb. 20, 1797.

Syria, Palestine, upwards of 550 towns and cities destroyed, 742; and again, thousands of lives being sacrificed, 746; 20,000 persons are said to have been killed, Oct., 1759.

Syria, Saphit and several entire villages with their populations utterly destroyed, Jan. 1, 1837.

Tauris, Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780.

Teneriffe, visited by a dreadful one, Dec. 24, 1704.

Ternate, a severe shock killing many people, Feb. 14, 1840.

Turkey, three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants, were lost, July 3, 1794.

Turkey, the town of Philippolis entirely destroyed, 1818.

Tripoli, Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damascus lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed, between Oct. and Dec., 1759.

Truxillo, Peru, swallowed up, Nov., 1759.

Tuscany, the cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c., and Borgo di San-Sepolcro itself had 150 houses swallowed up by an opening of the earth, Sept. 30, 1789.

Verona, greatly damaged, 1187.

Yorkshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire felt a shock, Feb. 26, 1574.

Zante, in the Adriatic Sea, many buildings thrown down, above 60 persons perished, Dec. 2, 1791.

Zante, one entire village swallowed up, Oct. 30, 1840.

EAST ANGLES. . This division of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, comprising Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, was founded by Uffa, the first king, 571; the last king was Edmund the martyr, 870; first converted to the Christian faith by Felix, a Burgundian, 530; the bishoprics of Elmham united, 955; removed to Norwich, 1088.

EAST GRINSTEAD, tower at, fell down, Nov. 12, 1785; borough of, disfranchised, 1832.

EASTER. This festival of the Church, established to commemorate the Resurrection of Christ by the apostles, disputes arising as to the exact day, the council of Nice, in 325, decreed that it should be held on the Sunday following the first full moon after the 14th of March; but this leading to some confusion, it was fixed to be held on the first Sunday after the full moon following the 21st of March, by the Gregorian calendar.

EASTER DUES OR OFFERINGS are 'customary sums' which have been paid from time immemorial in the Church, and are recoverable as small tithes before two justices of the peace by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 6, 1690, and subsequent acts. Before the time of King Edward VI., offerings, oblations, and obventions (one and the same thing), constituted the chief revenues of the Church, and were collected at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Feast of the Dedication of the particular parish church; but by the 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 13, 1548, it was enacted that such offerings should thenceforth be paid at Easter—a law or rule which is reinforced by the rubric at the end of the Communion Service in our Book of Common Prayer.

EASTER ISLAND, discovered by Davis, 1686; visited by Roggewein, 1722; by Capt. Cook, March 11, 1774.

EASTERN EMPIRE divided from the western, June, 364; Valens elected emperor, 364; defeat and death of Maximus, by Theodosius, 388; he also defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, with their followers, Sept. 6, 394; Arcadius elected emperor, 395; Theodosius died, Jan. 17, 395; Arcadius died, May 1, 408; Theodosius II. elected emperor, 408; established public schools in Constantinople, 425; Theodosian code published, Jan. 15, 438; an abridgment of, by Alaric, published, 506; Vitalianus, the Goth, besieged Constantinople, 514; the Justinian code published, Feb. 13, 529; the schools of Athens closed, 529; the Roman consulship abolished, 541; Constantinople nearly destroyed by fire, 563; Constantinople taken and pillaged by the Avari, 618; the Persians under Khosron besieged Constantinople unsuccessfully, 626; the Saracens ravaged the kingdom, 632; the Arabs commenced the siege of Constantinople, 668; relinquished it, 675; the Bulgarians settled on the banks of the Danube, 678; Justinian II. mutilated and dethroned by Leontius, 695; Leontius dethroned by Tiberius; Justinian II. restored, 705; the second siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, 716; the siege raised by Moslemah, Aug. 15, 718; monasteries abolished, 770; the Emperor Constantine assumed the government without his mother Irene, she ordered him to be blinded, 792; Dalmatia lost, 825; Bulgaria made a province, 1018; Constantinople taken by the Crusaders, July 18, 1203; taken by the French and Venetians, 1204; Epirus made a separate kingdom, 1208; Michael Palæologus restored the Greek empire to Constantinople, July 25, 1261; the Turks enter Europe, 1352; Armenia conquered by the Mamelukes, 1367; lost all its Greek possessions in Asia, 1390; the battle of Nicopolis and defeat of Sigismund by Bajazet, and massacre of 10,000 prisoners by the Turks, Sept. 28, 1396; taken by Mohammed II., and the extinction of the eastern kingdom, May 29, 1453.

EAST INDIA COMPANY first founded by charter, Dec. 31, 1600; charter renewed for 15 years by James I., 1609; first English factory established at Surat, 1612; a rival company was chartered, 1633; the two united, 1649; charter renewed by Cromwell, 1657; confirmed by Charles II., 1661; the trade declared open, 1698; a new company started, having purchased a monopoly from the King; amalgamated, 1702; and trade prohibited to any other company, Feb. 22, 1716; Act passed for the better regulation of, 13 Geo. III. c. 63, 1773; lent the government £3,000,000 at 3 per cent., for renewing their charter, Feb., 1743-4; the Board of Control appointed, 24 Geo. III. Sess. 2, c. 25, May 18, 1784; renewal of charter, giving them the exclusive right of trading, abolished, except to China for tea, 53 Geo. III. c. 155, July 21, 1813; their commercial charter abolished, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1833; the number of directors reduced to 18, and their qualifications determined, three to be appointed by the Crown and 15 by the Company, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 20, 1853; finally transferred to the Queen, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 2, 1858; amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 41, Aug. 13, 1859; a pension of £2000 a year granted to Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, and £1000 to Gen. Sir James Outram, for their eminent services in the Indian Mutiny, May 23, 1858.

EAST INDIA COMPANY at Embden, established, 1750; of Sweden, May, 1731; Dutch, incorporated, 1604; Scotch, incorporated, 1695; East India Company of France, established, 1627; incorporated, 1740; abolished by the National Assembly, and the trade opened, Jan. 26, 1791.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION, for the Protection of Trade, established in London, 1836.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall-street, rebuilt by R. Jupp, 1799; subsequently enlarged from the designs of C. R. Cockerell, R.A., and W. Wilkins, R.A.; sold for £155,000, and taken down, June 20, 1861. Almshouses founded, 1656; college at Haileybury established, 1809.

EAST INDIA STOCK sold from 360 to 500 per cent., 1683 ; Company in great confusion, 1773 ; the stock fell 60 per cent., 1769 ; estimated revenues, 1830, £22,054,416 ; charges, £22,862,985.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY, London, the West established, 39 Geo. III. c. lxix. s. 38 *et seq.*, July 12, 1799 ; commenced, 1800 ; opened, Aug., 1802 ; the East established by 43 Geo. III. c. cxxvi., July 27, 1803 ; opened, Aug. 4, 1806 ; united to the West, 1838.

EASTLAND COMPANY, incorporated, 1579.

EAST LONDON WATERWORKS COMPANY, incorporated, 1807.

EBIONITES, a sect of Christian heretics established by the Jews in the 1st century.

ECCENTRIC SOCIETY, a legal debating club, established, 1801.

ECCLESIASTES, one of the books of the Old Testament, called the 'Preacher,' written by King Solomon, B.C. 1015-975.

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSORSHIP, ordered in Spain by the Bishop of Valencia, under Ferdinand VII., 1828 :—'1. No person shall print any book, pamphlet, or any paper, without special licence from his Excellency, who will himself consult the God-fearing Censors.—2. The Censors will read all MSS. submitted to them, word by word, taking special care that there be no occult meaning, as the human mind becomes daily more and more cunning, and there is often in modern writing a diabolical meaning concealed in seemingly innocent words.—3. No person shall read any book printed out of Spain, nor any work printed in Spain during the years 1820, 1821, 1822, or 1823, without a special licence. As it has been observed, that in this wicked age people care but little for excommunication and ecclesiastical censure, we enjoin and direct all in authority to fine, and enforce payment, one thousand rials (£60), all who may read, or even possess any book, &c., forbidden in the third article ;—all who print, or assist in printing, any book or paper without licence ;—all who possess handkerchiefs with crosses, or lines making crosses (cross-barred or chequered), and use them to wipe their noses, or for any other dirty purpose.'—The fine is to be rigidly enforced for a first offence ; and for those obdurate and wicked men who shall sin a second time, 'his Excellency well knows how to deal with them !'

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION issued, seven commissioners being invested with unlimited authority over the Church of England, July 14, 1686 ; annulled by James II., 1688 ; incorporated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77, Aug. 13, 1836 ; subsequently amended, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, Aug. 11, 1840 ; and June 21, 1841, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39 ; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124, Aug. 28, 1860 ; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 3, Aug. 10, 1866 ; power of Church Building Commissioners transferred to, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 55, July 21, 1856 ; the estates of the Archdeaconry of Rochester vested in, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 131, Aug. 6, 1861 ; act passed, giving them power to superannuate offices, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 68, June 29, 1865.

ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS. Power given them for facilitating the management of episcopal and caputular estates, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 8, 1851 ; amended, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 74, July 29, 1856 ; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 25, 1857 ; again amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 46 ; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124, s. 28, Aug. 28, 1860 ; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 131, Aug. 6, 1861. Acts passed for removing doubts as to the enfranchisement of land holden of Ecclesiastical Corporations, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 57, Aug. 4, 1853 ; and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, Aug. 2, 1858.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS, a part of the lay courts until after the Norman invasion, 1066 ; William I. appointed this a separate court, 1085 ; Henry I. restored the union, but a short time afterwards Stephen separated them ; Court of Appeal established by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1532 ; the court finally abolished, and the Probate Court established, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 25, 1857 ; amended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 2, 1858.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY, instituted in London, 1846; the first work published, 'Five Books of the Church,' by Rich. Field, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, 1847-52.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATES, Roman or temporal domains of the Church began, 752; taken by the French, and made the Roman republic, 1798; Pope Pius VI. forced to remove into Tuscany, and then into France, 1799; in 1800 Pius VII. resumed the government of the Roman States until 1809, when Bonaparte deprived him of his temporal power; restored by the allies, 1814. Pius IX. fled in disguise to Gaëta, and a provisional government appointed, Nov. 24, 1849; they declared the pope divested of all temporal power, Feb. 9, 1850; restored by foreign arms, 1851, and Rome garrisoned by French troops; withdrawal of, Dec. 11, 1866; re-occupied by, Oct. 30, 1867. *See* Rome.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 49, subsequent to the attempt of the pope to establish a Catholic hierarchy in England; Lord John Russell introduced this measure into parliament, which received the royal assent, Aug. 1, 1851. The committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the working of this act recommended the repeal of the 24 sect. of the 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, and the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, by a majority of one, there were six for and six against, and the chairman gave the casting vote in favour, Aug. 2, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICUS, one of the Apocryphal Books, composed by Jesus, son of Sirach, B.C. 171, and admitted by the Roman Church into the canon of the Old Testament.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Study and Preservation of Ecclesiastical Antiquities, instituted under the name of the Cambridge Camden Society, 1838.

ECKMUHL, battle between the French under Napoleon I. and the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, April 22, 1809; the Austrians were completely routed.

ECLIPSES. The Persians, Egyptians, and Chinese were the first who calculated these phenomena. Dr Hincks fixes the date of an eclipse at Nineveh, Sept. 13, B.C. 701, in the reign of Sennacherib, but Mr Saville thinks the date must be Sept. 12, B.C. 721. The first eclipse of the moon is recorded at Babylon, March 19, B.C. 721; the second and third, March 8 and Sept. 1, B.C. 720; the fourth of the moon, April 22, B.C. 621; the fifth lunar eclipse, B.C. 523; the sixth, Nov. 19, 502; the seventh, April 25, B.C. 491; one recorded at Rome, B.C. 413. C. Sulpicius Gallus predicted one before the battle of Pydna, which terrified the Macedonian army and led to an easy victory, June 21, B.C. 168. Ptolemy noticed one as having taken place B.C. 228. Thales observed one at Sardis, A.D. 535. A total eclipse observed in France, 840; at Constantinople, 968. In France, Jan. 29, 1033, dark at noon-day; in England, March 21, 1140, when it was totally dark at noon-day; 1191, June 2, in the reign of Richard I., the stars became visible at ten in the morning; another total eclipse of the sun visible at the North Pole, June, 1295; in 1331, the darkness was so great that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning; one visible in Scotland and long remembered as the black hour, 1433; another gave rise to the expression of *Mirk Monday*, 1652. A total eclipse of the sun visible in London, the stars seen in the day-time, May 3, 1715; the only one visible in London for 575 years before. One visible in the North of Europe, 1733; a total one of the sun visible at the Alps, July 8, 1842; solar eclipse, May 6, 1845; annular one, Oct. 9, 1847; total eclipse of the sun, July 28, 1851; a nearly total one visible in England, March 15, 1858; one the same year visible in South America, Sept. 7; a total eclipse observed by a party of English astronomers in Spain, July 18, 1860; a lunar one seen in London, June 1, 1863, and March 6, 1867.

ECNOMUS, battle. M. Regulus and L. Manlius sailed from Italy with a Roman

fleet of 330 war-vessels and was attacked by the Carthaginian with a superior force off this place, the Romans gained a complete victory, B.C. 256.

ECUADOR, S. America, discovered, 1526, by Pizarro; and remained a portion of the Spanish Empire of the Indies until 1812; became a part of the republic of Columbia, 1821; separated, 1831. Ecuador, or the ancient kingdom of Quito, has since remained an independent republic.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, off Ram Head and the coast of Cornwall, first erected by Winstanley, 1696, and finished, 1699; this destroyed by the terrible storm of Nov. 26-7, 1703, and the builder with it; a second, built by act of parliament, 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20, 1706; burned down, Dec. 4, 1755; the present was erected by Smeaton, the engineer, Oct. 9, 1759, of granite externally, and a stone foundation; its height is 85 feet.

EDESSA, Mesopotamia. Noted in history for the memorable part its philosophers took in the Nestorian Controversy, A.D. 449—457; the professors were expelled by Martyrus, bishop of Edessa, and the college pulled down, 489, and St Mary's church built upon its ruins. The town nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 718; restored by Justinian. Baldwin, Count of Flanders, extended his conquests over Armenia and Mesopotamia, and established the principality of, 1097, which subsisted for 47 years; retaken by the Sultan Zenghi, 1144.

EDGAR'S TOWER, Worcester, built, 975.

EDGEHILL, battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces under Essex. The king lost 3000 men, but the battle was indecisive, the loss being great on both sides, Oct. 23, 1642.

EDICT OF THE POPE first promulgated, 560.

EDICT OF NANTES. Henry IV. of France assented to this measure of toleration to his Protestant subjects, April 15, 1598; annulled by Louis XIV., Oct. 22, 1685. This measure caused many of their best workmen to seek a refuge in England and elsewhere.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, founded, and castle built, 626; first noticed, 637; in 856 it is described as a considerable village. Eden Town, according to Camden, was abandoned by the Saxons to the Scots, 960. Margaret, the consort of Malcolm Ceanmore, died, 1093. Abbey of Holyrood House, founded by David I., 1128. Castle surrendered to Henry II. of England, 1174. Made a royal burgh in the 12th century by William the Lion. The town and castle taken by Edward I., June, 1291; recovered by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and 30 men, by surprise, 1313; the castle repaired by Edward III.; besieged by Sir Andrew Moray unsuccessfully, 1337; taken by stratagem by Sir W. Douglas, 1361, for the Scottish patriots; charter granted by Robert I. giving Leith to that town, May 28, 1329; James II. crowned here, 1437, and sanctioned the building of fortifications and bulwarks, 1450; a charter granted by James III. erecting this town into the metropolis of Scotland, 1482; visited by a plague, 1497; the first parliament of James III. was held here, 1466; the marriage of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., to James IV. celebrated, Aug. 8, 1502; a parliament held, March 11, 1503; visited by another dreadful plague, 1513; plundered and burnt by the English forces, 1544; College of Justice established, 1532; the streets paved and lighted, 1534; garrisoned by French troops, 1548; religious disturbances at, 1556; first assembly of the Reformed Kirk, Jan. 15, 1560; Mary, Queen of Scots, arrived from France at Leith, Aug. 19, 1561; and made her public entry, Sept. 1, 1561; married Darnley, July 29, 1565; Rizzio assassinated at Holyrood Palace in the presence of the Queen, March 9, 1566; James VI. born, June 19, 1566; Darnley blown up, Feb. 10, 1567; the castle attacked by the combined forces of Scots and English, but it was gallantly defended by Sir W. Kirkaldy for Queen Mary for 33 days; taken and burned, Aug. 3, 1573; James VI.

arrived, and held his first parliament, Oct. 17, 1579. James VI. built Holyrood Palace, 1565; university founded, 1581, by James VI., who left Edinburgh as king of England, March 24, 1603; the Canongate Tolbooth erected, 1591; Heriot's Hospital began, 1628, completed, 1660; visited by James, 1617; Charles I. crowned at Holyrood, June 18, 1633; Parliament House finished, 1640; Charles made a second visit, 1641; visited by a third plague, 1645; castle surrendered to Cromwell, Sept., 1650; bank of Scotland founded at, 1695; the last year of the pageant, called the riding to parliament, May 6, 1703; Capt. Porteous hanged by the mob, 1736; the Pretender occupied the city, Sept. 17, 1745; took possession of Holyrood House; Royal Exchange completed, 1761; North Bridge began, 1763; completed, 1769; a part of this structure gave way, killing five persons, Aug. 3, 1769; Theatre-royal erected, 1769; South Bridge commenced, 1785; first stone of the present University laid, Nov. 10, 1781; Bridewell, Calton Hill, erected, 1796; Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France resided at Holyrood, from 1795 to 1799; new bank commenced, June 3, 1801; Edinburgh Review published, 1802; alarming riots, Dec. 11, 1811; Union Canal completed, 1822; George IV. visited the city, Aug. 14, 1822; Royal Institution erected, 1823; serious fires in High-street, Parliament-square, and Cowgate, 1824; Scottish Academy founded, 1826; Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway opened, July, 1831; statue of George IV. erected, 1832; Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway began, 1836; Society of Arts founded, 1821; monument to Sir Walter Scott erected in Princes-street, first stone laid, Aug. 15, 1840; finished, 1844; railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow opened, Feb. 18, 1842; Queen Victoria visited, Aug. 31, 1842; held a Court at Dalkeith House, Sept. 5, 1842; monument to the political martyrs of 1793, the first stone laid by Mr Hume, 1844; visited by Queen Victoria again, Aug. 30, 1850; the foundation-stone of the Scotch National Gallery laid by Prince Albert, Sept. 1, 1850; Ramsey Terrace, erected by Lord Murray on the spur of the Castle Hill, fell down, March 1, 1860; the Rifle Volunteers reviewed by Queen Victoria, 18,000 strong, Aug. 17, 1860; Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the Museum of Science and Art, Oct. 23, 1861; the Theatre-royal destroyed by fire, Jan. 13, 1865; the foundation-stone of the General Post Office laid by Prince Albert, Oct. 23, 1861; opened, May 7, 1866; Reform Demonstration at, Nov. 17, 1866; explosion at a firework manufactory, six persons killed and several wounded, Oct. 9, 1867; the freedom of, presented to Mr D'Israeli and Mr Lowe, Oct. 29, 1867; public banquet given to, in the Corn Exchange, Oct. 29.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, See of, founded by Charles I., 1633; the sixth and last bishop ejected at the revolution of 1688; became a post-revolution bishopric about 1705.

EDINBURGH LEARNED SOCIETIES. Edinburgh Botanical Society, established, 1836; Transactions first published, 1844; Geological Society, instituted, 1834; Harveian Society, 1752; Hunterian, 1824; Juridical Society, 1773; Medical, 1731; Royal Medical, 1737; incorporated, 1778; Philosophical, 1848; Royal College of Physicians, 1681; Society of Physicians, 1773; Royal Physical, instituted, 1771; incorporated, 1788; Plinian Society, 1829; Royal Society, established, 1782; incorporated, 1783; reincorporated, 1811; Watt's Institution and School of Arts, 1821; Wernerian Natural History Society, instituted, 1808.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. This was the earliest review of books published in Gt Britain, 'an historical account of books and transactions in the learned world,' 1688. This was followed by one published in 1755. The first number of the present Review, which was suggested by Sydney Smith to Jeffrey, published in Oct., 1802.

EDINBURGH, the University of, founded by James VI., by charter, April

24, 1582. The School of Medicine first came into repute under Dr Monro, 1720; the new building erected by Mr Adams from the designs of Mr Playfair, Carlyle installed as Rector, April 2, 1866. Conferred the title of LL.D. upon Mr D'Israeli and Mr Lowe, Oct. 30, 1867.

EDLINGHAM CASTLE, Northumberland, erected *temp.* Henry I., 1100-35.

EDMONDSBURY, ST, Monastery of, at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, built, 663; enlarged, 1031; arches near the East Gate, built, 1148.

EDMUND HALL, ST, Oxford, founded in 1226, by Edmund le Riche, Archbishop of Canterbury; refounded in 1559. The chapel consecrated by Bishop Fell, April 7, 1682.

EDMUNDS, Mr, Clerk of the Patents, appointed by Lord Chancellor Brougham, in 1833; subsequently appointed clerk to the patent commission, Oct., 1852; charged with embezzling £9000 of the public money, allowed a pension of £800 a year by the Lords, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Westbury, Feb. 17, 1865, who conferred the office upon his son. A committee of the Lords appointed to inquire into the subject, March 7, 1865; first sitting of, March 16; report confirming the charges, May 2; the pension rescinded, May 9; the report communicated to the Commons, May 11; vote of censure upon Lord Westbury, moved by Mr Hunt, carried, July 3; resignation of, July 4.

EDUCATION. National Schools established upon the principles of Dr Bell, of Madras, 1810; the different schools incorporated, 1811. Sunday schools established, 1781-82. Parochial schools established in Scotland, 1494. The salary of schoolmasters fixed, 1696, and by the 43 Geo. III. c. 54, June 11, 1803. The Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, incorporated, 1709; encouraged, in Ireland, each incumbent to teach a school, 1537; various sums granted to the different societies established for the purpose of education, a board of commissioners appointed for National Education, 1831. The number attending district schools was 33,826 in 1852. Central Society of Education established in London, 1837.

EGHAM, Surrey. The manor of, granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Windsor, settled by Charles I. upon his Queen, as her jointure; sold by the commissioners for the Commonwealth for £1201, in 1653. St John's Church founded by the Normans; taken down, 1817; foundation-stone of the present laid, April 9, 1817; opened, March 16, 1820. The Coopers' school and almshouses, founded by Mr H. Strode, March 16, 1703; built in 1706. The bridge over the Thames at Staines, built, 1796; cost £9000; the centre arch gave way, 1797. Iron bridge began, 1801; completed, 1803; cost £4900; this fell down the same year. The present bridge built from the design of Mr G. Rennie, and opened by William IV., April 23, 1832. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede by King John, June 15, 1215.

EGLINGTON TOURNAMENT, held by the Earl of, at his castle, Aug. 28, and the four following days, 1839.

EGYPT. The first king, of Menes, began to reign B.C. 2717; Amenophis I. made king of, 1821; the government of Joseph began, 1876; Jacob came into the country, 1867; the Exodus took place, 1652. King Aahmes founded the 18th dynasty; Rameses II. began to reign, 1340; the kingdom divided between 12 kings, 685; Alexander took Egypt, 332; Ptolemy succeeded to the kingdom, 323; Phoenicia subjected, 314; Cyprus reduced, 315; Palestine taken by Antigonus, 311; an embassy sent to Rome, 274; the kingdom invaded by Antiochus, 168; civil war between Physcon and his brother, Philometer, 154; Physcon ascended the throne, 146; the kingdom visited by a plague, 145; Thebes sacked and destroyed, 88; Gabinius, the Roman general, conquered the army and subju-

gated the country, 55; Cæsar attacked Alexandria and the library destroyed, 48; Cleopatra and Antony ruled with great licentiousness, 41; defeated at the battle of Actium, Sept. 2, 31; Octavius subsequently invaded the country; Antony and Cleopatra destroyed themselves, and Egypt fell under the power of Augustus, 30. Revolt of the Jews, A.D. 115. Hadrian visited here, 130, and again, 134; rebellion, and Avidius Cassius assumed the purple, 175. The Christians persecuted by Trajanus Decius, 250. Zenobia reduced this country under her rule, 270; revolt, and Achilles raised to the purple, 288; reduced under the Roman sway, 292; Alexandria taken and Achilles slain, 297; Diocletian's Edict published, 303; the Persians ravaged the country, 501; Chosroes stripped Heraclius of the whole, 616; invaded by the Moslems, under Amr-Ibn-El-A, 639; Alexandria taken after a siege of 14 months, Dec. 22, 640; the famous library destroyed; the foundation of the Ahmad dynasty, 870; the Fatimite dynasty began to rule, 970; the government seized by the Mamelukes, 1250; these were subdued by Sultan Selim, 1520; the Mamelukes again obtained power, 1798; the French invade Egypt, under Napoleon, 1798; the English expel the French, 1801; Mohammed Ali Bey destroyed the power of the Mamelukes, 1811, when many thousands were slain; declared their independence, 1811; Belzoni makes several valuable discoveries, 1816; the Mahmoud canal completed to the Nile, 1820; Mohammed revolted against the Porte, 1831; defeated the forces of the Sultan, June, 1839, and acknowledged as Viceroy of Egypt; the revolt of the Egyptians, under Mohammed Ali, 1839; they were defeated by the English forces at Beyrout, 1840; the insurrection quelled, 1841; Said Pacha succeeds as Viceroy, July 14, 1854; the Prince of Wales visits Cairo, March 27, 1862; the Viceroy visits England, June 3, 1862; Ismail Pasha succeeds as Viceroy, Jan. 18, 1863; the Sultan visits the country, May, 1863. A part of the Suez canal opened, Aug. 15, 1865. The Viceroy visits England, July 6, 1867; received by the Queen at Windsor, July 8; entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, July 11; the Corporation of London present him with an address at Dudley House, July 16; visited the Crystal Palace, and presented £500 towards its restoration, July 13; entertained by the United Service Club, July 12; left London, July 18; returned to Cairo, Sept. 16.

EGYPTIAN ERA. The ancient Egyptian year consisted of 365 days; and a tropical year of 12 months, of 30 days to each month. This was called the 'vague year,' B.C. 1500; abandoned by order of Augustus, B.C. 24, who established the Julian year.

EGYPTIAN SOCIETY, London, instituted for the study of hieroglyphics, 1819; the Syro-Egyptian Society instituted, 1844.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, Prussia. This celebrated fortress was built by the Romans, and during the Middle Ages was the palace of the electors of Trèves; the French under Marshal Boufflers, aided by the great engineer Vauban, besieged it in vain, 1688; they again besieged it and took it after a 14 months' siege, Jan. 24, 1799; destroyed the defences, Feb. 9, 1801; since 1814 the Prussians have entirely re-fortified it.

EICHSTADT, Bavaria, a Roman town, and surrounded by walls and fortified, 908; the cathedral built, 1259; the Town-hall, 1440; came into possession of the Bavarians, 1805; made the capital and bestowed by Napoleon I. on Prince Eugène Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, 1807.

EINSIEDELN, Switzerland, is annually visited by 150,000 pilgrims to the Benedictine abbey; the abbey founded in the 10th century; rebuilt, 1719; Ulrich Zwingli, the Swiss Reformer, preached against the abbey at one of these festivals, 1517; the treasury plundered by the French, 1798.

EISENACH, Germany. The original town founded, 1140; the refuge of Luther,

- 1521 ; an independent principality formerly, but fell to the dukes of Saxe-Weimar, 1741.
- **SENSTADT**, Hungary. It is here that the splendid palace of Prince Esterhazy was built by Prince Paul, Palatine of Hungary, 1683 ; enlarged, 1805.
- EISTEDDFOD**, or annual session of the Welsh Bards ; a schism took place amongst them in the 5th century ; they held the session of 1176 at Cardigan Castle ; the last meeting, convened by royal authority, 9 Eliz., Oct. 20, 1567 ; they were revived at the beginning of the present century ; the last was held at Caernarthen, Sept. 4, 1867.
- ELBA**, Mediterranean, has in turn been ruled by Etruscans, Carthaginians, and Romans. Charles V. ceded the territory of Porto Ferrajo to the Duke of Tuscany, 1548 ; Philip III. of Spain fortified Porto Longone, 1596 ; the Neapolitans remained masters of the island until 1796 ; taken by the British forces, July, 1796 ; ceded to France by the treaty of Amiens, 1802 ; reunited to Tuscany, 1807 ; erected into a sovereignty by the treaty of Paris, 1814 ; Napoleon here kept a prisoner from May 3, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815 ; upon his second abdication it reverted to Prussia.
- ELBING**, Prussia, founded, 1237, and was one of the most important members of the Hanseatic League ; united to Prussia, 1772 ; convention concluded here between the King of Prussia and Napoleon I., 1807.
- ELCHINGEN**, battle. The French army, under Marshal Ney, defeated the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1805 ; for these services he was created Duke of Elchingen.
- ELDERS**. In Jewish history probably they are the heads of tribes, or great families ; Moses and Aaron treated the elders as representatives of the nation, Exod. xii. 16 —21 ; they subsequently became governors over the several tribes, Deut. xxxi. 28 ; magistrates, xvi. 18 ; in the New Testament they are described by St Luke as Presbyters.
- ELECTION PETITIONS** against the return of members of parliament formerly tried by the whole House ; act passed referring them to a select committee chosen by ballot, 1770, 10 Geo. III. c. 16 ; amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 22, May 23, 1828 ; election by ballot repealed, 1839 ; acts relating to, consolidated by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98, Sept. 4, 1848 ; amended, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 8, April 7, 1865.
- ELECTORS**. Qualifications of persons who had the right of voting for knights of the shire, were declared by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429, to be freeholders of lands at the annual value of 40s., equivalent to £20 of present value ; amended by 10 Hen. VI. c. 2, 1432 ; further amended by 14 Geo. III. c. 58, 1774 ; every man to have a freehold in counties to the value of 40s. ; the Reform Act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1842, extended the right of voting ; the numbers of electors largely increased by the Reform Bill of 1867.—*See* Reform.
- ELECTORS OF GERMANY**. The origin of the electoral dignity is somewhat doubtful ; it is traced by some to the 10th century. The number of electors was settled by the golden bull of Charles II., 1356 ; the Abps of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg, 1648 ; the Duke of Bavaria was put in the place of the Count Palatine ; he was afterwards reinstated, and a 9th added in 1692 ; the numbers increased to 10 by the Diet of Ratisbon ; the empire declared hereditary, 1804.
- ELECTRIC CLOCKS**. The application of this science to clocks adopted with success by Mr Bain, 1841 ; improved by Mr Shepherd of Leadenhall-street, 1850 ; the clocks in the Exhibition of 1851, by the same maker, failed.
- ELECTRIC LIGHT**. A lamp upon this principle invented by Messrs Greener and Staite, 1846 ; Dr Watson illuminated Westminster Bridge with this light, 1858 ; the same light was introduced into the South Foreland Lighthouse, 1859.

ELECTRICITY. Thales, the philosopher of Miletus, first noticed that amber rubbed possessed the property of attraction, B.C. 600; and Theophrastus and Pliny both mentioned this power; Eustathius also recorded this fact, A.D. 415; but Dr Gilbert Colchester discovered and founded this science, 1600; the celebrated Mr Boyle added many new facts, 1675; Otto Guericke made some further discoveries. Newton seems to have made the first glass electrical machine; his experiments were tried at the Royal Society, and found successful, Jan. 13, 1676; Mr F. Hawksbee communicated several new discoveries in this science, 1705; Mr Gray followed, 1720; Mr Dufay gives the names of two kinds of electricity, *vitreous* and *resinous*; the Leyden jar or phial invented, 1745; Dr Franklin raised these discoveries into a science, and conceived the necessity of lightning conductors, 1752; Professor Richman killed by an explosion of, Aug. 6, 1753; found to contain caloric, and that it would inflame spirits, 1756; galvanic electricity discovered by Galvani, 1790, but fixed by Volta in the voltaic pile, 1800; H. C. Oersted of Copenhagen discovered that a magnetic needle deviated to the right or left, according to the direction of the current, 1820; Dr Faraday discovered the magneto-electricity; the Hydro-electric machine invented by Mr Armstrong, 1841; the Electrical Society founded in London for the study of this science, 1837; Transactions and Proceedings of, first published, 1841.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—See Telegraph.

ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY, founded in London, 1793.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, discovered by H. C. Oersted of Copenhagen, 1820; M. Arago discovered the power of developing magnetism in iron and steel, Sept. 25, 1820; Dr Seebeck subsequently discovered that currents can be produced by heat alone.

ELECTROTYPE, discovered by Volta, 1799, and by Messrs Nicholson and Carlisle, May 2, 1800. The earliest instance of the deposition of metals by electrolysis, 1801; Mr Henry Bessemer first brought it into practical use, 1834; Mr John Wright discovered the process, Dec., 1837; Messrs Elkington patented their process, July, 1838; amended patent, March 25, 1840; magneto-electric machine patented by Mr Wolrich, Aug., 1842; patent granted to Messrs Millward and Lyons, for depositing the silver bright, March, 1847. The first manufactory of plated goods was established at Soho, Birmingham, by Mr Boulton, 1764. Printing by electrotype followed plating.

ELEPHANT, White, of Denmark, order of knighthood founded by Canute, 1190; renewed by Christian I., 1458; statutes altered by Christian V., 1693; managed by the chapter of the royal order, established at Copenhagen, June 28, 1802.

ELEPHANTS, used by Darius against Alexander, B.C. 331; and by Porus against the same commander, at the battle of Hydaspes, when Alexander captured upwards of 50, B.C. 327; the Romans first saw them at the battle of Heraclea, B.C. 280.

ELEPHANT ERA. This era commenced amongst the Arabs in the year when the Abassines were vanquished in their expedition against Mecca, and in which Mahomet was born, A.D. 578.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES, a great festival observed every fourth year by the Celians and Phliasians, and other nations; introduced by Eumolpus, at Athens, B.C. 1356.

ELEVATION of the Host, introduced by the Pope, 1222.

ELGIN, Scotland, a royal burgh; the cathedral founded, 1224; destroyed by fire, 1270, and subsequently rebuilt; it was again burnt with part of the town, 1390; afterwards rebuilt; the lead stripped off the roof by order of the Privy Council, 1568; the great tower fell, 1711, and the whole is now a ruin.

ELGIN MARBLES, collected by Lord Elgin, 1801-2, from the Acropolis of Athens, the work of Phidias, B.C. 500; the government offered to purchase the collection, 1811, for £30,000; this was declined, but they were purchased in 1815 for £35,000, and deposited in the British Museum.

ELIS, Greece. This kingdom was early inhabited by the Pelasgians, who presided over the festivals at Olympia, but were deprived of it, B.C. 747; they were the allies of Sparta in the Peloponnesian war to the peace of Nicias, B.C. 421; fought against them at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 418; defeated by the Arcadians, B.C. 365; the presidency of the Olympic festival restored to them, B.C. 362; the festival abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 394; Alaric devastated the country, 396.

ELIZABETH CASTLE, Jersey, built, 1586.

ELIZABETH, East India ship, wrecked off Dunkirk, and only 22 persons saved, Dec. 30, 1810.

ELIZABETH, ST, order of, instituted for ladies at Manheim, Oct. 13, 1766.

ELIZABETH THERESE, the order of, founded by Elizabeth, Queen of Charles VI. of Austria, 1750; remodelled, 1771.

ELL, a measure fixed by Henry I., 1101, a yard and quarter; the yard was fixed from the length of his arm.

ELLIS, **ELLEN**, of Beaumaris, Anglesey, aged 72, brought to bed of her tenth child, May, 1776. She had been 46 years married, and her eldest child was 45 years old; she had not borne a child for 25 years previously.

ELOPEMENT of a wife from her husband deprived her of dower, unless her husband became reconciled to her, 13 Edw. I. c. 34, 1285.

ELPHIN, Ireland, Bishopric of, founded in the fifth century; united with Kilmore, Aug. 14, 1833.

ELSNORE, Denmark, created a city by Erick of Pomerania, 1425; the castle of Kronborg built by Frederick II., 1580; it was here that Caroline Matilda, Queen of Christian VII., was imprisoned on a charge of adultery until the interference of her brother George III., 1772. The British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Nelson forced the passage of the straits, 1801, previous to storming Copenhagen; Adm. Gambier did the same previous to the siege of 1807. The right to the Sound dues, held by Denmark since the 15th century, abolished, March 14, 1857, an agreement being entered into with the various nations to pay a certain sum as compensation.

ELSTREE, Cambridgeshire, almost destroyed by a fire, April 3, 1774.

ELTHAM, Kent. The palace built, 1269; Henry III. kept a grand festival here, 1270; Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, made considerable improvements, 1302-4; Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was delivered of a son, called John of Eltham, 1315; Edward III. held a parliament, 1329, 1375; and in 1364 sumptuously entertained his prisoner King John of France here; repaired by Edward IV., 1482; Henry VIII. frequently resided in the Palace, and during the civil war it was occupied by the Earl of Essex, who died here, 1646.

ELY, Cambridgeshire. Ethelreda, daughter of Annas, king of the East Angles, founded the monastery, 673; destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt by Bishop Ethelwold, 970; the cathedral founded by Simeon, a Norman abbot, 1083; completed, 1189; St Mary's Chapel, now Trinity Church, the most elegant structure of its time, founded in the reign of Edward II., 1320; made a bishopric by Henry I., 1109.

ELY CATHEDRAL. The foundation laid by Simeon, 1083; the nave begun, 1093; finished, 1174; the western tower begun, 1174; finished, 1189; the choir

finished, 1252 ; whole length, 535 feet ; transept, 190 feet ; ceiling restored by Styleman le Strange, 1863.

ELY HOUSE, Holborn, bequeathed by John de Kirkeby, bishop of Ely, to his successor, 1290 ; the Gatehouse erected by Thomas de Arundel, 1388 ; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, died here, 1399 ; pulled down, 1780.

EMANCIPATION ACT, for abolishing slavery throughout the British colonies, and for promoting the industry of the manumitted slaves, and compensating slaveholders, passed, Aug. 28, 1833, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73 ; emancipation of slavery in the United States by proclamation of President Lincoln, Jan. 1, 1863 ; Roman Catholic Emancipation Act passed, April 13, 1829, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 ; society founded for the abolition of slavery in America, 1862.—*See* Slavery.

EMANUEL COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584 ; damaged by fire, Oct., 1811.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL, Westminster, founded by Lady Anne Dacre, Dec. 20, 1594 ; the charter of incorporation granted, Dec. 17, 1660 ; the management invested in the Mayor and Aldermen of London, 1623.

EMBALMING practised by the most ancient nations. Many of the mummies found in Egypt are still perfect ; Joseph commanded the physicians and servants to embalm his father Jacob, and they embalmed Israel in 40 days, Gen. l. 2, 3 ; and Joseph was embalmed in Egypt, ver. 26. The method described by Herodotus, ii. 86—89. The art of, practised during the American civil war.

EMBANKMENTS. The oldest in England is that of Romney Marsh. Under the government of Cromwell upwards of 425,000 acres of fens and morasses were recovered, 1649-51.—*See* Thames.

EMBARGO laid in England to prevent the exportation of corn, 1766 ; one for the detention of all Russian, Swedish, and Danish ships, Jan 14, 1801.

EMBER WEEKS, established by the Church in the 3rd century, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of Quadragesima Sunday after Whit-Sunday, after Holyrood-day, Sept. 14, and St Lucia's-day, Dec. 13.

EMBROIDERERS' COMPANY incorporated, 34 Eliz., Oct. 25, 1591 ; hall built in Guthurun's Lane in the reign of Henry VIII.

EMBROIDERY. The art made use of to decorate the tabernacle by Moses, and the artist contrasted to the cunning workman, Exodus xxxv. 35 ; a machine for making, invented at Paris, 1854 ; not allowed to be imported by 22 Geo. II. c. 36, 1749.

EMESA, battle. Zenobia defeated at, 272.

EMERALD, one of the precious stones on the breastplate of the high priest Aaron, Exodus xxviii. 18, xxxix. 11, B.C. 1491 ; imported to Tyre from Syria, Ezek. xxvii. 16. The emeralds were anciently procured from Ethiopia ; Pope Julius adorned the Papal tiara with an African one, 1510 ; one belonging to Charlemagne, weighing 28 lb., presented to the church ; the one best known in England is in the possession of Mr Hope, it weighs six ounces.

EMIGRATION. The Book of Genesis, xiii. 8—11, affords a striking illustration of emigration, Lot taking possession of all the plains of Jordan. The countries to which emigration has mainly extended during the last 50 years, are—N. America, United States, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. In 1825 the distress in trade gave an impetus to emigration, and it was intrusted to the colonial office to carry out, 1840 ; commissioners appointed to superintend ; an act passed, 1835, for the conveyance of ; amended, 1842. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1866 :—

To the United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,758,789
N. American Colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286,020
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	929,182
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,401

6,106,392

EMINENCE, Title of, first borne by cardinals, 1644, by a decree of Pope Urban VIII., Jan. 10, 1631.

EMIR. This Eastern title of dignity awarded by Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, to the descendants of the prophet, 650 ; the Emir wears a green turban.

EMLY, Bishopric of, an extinct Irish see, 448 ; incorporated with Cashel, 1568.

EMPALEMENT, a punishment of very ancient date ; a stake being passed longitudinally through the body, which is then placed upright. The assassin of Gen. Kleber in Egypt was staked or impaled, 1800 ; abolished in England by the statute relating to the interment of the remains of any person found *felo de se*, but that they should be buried between 9 and 12 o'clock of a night, 4 Geo. IV. c. 52, July 8, 1823.

EMPEROR, from the Latin *imperator*, at first a military title. Augustus Caesar was the first Roman emperor, B.C. 27 ; Valens, the first Emperor of the East, 364 ; Emperor of the West, Charlemagne, 800 ; Emperor of Russia, Peter the Great, 1721 ; the title has been often adopted in modern times, the last being Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, 1852.

ENAMELLING, art of, known in England in the time of Alfred the Great, 837 ; improved subsequently.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, art restored, 1749, by Count Caylus and others.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, acts passed to facilitate the sale of, in Ireland : 11 & 12 Vict. c. 48, Aug. 14, 1848 ; 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77, July 28, 1849 ; 15 & 16 Vict. c. 67, June 30, 1852 ; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 82, Aug. 6, 1860.

ENDOR in the territory of Issachar possessed by Manasseh, Josh. xvii. 11. It was here Saul consulted the witch, 1 Sam. xxviii. 7—20.

ENFIELD, Middlesex. Humphrey de Bohun had the king's permission to fortify his mansion, 1347 ; Princess Elizabeth resided here, and the news of the death of Henry VIII. was brought to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., who was residing at, Jan. 30, 1546-7 ; Queen Elizabeth frequently stayed at Hatfield House during her reign, Sept. 8—12, 1561 ; July 25—30, 1564 ; Richard Gough, the antiquary, resided here ; died at his residence in the town, 1789 ; visited by the plague, Oct., 1788. Races established, 1789-90 ; Enfield chase enclosed, 41 Geo. III. c. cxliiii., July 2, 1801. The earliest parish register is 1550.

ENFIELD RIFLE, adopted by the British Government, 1853 ; works begun at Enfield, 1854 ; first guns produced, 1858 ; they now manufacture 2000 guns per week.

ENGHIEN, battle, between William III. of England and Marshal Luxemburg, the English being defeated, Aug. 3, 1692.

ENGHIEN, Duke d', arrested at Ettenheim, March 15, 1804 ; condemned after a mock trial at Vincennes on the 20th, and shot at six o'clock in the morning of the 21st.

ENGINEERS, civil and military ; the latter were once called trench masters, 1622 ; the chief engineer, camp master-general, 1634 ; the corps of the engineers of the army was once a civil corps, but made a military one, and directed to act with the artillery, April 25, 1787.

ENGINEERS, Institution of Civil, in London, established, 1818; incorporated, June 3, 1828; corps of Royal, instituted in London, 1838; Smeatonian Society of Engineers, established in London, 1771; the Society of Engineers instituted in London, 1854.

ENGLAND, said to have been so named by King Egbert, 829, in an official form; generally supposed to be derived from the Saxon *Angles*, and *lond* or *land* for country. Originally inhabited by a branch of the Gauls or Celts; the extreme west, or Cornwall, seems to have been known to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, who traded there from Gades, or Cadiz, for tin, B.C. 1000. The western part, in the time of Julius Cæsar, inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Icenæ. Invaded by Julius Cæsar, Aug. 26, B.C. 55; again, 54; subdued by Claudius, A.D. 44; Caractacus taken prisoner to Rome, 52; Boadicea defeated by the Romans, previously having burnt London, 61; the conquest of England completed by Agricola, 79. Hadrian's Wall erected, 121; Antoninus's, 138. Constantine the Great born at York, 274. St Alban, the first Christian martyr in Britain, suffered at St Albans, 304. Constantine raised to the Imperial power, 306. The Romans departed, 418; ravaged by the Picts, 448; the Saxons invited to aid the Britons, 450; conquered by the Saxons, 455; they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy; erected into a kingdom by the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827; it was called England by order of Egbert, the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, 829; the name of England, and of Englishmen, had been used as far back as 688, but had never been ratified by any assembly of the nation. The Danes first appeared off Teignmouth, 787; made several attacks, but were totally routed at Hengestdown, Cornwall, 835. The Danes defeated the Saxons at Merton, Ethelred being killed, 871; Mercia taken by them, 872; invade Wessex, 876. Alfred driven to seek refuge in the island of Athelney, 878; he defeated the Danes, and recovered his kingdom, 880; enlarged his navy, 883; divided England into counties and hundreds, 886; published his Code of Laws, 890; Hastings repulsed by Alfred at Exeter, 894; a general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896; the war terminates in England, and the Danes retired, 897; a league formed by the Danes, Scots, and other nations; Athelstan defeated them with great slaughter; Constantine, king of Scotland, and five other kings slain, 938. Sweyn and Olaus, kings of Denmark and Norway, sail up the Thames with 94 vessels, Sept., 994; they harassed the kingdom to such an extent, that Ethelred II. made an inglorious peace with them, and agreed to pay tribute annually, besides £10,000 in money, provided they retired and discontinued their invasions. The Danes continuing their depredations, Ethelred devised a scheme for their massacre, which was carried out, Nov. 13, 1002. Sweyn returned to England to revenge this massacre, 1002, but desisted from his purpose, on payment of £36,000 of silver, 1007; this was the origin of a land-tax, called Danegelt. Sweyn invaded England again, and conquered it, 1010-13. Ethelred retired to Normandy, 1013; Sweyn died, Feb. 3, 1014; Ethelred recalled, 1015. Canute chosen king by the Danish fleet, and invaded England, 1015; five battles fought between Canute and Edmund Ironsides, 1016; crowned king of England, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, in 1017; visited Rome, 1027. Edward the Confessor restored the Saxon line, 1042. Harold II. defeated at Hastings, by William, Duke of Normandy, Oct. 14, 1066, who established a Norman dynasty. The Danes landed at the Humber, and were joined by Edgar, Sept., 1069. Hampshire depopulated to make the New Forest, 1079; a tax of 6s. was ordered to be levied upon every hide of land, and a new survey made of England, and the register, called Domesday Book, began, 1085; finished, 1086. The taxes were levied according to this survey until the 13 Hen. VIII., 1522. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, assisted by some of the Norman nobles, revolted, 1088; invaded by Malcolm III., king of Scotland, who reduced Alnwick Castle,

Nov. 13, 1093. The sea overflowed 4000 acres of land belonging to the Earl Godwin, since known as the 'Godwin Sands,' 1100. Normandy made an English Duchy, 1116. Prince William, the heir-apparent, wrecked at Cape Race with 140 young noblemen and ladies of rank, Nov. 25, 1120. David I., king of Scotland, invaded the northern counties, but was defeated at Allerton, Aug. 22, 1138. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., claimed the throne, landed at Portsmouth, Sept. 30, 1139. Stephen defeated at Lincoln, and imprisoned in Bristol castle, Feb. 2, 1140. Matilda crowned at Winchester, April 7, 1141; retired to Normandy, 1145; Stephen restored. Henry, Duke of Normandy, son of Matilda, arrived in England to claim his hereditary right to the throne, and was supported by the Barons; a compromise was effected at Wallingford, Nov. 7, 1153, by which Stephen should reign for life, and Henry to succeed him. The first of the Plantagenets, Henry II., crowned, Dec. 19, 1154; conquered Ireland, 1171-2. Thomas à Becket made Lord Chancellor, 1155; made Archbishop of Canterbury, May 24, 1162; a council met at Clarendon, and passed certain Constitutions, Jan. 26, 1164; Becket killed, Dec. 29, 1170; Henry II. does penance at Becket's tomb, July 12, 1174. William I., the Lion, of Scotland, invaded Northumberland; taken prisoner, July 12, 1174. England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice, 1176. The king again repeated his devotion at Becket's tomb, 1178. Digests of the Civil Law, by Ranulph de Glanville, 1180. Richard crowned, Sept. 3, 1189; and ordered the massacre of the Jews in England; joined Philip of France, on the plains of Vizelay, to engage in the Crusades, 1190; made prisoner, Dec. 28, 1192; ransomed for £300,000, Feb. 4, 1194. The battle of Gisors, 1198; the watch-word given, *Dieu et mon droit*, has become the national motto. King John defeated, and Normandy joined France, 1205; excommunicated, Nov., 1209; does homage to the pope before his legate, at Dover, May 15, 1213. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. Louis of France lands at the invitation of the Barons, 1216; defeated at Lincoln, Sept. 22, 1217. The mayor first sworn before the Exchequer, 1251. The Barons revolted under Simon de Montfort, and defeated the king at Lewes; the king taken prisoner, May 13, 1264. The first Parliament met at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1265. Edward escaped and collected an army, with which he defeated the Barons at Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265. David, Prince of Wales, executed at Shrewsbury, Sept. 20, 1283; and Wales united to England, March 19, 1284. Edward defeats Llewellyn at the battle of Llandilovawr, Dec. 11, 1292; made arbitrator of the Scottish succession, claimed the crown for himself and made Baliol his vassal, 1292. Wales subdued, 1295. The rights of raising supplies vested in the representatives of the people, Oct. 10, 1297. Wallace executed, Aug. 24, 1305; Gaveston beheaded by order of Guy Earl of Warwick, at Warwick Castle, June 19, 1312. The Barons and King reconciled, 1313. Scotland invaded by Edward II. defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. Bruce landed at Carrickfergus, and burnt Dundalk, 1315; crowned King of Ireland, 1316; peace restored for 13 years, May 30, 1323. Edward deposed, Jan. 7, and murdered at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21, 1327. Bruce invaded Cumberland and Durham, and compelled Edward III. to withdraw his claim to the Scottish crown, March 17, 1328. Mortimer arrested and executed, Nov. 29, 1330. Edward invaded Scotland to assert his right, and gained the battle of Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333. The French fleet destroyed off Sluys, June 24, 1340. Queen Philippa defeated the Scots at Neville's Cross, Oct. 17, 1346. France invaded by Edward III., 1340; the battle of Cressy fought, Aug. 26, 1346; Calais surrendered, Aug. 4, 1347. The Order of the Garter established, 1349. Edward the Black Prince, at Poitiers, took John King of France prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356; returned with him as a prisoner to London, May 24, 1357; Edward III. landed at Calais with a large army, 1359. The treaty of Bretigny signed, Oct. 24, 1360. The English language used in law, 1362; Sir Henry Green, Chief Justice, fined and removed for extortion, 1365. Truce between England and

France, 1374. Insurrection Wat Tyler, killed by Sir William Wallace, in Smithfield, June 15, 1381. The Scotch and French made several incursions in the North, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee being reduced to ashes, 1385. The battle of Otterburn between Percy and Douglas, Aug. 10, 1388 (this gave rise to the old ballad of Chevy Chase). The first Navigation Act passed in 1392. The Duke of Gloucester seized and murdered at Calais, 1397. Wager of battle between the Duke of Hereford and Norfolk interrupted by the King, and the Dukes banished, 1398. Henry of Bolingbroke landed at Ravenspur, July 4, 1399. Richard taken prisoner and resigned the crown, Sept. 29, 1399. The Scots defeated by the Percies at Homildon Hill, Sept. 14, 1402; the Percies rebelled, 1402; defeated at Shrewsbury, Hotspur being slain, July 21, 1403. Scroope, Archbishop of York, rebelled and beheaded, 1405. The Duke of Northumberland again rebelled, and was slain at Bramham Moor, Feb. 19, 1408. Wickliffe's books condemned by the University of Oxford, 1409. Lord Cobham suffered for heresy, Sept. 25, 1413. Henry V. invaded France, 1415; took Harfleur, Sept. 22; defeated the French army at Agincourt, Oct. 25. Sir John Oldcastle condemned as a traitor and heretic, and burnt, 1418. Treaty of Troyes, May 21, 1420. Marriage of Henry V. to Catherine of France, June 2. Jack Cade's insurrection, June, 1450. The civil war commenced with the battle of St Albans, May 23, 1455. The battle of Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459; Henry VI. taken prisoner at Northampton, July 10, 1460. The battle of Wakefield Green, Richard, Duke of York, killed, Dec. 31, 1460. Second battle of St Albans, the Earl of Warwick routed, Jan. 17, 1461. The battle of Mortimer's Cross, the Yorkists gained the day, Feb. 2, 1461. The Lancastrians defeated at Towton, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461. Edward the IV.'s first parliament met, Nov. 4, 1461. Queen Margaret returned with fresh troops, and fought unsuccessfully the battles of Hedgley Moor, April 25, and Hexham, May 15, 1464. Edward married Lady Elizabeth Grey, May 1, 1464; Edward retired to Holland, 1470, and Henry VI. resumed the crown, but Edward landed with a foreign army in the next year, captured the king and the city of London, fought the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, being slain; defeated the Lancastrians again at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, Henry's eldest son being slain; with this battle ended the War of the Roses. The Duke of Clarence drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, in the Tower, Feb. 17, 1478. A plague in London, 1479. The Scots ravaged the borders, but were successfully opposed by Richard Duke of Gloucester; the Duke of Gloucester usurped the throne as Richard III., June 26, 1483; Prince Edward V. and the Duke of York murdered in the Tower, Aug., 1483; the Earl of Richmond landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485, defeated and slew Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485. The statutes of Richard I. expressed in the English language. Henry VII. married the Princess Elizabeth of York, Jan. 18, 1486. Lambert Simnel claimed the crown, 1486; totally defeated at the battle of Stoke, June 16, 1487. Perkin Warbeck acknowledged as Duke of York, 1492; married the daughter of Lord Huntley, and, with the assistance of the King of Scotland, invaded England, 1496; taken and executed at Tyburn, Nov. 23, 1499. Lord Warwick, after being kept a prisoner for 15 years, beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 28, 1499. Henry VIII. married Catharine of Arragon, his brother's widow, June 7, 1509; Empson and Dudley beheaded, Aug. 18, 1510; Wolsey made almoner to the king, 1510. Henry invaded France and fought the successful battle of Guinegate, or the battle of Spurs, Aug. 16, 1513. Wolsey made Abp of York, Aug. 5, 1514; received a cardinal's hat, Sept. 11, 1515; made sole legate, June 29, 1519. King Henry and Charles V. met at Dover, May 26, 1520. Henry and Francis I. of France met at Ardres, on the field of the cloth of gold, June 7, 1520. Duke of Buckingham beheaded, May 17, 1521. Henry made Defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X., Oct. 11, 1521. Queen Catharine pleaded her cause before the king and the legates, June 21, 1529. Wolsey deprived of the great seal, Oct. 17, 1529; died, Nov. 29,

1530. The clergy acknowledged the king's supremacy, May 4, 1531. The Parliament abrogated the papal supremacy, and final rupture with the Court of Rome, 1534. Bishop Fisher beheaded, June 22, and Sir T. More, July 6, 1535. The birth of Prince Edward, Oct. 12, 1537. The great monasteries dissolved, 1538. The statute of the Six Articles passed, May 5, 1539. T. Cromwell beheaded, July 29, 1540. Margaret, Countess Dowager of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, May 27, 1541. Queen Catherine Howard and Lady Rochford beheaded, Feb. 12, 1542. Birth of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1542; Edinburgh taken in May, and Boulogne, Sept. 14. Treaty of Crespy, Sept. 17, 1544. The French fleet threatened hostilities in the Channel, but were driven off by Lord Lisle, July 18, 1545. Peace with France, June 7, 1546. The Earl of Surrey beheaded, Jan. 19, 1547. Henry VIII. died at Whitehall, Jan. 28, 1547; succeeded by Edward VI. Lord Seymour beheaded, March 20, 1549. Kett's rebellion put down by Dudley, Earl of Warwick. Protector Somerset sent to the Tower, Oct. 13. Boulogne restored to France, March 24, 1549. The Protector Somerset readmitted to the council, March 31; beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552. Marriage of Lord Guilford Dudley to Lady Jane Grey, May 25, 1553. Edward VI. died, July 6. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen, July 10; relinquished the crown, July 19; Mary proclaimed, July 18. Lady Jane and Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554. Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion suppressed, and he executed, April 11. Mary married to Philip of Spain, July 25. Parliament restored the Roman Catholic religion, Nov. 29, 1554. The Protestants persecuted by Mary: John Rogers the first martyr, Feb. 4, 1555; Bishop Hooper, Feb. 9; Bishop Ferrar, March 29; Bishops Ridley and Latimer, Oct. 16; Cranmer martyred at Oxford, March 21, 1556. Cardinal Pole made Abp of Canterbury, March 22. King Philip finally left England, July 7, 1557. Calais lost to the English, after being in their possession for 210 years, Jan. 7, 1558. Queen Mary died, Nov. 17. Elizabeth crowned, Jan. 13, 1559. Act of Uniformity passed, Jan. 21, 1559. Mary Queen of Scots took refuge in England, May 16, 1568. Babington's conspiracy discovered, Aug. 4, 1586; he executed, Sept. 20. Mary Queen of Scots tried, Oct. 11; beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587. The Spanish armada defeated, July 29, 1587. Tyrone created a rebellion in Ireland; Essex sent as Lord-Deputy and offended the Queen by treating with him, Sept. 8, 1599; Essex beheaded, Feb. 25, 1601. The Spaniards defeated in Ireland by Lord Mountjoy, Dec. 24. Queen Elizabeth died, March 24, 1603; and James VI. of Scotland ascended the throne as James I., uniting the two crowns. The style of King of Gt Britain first assumed, Oct. 24, 1604. The gunpowder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605. Paul V. forbade the Romanists of England taking the oath of allegiance, Sept. 3, 1606. Game Law Act passed, 1 James I. c. 27, 1604. Persecution of the Puritans, May 6, 1608. The League between England and France renewed, 1610. The New Translation of the Bible, published by authority, May 2, 1611. First creation of baronets by purchase, May 22. Henry Prince of Wales died suddenly, Nov. 6, 1612. Dissolution of the parliament, June 7, 1614; King James resorted to raise money by way of benevolence, and obtained £52,909; the King gave up the cautionary towns pledged to Elizabeth, May 27, 1616. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, Oct. 29, 1618. Lord Bacon convicted of bribery, May 3, 1621. The Earls of Oxford and Southampton, Coke, Selden, and Pym, imprisoned, 1622. James I. died, March 27, 1625. Marriage of King Charles with Henrietta Maria, June 13; the first parliament met, June 18; petition of right, June 17, 1628. Buckingham assassinated by Felton, Aug. 23; Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton pilloried by the Star Chamber, June 30, 1637. Judgment against Hampden for ship money, June 12, 1638; judgment cancelled, Feb. 26, 1641; Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded, May 11. Charles demanded the five members, Jan. 3, 1642; the royal standard erected at Nottingham, Aug. 22; battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23. Hampden wounded at Chalgrove, June 18, 1643;

died, June 24. Bristol taken by storm, July 26; first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20; Parliament held at Oxford, Jan. 29, 1644; battle of Marston Moor, July 2; second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27; Abp Laud beheaded, Jan. 10, 1645; treaty of Uxbridge failed, Feb. 22; battle of Naseby, June 14; Bristol surrendered, Sept. 10. Charles surrendered himself to the Scots at Newark, May 5, 1646; the Scots delivered him to the parliament, Jan. 30, 1647; imprisoned at Carisbrook Castle, Nov. 13; trial of, Jan. 20, 1649; beheaded, Jan. 30. The House of Lords abolished, Feb. 5; Duke of Hamilton and Lords Holland and Capel beheaded, March 9; the execution of Montrose, May 21, 1650. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. War between England and Holland, May, 1652. Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, April 20, 1653; Barebone Parliament met, July 4; Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector, Dec. 16; war between England and Spain, March 12, 1656. Oliver Cromwell died, Sept. 3, 1658; succeeded by his son Richard. The Long Parliament restored, May 7, 1659; finally dissolved, March 16, 1660. Convention Parliament, April 25, 1660; invited Charles II. to return to London and receive his crown, May 7; Richard Cromwell resigns, May 13, 1659. King Charles II. restored, May 29, 1660; Argyll beheaded, May 27, 1661; Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Portugal, May 20, 1662; Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June 14. The great plague, June 29, Dec. 12, 1665. The Dutch fleet defeated by Rupert and Monk, June 26, 1666. The great fire, Sept. 2-4, 1666. The Dutch sailed up the Medway and destroyed several ships, June 3, 1667. Lord Clarendon resigned the great seal and was banished, Dec. 18; the Cabal ministry formed. Attempt of Blood to steal the crown, May 9, 1671; the king shut the Exchequer, Jan. 2, 1672. Test Act passed, March 29, 1673. Peace between England and Holland signed, Feb. 9, 1674. Buckingham, Shaftesbury, Salisbury, and Wharton, sent to the Tower, Feb. 15, 1677. The Popish Plot discovered, Sept. 6, 1678. Habeas Corpus Act passed, May 27, 1679; the distinction of Whig and Tory arose, 1680. Viscount Stafford beheaded, Dec. 29, the last victim to the Popish plot. The Rye-house plot discovered, June 23, 1683. Lord Russell beheaded, July 21. Charles II. died, Feb. 6, 1685. Monmouth rebelled, and was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6; executed, July 15. Trial of the seven bishops, June 29, 30, 1688. Prince of Orange lands at Torbay, Nov. 5; James II. withdraws, Dec. 23; William and Mary proclaimed, Feb. 13, 1689. Habeas Corpus suspended the first time, March 16. Bill of Right passed, Dec. 16. Battle of the Boyne, defeat of James II., July 1, 1690. The national debt was £3,130,000, 1691. Marlborough deprived of office, Jan. 10, 1692. Queen Mary died, Dec. 28, 1694. Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, expelled for bribery, March 18, 1695. Peter the Great came to England incognito, Jan. 11, 1698. Act of Settlement passed, June 12, 1701. James II. died, Sept. 6. King William III. died, March 8, 1702. Anne crowned, April 23. England suffered from a great storm, Nov. 26—Dec. 1, 1703. Charles III. of Spain arrived at Spithead, Dec. 26, 1703. Union with Scotland, 6 Anne, c. 11, March 6, 1707. Dr Sacheverell preached a seditious sermon at St Paul's, Nov. 5, 1709; convicted of high treason and suspended from his office for three years, March 23, 1710. Peace of Utrecht signed, March 31, 1713. Queen Anne died, Aug. 1, 1714. George I. ascended the throne, the first of the Hanoverian dynasty, Aug. 1, 1714. The Riot Act passed, 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 5, 1714. Execution of Lords Derwentwater and Kenmare for treason, on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716. An act extending the duration of parliament to seven years, 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38, 1715. The South Sea Company established, April 7, 1720; dissolved, Sept. 29. The Duke of Marlborough died, June 16, 1722. George I. quarrelled with the Prince of Wales and forbade him the palace, Sept. 14, 1737. Queen Caroline died, Nov. 20. Sir Robert Walpole resigned his office of Prime Minister, Feb. 11, 1742. Battle of Dettingen, June 16, 1743, the last battle in which the King of England commanded the troops in person. Charles,

the young Pretender, defeated the Royalists at Prestonpans, Sept. 20, 1745; invaded England; reduced Carlisle, Nov. 17; established himself at Manchester, Nov. 29; returning to Scotland, he fought the battle of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746; defeated at Culloden, April 16; escaped to France, Sept. 20. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed on Tower-hill, Aug. 18, Lovat, Dec. 8. Frederick, Prince of Wales, died, March 20, 1751. The new style introduced and the calendar altered, Sept. 3 being called the 14, and the year made to begin on Jan. 1 instead of March 24, Sept. 3, 1752. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, passed, June 7, 1753. Seven Years' War began, May 18, 1756. Indecisive action off Minorca, May 20; Adm. Byng shot, March 14, 1757. Montreal surrendered to Gen. Amherst, Sept. 18, 1760; Canada conquered; George II. died, Oct. 25. George III. married Charlotte Sophia, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned, Sept. 22. Pitt resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, Oct. 5. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Lord Chief Justice Pratt decided against general warrants, May 6. American Stamp Act, 5 Geo. III. c. 12, passed, March 22, 1765; repealed, March 18, 1766. Parliamentary reports in the newspapers, permitted, May 8, 1771. America renounced allegiance, 1773; hostilities commenced, April 19, 1775. Lord Chatham addressed the Lords for the last time on the American War, April 7, 1778; died, May 11. Alarm of invasion, Aug., 1779. The Irish trade opened, Dec. 13. Lord George Gordon's riots in London, June 2, 1780; tried and acquitted, Feb. 8, 1781. Charles James Fox made Secretary of State, March 27, 1782. The independence of the United States acknowledged, Dec. 5, 1782; Mr Adams, the first American ambassador, received at St James, June 1, 1785. The sinking fund adopted, March 29, 1786. Hastings impeached, 1786; tried, Feb. 13, 1788; acquitted, April 23, 1795. Severe illness of the king, Nov. 19, 1788; recovered, Feb. 19, 1789; great rejoicing throughout the kingdom. War declared against France, Feb. 11, 1793. Habeas Corpus Act suspended, May 23, 1794. Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, tried for constructive treason, Oct. 29. The Prince of Wales married Caroline of Brunswick, April 8, 1795. The Princess Charlotte born, Jan. 7, 1796. Commercial panic, the Bank of England stopped cash payment, Feb. 27, 1797. Mutiny at Spithead, April, 1797; at the Nore, June, 1797. Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. Union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. The Habeas Corpus Act again suspended, April 19. The treaty of Amiens concluded, March 27, 1802. War with France renewed, May 18, 1803. Death of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. Death of Mr Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806. Death of Mr Fox, Sept. 13. Trial and acquittal of the Duke of York, March 17, 1809. The jubilee of George III. celebrated, Oct. 25. Riots in London pending the arrest of Sir F. Burdett, April 6, 1810. The king's last illness, Dec. 20. The Prince of Wales appointed Regent, Feb. 5, 1811. Mr Perceval assassinated by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. Peace restored to France, May 30, 1814; the allied sovereigns visited London, June 7; peace concluded with the United States, Dec. 24. The battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. Property tax repealed, March 19, 1816. Marriage of the Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold, May 2. Habeas Corpus Act again suspended, March 4, 1817. Death of the Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6. Spa-fields riots, Dec. 2. William Hone tried for libel and acquitted, Dec. 18. Habeas Corpus Act restored, Jan. 28, 1818. Death of Queen Charlotte, Nov. 17. Birth of Queen Victoria, May 24, 1819. Reform riots at St Peter's-field, Manchester, Aug. 16. Death of George III., Jan. 29, 1820. Cato-street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 23; Thistlewood executed, May 1. George IV. crowned, July 19, 1821. Queen Caroline died, Aug. 7. Commercial panic, Dec. 8, 1825. Lord Canning made Premier, April 30, 1827; died, Aug. 8. The Wellington Ministry appointed, Jan. 25, 1828. The Catholic Emancipation Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, passed, April 13, 1829. Metropolitan police established, Sept. 29. George IV. died at Windsor Castle, June 26, 1830. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened, Mr Huskisson killed, Sept. 15. Earl Grey succeeded the Duke of

Wellington as Prime Minister, Nov. 22. The Reform Bill introduced in the Commons by Lord Russell, March 1, 1831. The cholera first known at Sunderland, April 26. Coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, Sept. 9. Reform riots at Bristol, Oct. 8. Reform Act, 2 Will. IV. c. 44, passed, June 1, 1832. The first parliament under the New Reform Bill met, Feb. 5, 1833. A bill for the extinction of slavery in the British colonies, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 72, Aug. 28, to come into operation on the 1st of Aug., 1834. The New Poor Law, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 40, passed, Aug. 14. The Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 16. Sir Robert Peel made Premier, Dec. 10. The Corporation Reform Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, passed, Sept. 9, 1835. The English Church Reform Bill and New Marriage Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed, Aug. 17, 1836. King William died, June 30, 1837. Queen Victoria crowned, June 28, 1838. The first war with China commenced, Aug. 31, 1839. The uniform penny post came into operation, Jan. 10, 1840. The Queen married to her cousin, Prince Albert, Feb. 10. Edward Oxford made an attempt upon Her Majesty's life, June 10. Birth of the Princess Royal, Nov. 21. Tower of London nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1841. The Prince of Wales born, Nov. 9. Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the New Royal Exchange, Jan. 17, 1842. The King of Prussia visited the Queen, Jan. 24, 1842. The life of the Queen attempted by John Francis, May 30, and by J. W. Bean, July 3. The Thames Tunnel opened, March 25, 1843. The Duke of Sussex died, April 21. The Queen visited Louis Philippe, Sept. 2. The Emperor of Russia visited England, June 1, 1844. Louis Philippe visited the Queen, Oct. 6. The New Royal Exchange opened, Oct. 28. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the King of Prussia, Aug. 9, 1845. The Corn Laws repealed, June 26, 1846. The proposed rising of the Chartists frustrated, 150,000 citizens enrolled as special constables; a meeting was held on Kennington Common, April 10, 1848. William Hamilton fired at the Queen, May 19, 1849. The Queen visited Ireland, Aug. 1. Adelaide, Queen Dowager, died at Stanmore Priory, Dec. 2; buried at Windsor, Dec. 13. The Britannia Tubular Bridge opened, March 6, 1850. Her Majesty attacked by Robert Pate, May 27. Sir Robert Peel fell from his horse, June 29; died, July 2. The Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III., died, July 8. The Queen visited Belgium, Aug. 21. Louis Philippe died, Aug. 26. The electric telegraph between Dover and Calais laid, Aug. 28. Gen. Haynau attacked by Barclay and Co.'s men in Southwark, Sept. 5. The Great Exhibition in Hyde Park opened, May 1, 1851. The Duke of Wellington died, Sept. 14, 1852; his public funeral, Nov. 18. The review of the Baltic fleet at Spithead, March 11, 1854. Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed, March 12. War declared against Russia, April 26. The King of Portugal, and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, visited Queen Victoria, June 2. The Crystal Palace opened at Sydenham, June 10. An inquiry into the conduct of the Crimean war ordered, Jan. 29, 1855; committee appointed, Feb. 23. The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived on a visit to the Queen, April 17; received the address of the Corporation of London at the Guildhall, April 19; returned to Paris, April 21. Crimean medals distributed by Her Majesty in St James's Park, May 18. Sunday Trading Bill riots in Hyde Park, June 24. The Queen visited the Emperor of the French, Aug. 18. Prince Frederick of Prussia visited the Queen, Sept. 15. Visit of the Queen to the wounded Crimean soldiers at Chatham, Nov. 28. The King of Sardinia visited Her Majesty, Nov. 30. A treaty of peace between Russia and the allies signed, March 30, 1856; proclaimed, April 28. Public entry of the Guards into London, July 9, 1856. The Duchess of Gloucester died, April 30, 1857. Rebellion of the Sepoys in India broke out in May. The Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia visited the Queen at Osborne, May 31. Letters patent granting the title of Prince Consort to Prince Albert, issued June 25. The Victoria Cross distributed, June 26. The Emperor and Empress of the French visited Queen Victoria at Osborne, Isle of Wight,

Aug. 6. Suspension of the bank charter, Nov. 12. Arrival of the Siamese ambassadors at Portsmouth, Oct. 27 ; received by the Queen, Nov. 16. Marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858 ; departure of, for Berlin, Feb. 2. Riots at Dublin upon the entry of the Earl of Eglinton, Lord-Lieut., March 12, 1858. Visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to Birmingham, May 15, 1858 ; visit of, to Cherbourg on the opening of the Napoleon Docks, Aug. 5, 1858 ; visit of, to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Aug. 10, 1858. Visit of the Queen to Leeds to open the new Town Hall, Sept. 7, 1858. The Indian mutiny suppressed, March, 1859. The detection of the great gang of bank forgers, May 13, 1859. Her Majesty distributed the Victoria Cross at Buckingham Palace, June 8. The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, June 20. The Great Eastern steam-ship launched, Sept. 14. Pullinger's frauds on the Bank of London, April 19, 1860. The Anglo-French commercial treaty signed, Jan. 23, 1860. Capt. Harrison of the Great Eastern drowned, Jan. 21. The Nuttall Will case tried, March 19. Her Majesty held a levée for the Volunteer officers, March 7, upwards of 2500 were present ; the Queen reviewed the Rifle Volunteers of England in Hyde Park, when upwards of 20,000 were present under arms, June 23 ; the National Rifle Association opened by Her Majesty, July 2. St Martin's Hall destroyed, Aug. 26. The Empress of France privately visited the Queen, Dec. 4. A violent gale visited the Metropolis, doing serious damage, Feb. 21, 1861. Death of the Duchess of Kent, March 16. Indian Famine Relief Fund formed, March 28. The seventh decimal census taken, April 8. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited Ireland, Aug. 21. Accident in the Clayton Tunnel, Aug. 25 ; Post Office Savings' Banks established, Sept. 16 ; the seizure of Messrs Mason and Slidell on board the Trent, by the San Jacinto, Nov. 9 ; Her Majesty held her first investiture of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, at Windsor Castle, Nov. 1 ; Messrs Mason and Slidell surrendered to England, Dec. 29 ; the Prince Consort died, Dec. 14 ; buried at Windsor, Dec. 23. A terrible explosion at the Hartley Colliery, 204 persons killed, Jan. 16, 1862 ; Mr G. Peabody gave £150,000 to the Metropolis, March 12 ; the International Exhibition opened, May 1 ; closed, Nov. 1 ; the sluice of the Middle Level Drain at King's Lynn, having burst, the whole country was inundated, May 4 ; the new Westminster Bridge opened, May 24 ; return of the Prince of Wales from his Eastern tour, June 14 ; the marriage of the Princess Alice, July 1 ; the Garibaldi riots in Hyde Park, Oct. 5. Accident to the Princess Alice at Osborne, Jan. 1, 1863 ; Metropolitan Railway opened, Jan. 9 ; Prince Alfred elected King of Greece, Feb. 3 ; the Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords, Feb. 5 ; presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, Feb. 12 ; the arrival and reception of the Princess Alexandra, March 7 ; the Corporation of London presented the Princess with a diamond necklace and earrings, valued at £10,000, March 9 ; marriage of, with the Prince of Wales, March 10 ; Lord Palmerston installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, March 29 ; accouchement of the Princess Louis of Hesse, April 5 ; the Queen visited the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, May 8 ; the Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London, June 3 ; the city entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, June 8 ; visit of, to Oxford, June 16, 18 ; Captains Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, arrived in London, June 18 ; visit of the Prince of Wales to Halifax, Aug. 3 ; the Queen visits His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Aug. 11 ; a shock of an earthquake felt in England, Oct. 6 ; refusal of the English government to sanction the International Congress in Paris, Nov. 27 ; New Southwark-street opened, Jan. 1, 1864 ; birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore House, Jan. 8 ; christened at Buckingham Palace, March 10 ; the Charing Cross Railway opened, Jan. 11 ; intercession of England with the powers who were parties to the settlement of 1852, relative to the affairs of Denmark, Feb. 23 ; material aid refused to, Feb. 25 ; conference upon the affairs of Denmark,

April 25 ; conclusion of, without any definite result, June 25 ; the *Saxon* merchant vessel captured by a United States man of war, Feb. 29 ; the Bradfield reservoir, Sheffield, burst, causing considerable damage, and 270 persons killed, March 11 ; the Queen visited the Royal Horticultural Gardens, being the first time she appeared in public since the death of the Prince Consort, March 30 ; Garibaldi arrived in England, April 3 ; made his entry into London, April 11 ; received the freedom of the city, April 20 ; left England suddenly, April 27 ; the Tercentenary of Shakespeare kept throughout England, April 23 ; review of the Volunteers in Hyde Park by the Prince and Princess of Wales, May 28 ; visit of, to Cambridge, June 2, 4 ; action between the *Kearsage* and the *Alabama*, June 20 ; the Georgia British merchant vessel captured by the *Niagara* United States war frigate, Aug. 24 ; the Prince and Princess of Wales left London for Denmark, Sept. 3 ; returned, Nov. 7 ; explosion of two gunpowder magazines at Erith, Oct. 1. Letter of the Queen upon railway accidents, Jan. 1, 1865 ; Parliament assembled, Feb. 7 ; an address of condolence of both Houses to the United States upon the assassination of President Lincoln, May 1 ; visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland on the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition, May 9 ; birth of a second son to the Prince and Princess of Wales, June 3, christened July 7 ; cattle plague broke out in various counties, June 20, 27 ; an act passed for the concentration of the law courts, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 49, June 19 ; dissolution of parliament, July 12 ; the foundation-stone of Blackfriars Bridge laid, July 20 ; the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cornwall, July 24, 27 ; failure of the 4th attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, Aug. 11 ; general election, July, Aug. ; visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, Aug. 31 ; visit of the Queen to Germany, Aug. 8 ; returned, Sept. 8 ; funeral of Lord Palmerston, in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 27 ; explosion of a gasometer at Nine Elms, nine men killed and several wounded, Oct. 31 ; the Pneumatic Despatch Tube opened to the General Post-office, Nov. 7 ; Confederate Cruiser, *Shenandoah*, surrendered to H.M. Ship *Donegal*, and given up to the United States, Nov. 9 ; treaty of commerce with Austria, Dec. 16. Parliament opened by the Queen, the first time since 1861, Feb. 6, 1866 ; the Albert Medal for saving life from shipwreck established, March 7 ; the Queen's letter to Mr Peabody, March 28 ; Reform Bill introduced into parliament, March 12 ; defeated, June 18 ; first appearance of the cattle plague in Ireland, May 12 ; marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge to Prince Teck, June 12 ; and the Princess Helena to Prince Christian, July 5 ; riots in Hyde Park, the railing thrown down and several persons wounded, July 23 ; message from the Queen to the President of the United States, congratulating him upon the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, and the reply of the President, July 28 ; visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to York, Aug. 9 ; recovery and completion of the Atlantic cable of 1865, Sept. 8 ; visit of the English Volunteers to Belgium, Oct. 10 ; the great meteoric showers seen in London, Nov. 13 ; visit of the Queen to Wolverhampton, Nov. 30. A great snow storm which destroyed many of the over-house telegraphs in London, Jan. 2, 5, 1867 ; great distress at the East end of London, 40,000 persons dependent upon charity, Jan. and Feb. ; designs for the New National Gallery exhibited, Jan. and Feb. ; 40 persons drowned in the Regent's Park by the breaking of the ice, Jan. 15 ; the lions at the base of Nelson's Column uncovered, Jan. 31 ; the Queen opened the second session of the 7th parliament, Feb. 5 ; the designs for the new Palace of Justice exhibited, Feb. 8 ; the Fenians attempted to surprise Chester Castle, Feb. 11 ; Reform demonstration at the Agricultural Hall, the procession starting from Trafalgar Square, Feb. 12 ; the Princess of Wales delivered of a Princess at Marlborough House, Feb. 20 ; resolutions upon reform introduced into the Commons by Mr D'Israeli, Feb. 25 (*see* Reform) ; robbery of £2000 in bullion, upon the River Thames, Feb. 27 ; Savoy Chapel restored at the expense of the Queen, and reopened, April 21 ; the Queen laid the foundation-stone of Hall of Arts and Science, Kensington, May 10 ; the International College at Kew opened by the Prince of Wales, July 10 ;

the Viceroy of Egypt visited London, July 6 ; received by the Queen at Windsor, July 8 ; left London, July 18 ; visit of the Belgian Volunteers, July 11 (see Volunteers) ; the Sultan arrived in London, July 12 ; visited the Queen at Windsor, July 13 ; Naval Review at Spithead, in honour of, July 17 ; departure of, July 23 ; meeting of the Reform League in Hyde Park, to protest against the Royal Parks Bill, Aug. 5 ; the Reform Bill received the royal assent, Aug. 15 ; the Prince and Princess of Wales left London for Wiesbaden, returned, Oct. 18 ; private visit of the Queen of the French to Her Majesty at the Isle of Wight ; Fenian riots at Manchester, the leaders Deasy and Kelly rescued, and the policeman Brett killed, Sept. 18 ; McDonnell, a bandsman in the Royal Life Guards, shot by Fenians at Bloomsbury, Sept. 18 ; visit of the Queen of Holland to England ; a deputation of 80 Fenian sympathizers, headed by Mr Finlan, whom Mr Hardy, the Home Secretary, refused to receive, forced their way into the Home Office and held an indignation meeting, Nov. 18 ; a deputation visited Windsor to present a petition to Her Majesty, Nov. 22 ; procession through London from Clerkenwell Green to Hyde Park, Nov. 24 ; opening of the third session of the 7th parliament, owing to the war with Abyssinia, Nov. 19 ; resolution to increase the Income Tax, brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov. 26 ; royal assent given to, Dec. 7, and the House of Commons adjourned until Feb. 13, 1868 ; visited by a severe storm doing considerable damage, Dec. 1 ; arrival of the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, and reception by the Queen at Windsor, Dec. 4 ; explosion of gunpowder at Clerkenwell Prison, by Fenians ; the Prison wall partially blown down, several houses destroyed, and seven persons killed, 111 wounded, and the loss of property estimated at £4000, Dec. 13 ; the Gunpowder Mills of Messrs Hall & Son, at Faversham, exploded, killing 11 men, Dec. 28.

ENGLAND, THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF.

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 449 ; laid the foundation of the monarchy, 455 ; defeated Vortimer at Crayford, Jan., 457 ; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury Plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as that now borne by the dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia ; reigned 34 years ; died, 488.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, 477 ; assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, 490 ; died, 499.

CERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, 495, and overcame Arthur near Chard, Somerset, 519 ; began the kingdom of the West Saxons the same year ; died, 534.

CYNRIC, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cerdic, succeeded, 534 ; died, 560.

CEAULIN, the third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560 ; seized on Sussex, 590 ; abdicated, 591 ; died in banishment, 593.

ETHELBERT I., fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch, 560 ; St Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by the king at Canterbury, where they settled ; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert ; he gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery ; died, May 26, 604, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third king of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 599 ; died, 624.

EDWIN THE GREAT, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch, 617. He was the first Christian and the ninth king of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, Oct. 4, 633.

OSWALD, tenth king of Northumberland, and ninth monarch of Britain, 633. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

OSWIN, 11th king of Northumberland, 10th monarch of Britain, Oct. 13, 642.

He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655; died, Feb. 15, 670.

ADULF, sixth king of the Mercians, 11th monarch, 664; died, 675, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh king of Mercia, and 12th monarch, 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 704, and died abbot of Bradney, 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth king of Mercia, and 13th monarch, 704; reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son of Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and 14th monarch, 709; was killed in battle with the West Saxons, 716, and was buried at Lichfield.

ETHELBALD I., tenth king of the Mercians, 15th monarch, 716; built Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, 755.

OFFA, the 11th king of the Mercians, and the 16th monarch, 755. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otterford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfrid, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St Alban. At his return he built St Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRID, 12th king of the Mercians, and 17th monarch, July 13, 794; but died, Dec. 17, following, and was buried at St Alban's.

CENULF, 13th king of the Mercians, and 18th monarch, 794. He conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cuthred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty; died, 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, 17th king of the West Saxons, and 19th, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy, 823, which put an end to the Saxon heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 827; died, Feb. 4, 838, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded to his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 853, he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 855, and confirmed the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with himself, 855; died, Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Steyning, Essex.

ETHELBALD II., eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded, 857; died, Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborne, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II., second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded, 860; died, 866, was buried at Sherborne, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I., third son of Ethelwolf, 866; he was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 871. He was buried at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded, 871, in the 22nd year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849; died, Oct. 26, 901, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD THE ELDER, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, May 16, 902. In 911, Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. Died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, 925, and was buried at Winchester.

ATHELSTAN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston-upon-Thames, 925. He made the Princes of Wales tributary, 939. Died, Oct. 17, 941, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I., the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18, and was crowned king at Kingston-upon-Thames, 941. On May 26, 946, he was stabbed by Leolf, a noted robber, whom he had sentenced to banishment, and died of the wound. He was buried at Glastonbury.

EDRED, his brother, aged 28, succeeded, 946, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, Aug. 17; died, Nov. 23, 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, 955; died of grief, Oct. 1, 958, after a turbulent reign, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, 958, and again at Bath, 973; died, July 8, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD THE MARTYR, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 12 years of age, and was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, 975. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, March 18, 978, and buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April 14, 979; took refuge in Normandy from the Danes, 1012.

SWEYN was proclaimed king of England, 1013; he was killed, Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed, March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success; retired to Denmark, and Ethelred returned at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned, 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north, but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London he expired, April 23, 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April, 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the Isle of Alney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1017, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters.

CANUTE was established, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; died at Shaftesbury, Nov. 12, 1037; buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I., his son, began his reign, 1035; died, March 17, 1040; and was succeeded by his younger brother,

HARDICANUTE, king of Denmark, chosen king, 1040; died at Lambeth, 1042; buried at Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma by her first husband, Ethelred II.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, April 3, 1043; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, Jan. 23, 1045; he was the first king of England that touched for the king's evil, 1058; died, Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were

enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1066. Emma, his mother, died, 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II., son of the Earl of Kent; crowned, Jan. 6, 1066; defeated his brother Tostig and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions, at Stanford Bridge, Sept. 25th, 1066; but was killed by the Normans at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.

WILLIAM I., Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Rollo, born, 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II., 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey, Dec. 25, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1071; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberoy, in Normandy, 1078; invaded France, 1087; soon after fell from his horse at Mantes, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, Sept. 9, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son,

WILLIAM II., born, 1057; crowned at Westminster, Sept. 26, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug. 2, 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I., born at Selby, in Yorkshire, 1068; crowned, Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scots, Nov. 11 following; his brother Robert landed at Portsmouth with a large army, July 19, 1101; made peace with his brother, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated at Tinchebrai, and took prisoner, Sept. 28, 1106, and sent him to England, where he was detained a prisoner for 28 years; betrothed his daughter Matilda to the Emperor of Germany, 1100; challenged by Louis of France, 1117; lost his queen, May 1, 1118; his eldest son and two others of his children shipwrecked and lost with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, Nov. 25, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of Geoffrey, Earl of Louvain, Feb. 2, 1121; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at St Dennis, in Normandy, and died, Dec. 1, 1135, aged 67; his body was brought over to England, and buried at St Mary's Abbey, Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew,

STEPHEN, third son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois, born, 1105. MATILDA, or Maud, daughter of Henry I., born, 1101; married to Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, 1109; the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Jeffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; he was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 26; she landed in England, and claimed a right to the crown, Sept. 30, 1139; defeated Stephen at Lincoln, Feb. 2, 1140, and confined him in Bristol, 1141; Matilda crowned at Winchester, 1141; besieged in Oxford, and fled from a window of Oxford Castle by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to Normandy, 1147; her son Henry concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153. Stephen died, Oct. 25, 1154, and was buried at Faversham Abbey, Kent.

HENRY II., born at Mans in Maine, 1133; began his reign, Oct. 25, 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was with his Queen, Eleanor, crowned at Westminster, the 19th of the same month; crowned at Worcester, Dec. 25, 1157; began his long and memorable struggle with the Papal power, 1162; Becket installed archbishop of Canterbury, May 24, 1162; killed, Dec. 29, 1170; the Constitutions of Clarendon passed, Jan. 25, 1164; Ireland annexed to the British crown, 1171-72; had his son Henry crowned King of England, June 14, 1170; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; took the King of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John Lord

of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Alicia of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; his son Geoffrey trodden under-foot and killed at a tournament in Paris, Aug. 19, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy wars, 1188; died of grief at the Castle of Chinon, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fontevraud, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard. Eleanor, queen to King Henry II., died, June 26, 1202.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, Sept. 13, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; embarked at Dover, Dec. 11, 1189; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vizelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 13, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, duke of Austria, Dec. 28, 1192; ransomed for £40,000, and set at liberty at Mentz, Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 29 following; wounded with an arrow at Châlus, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died, April 8, 1199; buried at Fontevraud, and succeeded by his brother

JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II., born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; crowned at Westminster, May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avis, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême, and they were both crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200; went to Paris, 1200; took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whilst he was besieging the castle of Mirabeau, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandulf, the pope's legate, May 15, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; signed Magna Charta, June 19, 1215; died at Newark, Oct. 19, 1216; buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire, 1797, having been buried 580 years. He was succeeded by his son,

HENRY III., born at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Gloucester, May 7, 1219; (he laid the first stone of the New Abbey Church, at Westminster, 1221;) married Eleanor of Provence, dowager of the Earl of Pembroke, Jan. 14, 1236; the first House of Commons met, Jan. 24, 1258; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258-9; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 13, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265; died, aged 66, at Bury St Edmund's, Nov. 16, 1272, buried at Westminster Abbey, Nov. 20, and was succeeded by his son Edward. Eleanor, Henry III.'s queen, died in a monastery at Amersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

EDWARD I. born at Westminster, June 18, 1239; proclaimed at Temple Bar, Nov. 20, 1272; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand III., 1254; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, Aug. 2, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19, 1274, with his queen; 280 Jews hanged in London for clipping the coin, Nov., 1278; went to France and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, and annexed Wales to England, 1283; the Jews banished the kingdom, 1290; Eleanor, his queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, Nov. 28, 1290, and was conveyed to Westminster, when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested; married Margaret, sister of Philip III., the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1296, and brought to England their coronation chair; died of a flux at Burgh-upon-the-Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; buried at Westminster, Oct. 27, where, on May 2, 1774, some antiquaries, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was the first sovereign that quartered the arms of Eng-

land and France, and who was called Lord of Ireland on his coin. He was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD II., born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested, 1284. He ascended the throne, July 8, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, Feb. 24, 1308; and was crowned with his queen at Westminster, Feb. 25, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in 21 persons, March 16, 1309; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, Sept. 10, 1325; dethroned, Jan. 20, 1327, and succeeded by his son Edward III.; murdered at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21 following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III., born at Windsor, Nov. 13, 1311; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 20, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 29 following; he married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1327; claimed the regency of France, 1328; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, Earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 29, 1330; defeated the French at the battle of Crecy, Aug. 26, 1346; the Scots defeated at Neville's Cross, Durham, Oct. 12, 1346; instituted the order of the Garter, 1344; resumed the title of King of France, 1369; Philippa, his queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369, and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Shene, now Richmond, June 21, 1377, buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son to Edward the Black Prince. Edward was born, June 15, 1330; created Duke of Cornwall in full parliament, March 7, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of Duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., born, 1339; married Blanche, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 1359, by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died, 1396, and he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title; in 1397, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry IV.; he died, 1399, and was buried at St Albans Abbey.

RICHARD II., born at Bordeaux, Jan. 6, 1366; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1377; succeeded his grandfather Edward III., June 22, 1377, when not 11 years old, and crowned at Westminster, July 16; married Anne, daughter of Charles IV., emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, Jan., 1382, who died without issue at Shene, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 3, 1393; married Isabella, daughter to the king of France, Oct. 31, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 2, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pontefract Castle, Feb. 13, 1400, and buried at King's Langley, but removed to Westminster 14 years afterwards.—Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II., was smothered, Feb. 28, 1367.—Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, half-brother to Richard II., died without issue, Dec. 24, 1424, and was buried at St Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted, 1772, after being buried 348 years.

HENRY IV., Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III., born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, 1366; married Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford, who died, 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II., who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he created 47 knights of the Bath, including his three sons; conspiracy against betrayed, Jan. 4, 1400; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the

Duke of Bretagne, 1402 ; she was crowned with great magnificence, Feb. 27 following, and died, 1417. He died of apoplexy in the Jerusalem Chamber, at Westminster, March 20, 1413 ; and was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY V., who was born at Monmouth, Aug. 9, 1388, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for insulting one of the judges, 1412 ; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413 ; claimed the crown of France, 1414 ; invaded France, Aug., 1415 ; defeated the French at Agincourt, Oct. 25 ; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417 ; declared regent, and married Catherine of France, June 2, 1420 ; she was crowned at Westminster, Feb. 24 following ; outlived Henry and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy at Vincennes, near Paris, Aug. 31, 1422, aged 34 ; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI., born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421 ; succeeded to the throne, Sept. 1, 1422 ; proclaimed king of France the same year ; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429 ; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430 ; married to Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, who was crowned at Westminster, April 30 following ; Henry taken prisoner at St Albans, 1455 ; but regained his liberty, 1461 ; and deposed, March 2 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. ; fled into Scotland, returned to England, and taken prisoner in Lancashire and brought to London, treated with great barbarity, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, July, 1466 ; restored to his throne, Oct. 9, 1470 ; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471 ; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, May 4, 1471 ; the prince killed in cold blood, May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey Abbey, aged 49 ; afterwards removed to Windsor.—Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV., was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI., and buried at St Albans, Feb., 1447.

EDWARD IV., born at Rouen, April 29, 1441 ; descended from the third son of Edward III. ; elected king, March 3, 1461 ; crowned at Westminster, March 4, 1461 ; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1462 ; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, March 1, 1465 ; crowned May 26 following. Edward caused his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of malmsey wine, Feb. 17, 1478 ; died of a fever at Westminster, April 9, 1483 ; and was buried at St George's Chapel, Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed, March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son,

EDWARD V., born at Westminster, Nov. 4, 1470 ; proclaimed king at London, April 9, 1483 ; deposed, June 26, following ; and, with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III., Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV., born at Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire, Oct. 21, 1450 ; took Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., prisoner, at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood ; afterwards married his widow ; made Protector of England, May 27, 1483 ; elected king, June 26, and crowned, July 6 following ; crowned at York, Sept. 8 ; lost his queen, March 16, 1485 ; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485 ; was buried at Leicester, Aug. 25, and succeeded by

HENRY VII., born at Pembroke, Jan. 21, 1457 ; he landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485 ; defeated Richard III. at Bosworth-field, Aug. 22, 1485 ; elected king, 1485 ; crowned, Oct. 30, the same year ; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned Nov. 25, 1487 ; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, £186,250, besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492 ; married his eldest son, Arthur, to Princess Catherine of Spain, Nov. 14, 1501 ; Prince Arthur died, April 2, 1502 ; Queen

Elizabeth died in child-bed, Feb. 11, 1503, and was buried at Westminster. —Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, Oct. 9, 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she married, May 2, 1515, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died, 1533, and was buried at Bury St Edmund's, where her corpse was discovered, Sept. 6, 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. —Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, June 25, 1503; the king died of consumption at Richmond, April 21, 1509, aged 54; was buried at Westminster, in the chapel which bears his name, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY VIII., born at Greenwich, June 19, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 7, 1509; crowned, June 24 following; had a personal interview with Francis I., king of France, at Ardres, June 7—24, 1520, and again at Boulogne, Oct. 11, 1532; received the title of Defender of the Faith, Oct. 11, 1521; in Nov., 1534, he was declared Head of the Church by parliament; divorced Queen Catherine, and married Anne Boleyn, Jan. 25, 1533; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; assumed the title of Head of the Church of England, in the presence of his whole court, and received the first-fruits and tenths; was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catherine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 7, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second queen, to death, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in child-bed, Oct. 24, 1537; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 10, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his 5th wife, Aug. 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 13, 1541; his title of King of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, Jan. 24, 1544, to this king and his successors; married Catherine Parr, his 6th wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Whitehall, Jan. 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his only son,

EDWARD VI., born at Hampton Court, Oct. 12, 1537; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 28, 1547; died of consumption, at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded, agreeably to his will, by his cousin, Jane Grey, born, 1537; proclaimed Queen, July 10, 1553; deposed and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.

MARY, born at Greenwich, Feb. 18, 1516; proclaimed, July 18, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1, following; married Philip of Spain, July 23, 1554; died of dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558; buried at Westminster, Dec. 14, and succeeded by her half-sister,

ELIZABETH, born at Greenwich, Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; a marriage proposed between the Queen and the Duke of Anjou, 1571; but finally rejected, 1582; died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; buried at Westminster, April 28, 1603; succeeded by the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I., born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned King of Scotland, July 29, 1567, at 13 months, eight days old; married Anne, Princess of Denmark, Aug. 20, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; crowned at Westminster, July 25, 1603; first styled King of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 19; married his daughter Elizabeth to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, Feb. 14, 1613; went to Scotland, March 14, 1617; returned, Sept. 15, 1618; lost his queen, March 2, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Nov. 19, 1600; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV., king of

France, June 22; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 6, 1626, and at Holyrood, June 18, 1633; seized by Cornet Joyce, at Holmby, June 3, 1646; escaped from Hampton Court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, Nov. 11, 1648; closely confined in Carisbrook Castle, Dec. 1; removed to Windsor Castle, Dec. 23, to St James's, Jan. 15, 1649; tried in Westminster-hall, Jan. 20, condemned, 27, beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30, aged 49; buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a Lieut.-Gen., 1643; made Protector for life, Dec. 16, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct., 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of king, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 13, 1658; and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 14, 1658; resigned, April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, July 12, 1713, aged 86.

CHARLES II., born at St James's Palace, May 30, 1630; escaped from St James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651; escaped into Normandy, Oct. 17; landed at Dover, May 25, 1660, and restored to the throne, May 29, 1660; crowned, April 23, 1661; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 20, 1662; died, Feb. 6, 1685, aged 55, of apoplexy; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his queen, died, Dec. 30, 1705.

JAMES II., born in Edinburgh Castle, Oct. 15, 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept. 3, 1660, who died, March 31, 1671; married the Princess of Modena, Sept. 30, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; crowned at Westminster, April 23; Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., landed in England, June 15, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 6; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35; James's queen had a son, born, June 10, 1688; the king fled from his palace, Dec. 10, 1688; was seized soon after at Faversham, and carried back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 11; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, with a French force, March 12, 1689; defeated and returned to France, July, 1690; died at St Germain, Sept. 16, 1701.

WILLIAM III., Prince of Orange, born at the Hague, Nov. 14, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; declared King of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb., 1690; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died, March 8, aged 52; was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown, by the Succession Act, 13 & 14 Will. III. c. 6, June 12, 1701. Mary, William's queen, born, April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born at St James's Palace, Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had seventeen children, all of whom died young; she came to the throne, March 8, 1702; crowned, April 23; lost her son, William, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 30, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 35; the queen died of apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I., Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, born, May 28, 1660; created Duke of Cambridge, &c., Oct. 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II., died May 28, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, Aug. 1, 1714; landed, Sept. 18, following; crowned, Oct. 20; died on his journey to Hanover, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder.

GEORGE II., born, Oct. 30, 1683 ; created Prince of Wales, Sept. 27, 1714 ; married the Princess Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, Sept. 2, 1705 ; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727 ; crowned, Oct. 11 ; died, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.—Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of George II., born Jan. 20, 1707 ; arrived in England, Dec., 1728 ; married Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1736 ; forbidden the court the year following ; died, March 20, 1751, aged 44 ; having had issue, Augusta, born, Aug. 11, 1737, afterwards Duchess of Brunswick ; George Augustus, afterwards King of England ; Edward Augustus, born, March 25, 1739, died Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1769 ; Eliza Caroline, born, Jan. 10, 1740, died, Sept., 1759 ; William Henry, born, Nov. 23, 1743, Duke of Gloucester, died, Aug. 25, 1805 ; Henry Frederick, born, Nov. 7, 1745, Duke of Cumberland, married, Oct., 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of Lord Irnham, and died without issue, Sept. 18, 1780 ; Louisa Anne, born, May 29, 1748, died, May 21, 1768 ; Frederick William, born, May 24, 1750, died, May 10, 1765 ; Caroline Matilda, born, July 22, 1751, died Queen of Denmark, 1775. His princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III., eldest son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born, June 4, 1738 ; created Prince of Wales, 1751 ; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760 ; proclaimed the next day ; crowned, Sept. 22, 1761 ; married Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761 ; died, Jan. 29, 1820 ; buried at Windsor. His issue were : 1. George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), born, Aug. 12, 1762 ; married, April 8, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, the second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (by Augusta, the eldest sister of George III.), born, May 17, 1768, by whom he had issue, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born, Jan. 7, 1796, who died, Nov. 6, 1817. 2. Frederick, Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg, born, Aug. 16, 1763 ; married at Berlin, Oct. 1, and again by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 21, to Frederica Charlotta Ulrica Catherina, Princess-Royal of Prussia, who was born, May 7, 1767 ; died, Jan. 5, 1827. 3. William, born, Aug. 21, 1765, Duke of Clarence ; passed through all the ranks of the navy, but received no command (afterwards William IV.). 4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born, Sept. 29, 1766 ; married, May 17, 1797, to Frederick William, Duke (afterwards king) of Württemberg, who died, 1816. 5. Edward, Duke of Kent, born, Nov. 2, 1767 ; died, Jan. 23, 1820. 6. Augusta Sophia, born, Nov. 8, 1768. 7. Elizabeth, born, May 22, 1770. 8. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born, June 5, 1771 ; married to the Dowager Princess of Salms, Aug. 29, 1814. 9. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born, Jan. 27, 1773. 10. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born, Feb. 24, 1774 ; died, July 8, 1850. 11. Mary, born, April 25, 1776 ; married to William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816. 12. Sophia, born, Nov. 3, 1777. 13. Octavius, born, Feb. 23, 1779 ; died, May 3, 1783. 14. Alfred, born, Sept. 22, 1780 ; died, Aug. 20, 1782. 15. Amelia, born, Aug. 8, 1783 ; died, Nov. 2, 1810.

GEORGE IV., eldest son of George III., born at St James's, Aug. 12, 1762 ; married first Mary Anne Smythe, widow of Colonel Fitzherbert, Dec. 21, 1785 ; second, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, April 8, 1795 ; assumed the office of Regent, Feb. 5, 1811 ; succeeded to the throne, Jan. 29, 1820 ; crowned at Westminster, July 19, 1821 ; died, June 26, 1830 ; buried at St George's, Windsor. Queen Caroline died of a broken heart, Aug. 7, 1821 ; buried at Brunswick.—Princess Charlotte of Wales born, his only issue, Jan. 7, 1796 ; married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of Belgium, May 2, 1816 ; died in child-bed, Nov. 6, 1817.

WILLIAM IV., born, Aug. 21, 1765 ; married, July 13, 1818, Adelaide, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born, Aug. 13, 1792 ; died, Dec. 2, 1849 ; was appointed Lord High Admiral in 1827 ; succeeded his brother, George IV.,

June 26, 1830; crowned at Westminster, Sept. 8, 1831; died, June 20, 1837; succeeded by

VICTORIA, only daughter of the Duke of Kent, born at Kensington, May 24, 1819; crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838; married, Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin Albert, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and has had issue: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born, Nov. 21, 1840; married Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Alice Maud Mary, April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse. Alfred Ernest Albert, Aug. 6, 1844. Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Louisa Carolina Alberta, March 18, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, May 1, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7, 1853; and Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, April 14, 1857. Prince Albert, the Prince Consort, died, Dec. 14, 1861.

THE HEPTARCHY.

KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

The kingdom commenced in 571. Ethelbert murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, upon his arrival in that monarch's territories to marry his daughter Etheldritha, 792. The kingdom consisted of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely.

575	Offa	664	Aldulf
582	Titilus	713	Selred
599	Redwald	746	Alphnald
624	Erpwald	749	Beorna and Ethelred
629	Sigebert	758	Beorna alone
632	Earig	761	Ethelred
637	Anna	790	Ethelbert
654	Ethelric	792	Offa of Mercia
655	Ethelwold	832	Egbert

KINGS OF KENT.

455	Hengist	685	Edric
488	Esca	694	Wihtrud
512	Octa	725	Eadbert
542	Ermenric	748	Ethelbert II.
550	Ethelbert	760	Alric
616	Eadbald	794	Edbert Præn
640	Ercombert	796	Cuthred
664	Egbert	805	Baldred
673	Lotherdire	823	Egbert

KINGS OF MERCIA.

The kingdom contained the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedfordshire, Rutland, and part of Herts and Huntingdon.

584	Crida	709	Ceolred
597	Wibba	716	Ethelbald
615	Ceorl	755	Bernred and Offa
626	Penda	794	Egfrid and Cenulf
656	Peadd and Wulfhere	819	Cenelm and Ceolwulf
675	Ethelred	821	Burnwulf
704	Cenred	823	Ludecan

825 Wiglaf
838 Bertulf

852 Burhred
874 Ceolwulf

DEIRA, Northumberland. The kingdom began 560, united to Bernicia, 658. It contained the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.

THE KINGS OF DEIRA.

560 Ella
590 Edwin
634 Osric

644 Oswine
652 Adelwald

KINGS OF BERNICIA.

547 Ida
560 Adda
567 Clappa
572 Heodwulf
573 Feodwulf
580 Theodric
588 Ethelric
593 Ethelfrith
617 Edwin
634 Eanfrid
635 Oswald I.
642 Oswald II.
670 Egfrid
685 Aldfrith
705 Osred
716 Cenred
718 Osric

729 Ceolwulf
738 Eadbert
757 Oswulf
759 Ethelwald
765 Alchred
774 Ethelred I.
778 Alfwold
789 Osred
790 Ethelred II.
795 Eardwulf
808 Alfwold
810 Eardwulf
843 Eanred
862 Osbert
863 Ella
867 Ivar the Dane

SUSSEX AND SURREY, Ulla lands in, and subdued the country; acknowledged as king, 490. The kingdom taken by Ceanlin and annexed to Wessex from 514 to 640; again conquered and finally added to Wessex, 725.

490 Ulla
514 Cissa

648 Edilwald
688 Authun and Berthun

WESSEX, the kingdom of, founded by Cerdic, 519, and contained the counties of Berks., Hants., Wilts., Dorset., Devon., and part of Cornwall.

519 Cerdic
534 Cynric
560 Ceawin
591 Ceolric
597 Ceolwulf
611 Cynegils
643 Cenwal
672 Sexburga, Cenwal's Queen
674 Escwine

676 Centwine
686 Ceadwalla
688 Ina
728 Ethelheard
740 Cuthred, his brother
754 Sigebert
755 Cynewulf
784 Brithric
800 Egbert

ENGLAND, DURATION OF REIGNS OF SOVEREIGNS OF, CORRESPONDING
WITH THE YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA,
FROM 1066 TO 1867.

Wm. Conq. Oct. 14. 1 1066 21 1087	Edward I. Nov. 16. 1 1272 35 1307	Richard III. June 22. 1 1483 3 1485	James II. Feb. 6. 1 1685 5 1689
Wm. Rufus. Sept. 9. 1 1087 13 1100	Edward II. July 7. 1 1307 20 1327	Henry VII. Aug. 22. 1 1485 24 1509	Wm. & Mary. Feb. 13. 1 1689 14 1702
Henry I. Aug. 1. 1 1100 36 1135	Edward III. Jan. 25. 1 1327 51 1377	Henry VIII. April 21. 1 1509 38 1547	Anne. March 8. 1 1702 13 1714
Stephen. Dec. 2. 1 1135 19 1154	Richard II. June 21. 1 1377 23 1399	Edward VI. Jan. 28. 1 1547 7 1553	George I. Aug. 1. 1 1714 13 1727
Henry II. Oct. 25. 1 1154 35 1189	Henry IV. Sept. 29. 1 1399 14 1413	Queen Mary. July 6. 1 1553 6 1558	George II. June 11. 1 1727 34 1760
Richard I. July 7. 1 1189 10 1199	Henry V. March 20. 1 1413 10 1422	Elizabeth. Nov. 17. 1 1558 45 1603	George III. Oct. 25. 1 1760 60 1820
John. April 6. 1 1199 18 1216	Henry VI. Aug. 31. 1 1422 39 1461	James I. March 24. 1 1603 23 1625	George IV. Jan. 29. 1 1820 11 1830
Henry III. Oct. 19. 1 1216 57 1272	Edward IV. March 4. 1 1461 23 1483	Charles I. March 27. 1 1625 24 Jan. 30, 1649	William IV. June 26. 1 1830 7 1837
	Edward V. April 9. 1 1483	Charles II. May 29. 1 1660* 26 Feb. 6, 1685	Victoria. June 20. 1 1837

* It is sometimes the custom to omit twelve years, during the Commonwealth, and to give the date from the death of Charles I. to Charles II.

N.B.—Every king's reign begins at the death of his predecessor: for example, George IV. began, Jan. 29, 1820; the first year of his reign is complete Jan. 28, 1821.

ENGLAND, NEW, N. America, colonized by the Puritans, 1620, and named by them. The Plymouth Company settled here about the same date.

ENGLISH COLLEGE at Rome founded, 854.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY instituted for the publication of old chronicles, 1838.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The Celtic tongue spoken by the natives before the Roman invasion. The Saxons having over-run the country, their language was generally adopted, and was used in all legal documents until 1066. The Latin, or Norman French, was then ordered to be used. The English language ordered to be substituted in Law Pleading, 1344; extended to Ireland, 1536; before the close of the 16th century our language had attained its present form and structure; first taught in public schools, 1500.

ENGRAVING on precious stones mentioned by Moses, Exod. xxviii. 9, and xxxv. 32, B.C. 1491; diamonds first engraved, 1564; the earliest-known print from a metal plate by Maso Finiguerra, 1460; copper-plate engraving appeared in Germany, 1461; etching ascribed to Albert Dürer, 1518; engraving by dots, an Italian invention, 1509; linear engraving first executed in the 14th century; steel-plates first known, 1805, made public, 1818; mezzotinto invented by Silgen and improved by Prince Rupert, 1648; crayon engraving invented in France by Bonnet, 1769; wood engraving practised by the Chinese, B.C., revived by Albert Dürer, 1511, and in England by Bewick; on glass by M. Boudier of Paris, 1709; lithography by Senefelder, 1798; introduced into England, 1817; act to protect the copyright of, 17 Geo. III. c. 57, 1777; International Copyright Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12, May 10, 1844; amended, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12, May 28, 1852.—*Medals*, a machine invented for engraving, by M. Collas, 1830; the electro-magnetic machine used in Germany, 1854; America, 1858. An etching of Rembrandt, 'Christ healing the Sick,' *The Hundred Guilder*, sold at Messrs Sotherby's in the sale of Sir C. Price for £1180, Feb. 23, 1867; the same engraving was bought in 1847 for £133.

ENLISTMENT. No person to enlist in foreign armies, 1819; enlistment in the navy for five or ten years, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24, Aug. 21, 1835; for the army, Infantry 10 years, Cavalry 12, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 37, June 21, 1847; the Marines limited to 12 years, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 63, July 2, 1847; the Naval Coast Volunteers five years, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73, Aug. 15, 1853; the Royal Naval Volunteers, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40, Aug. 13, 1859.

ENNISKILLEN, Ireland. The town refused to acknowledge Elizabeth, 1595; incorporated by James I., 1612; successfully resisted the innovations of James II., 1689, but the rebels, upwards of 6050 strong, led by Gen. M'Carty, were defeated by 1600 of the king's troops, many prisoners being taken, July 20, 1689.

ENTAIL. This custom commenced by the 13 Edw. I. c. 1, 1285; the statute of Westminster altered in the reign of Henry VIII., and the power of leasing amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120, July 29, 1856.

ENTERTAINMENT, places of, to be licensed by law, 1752.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, instituted, 1833; Transactions of, first published, 1834.

ENTOMOLOGY. Gesner, a Swiss, made several valuable discoveries in, which were published in 1634, and Ray's method printed, 1765; made a science by Linnaeus, 1739.

ENVELOPES invented, 1840; stamped envelopes, May, 1840; a machine for folding, invented by Messrs Hill and De la Rue, 1845.

EPERNAY, France, besieged and taken by Henry IV., 1592; noted for its enamelled Fayence pottery, first made, 1650; ceased, 1780.

EPHESIANS, St Paul's Epistle to, written from Rome, A.D. 62.

EPHESUS, Asia Minor, one of the 12 Ionian cities, well known for its magical arts, the books of which were publicly burnt; seized by Croesus, B.C. 559; Ephesus attacked by Thrasyllus unsuccessfully, B.C. 407; became tributary to the Persians, B.C. 352; the Temple of Diana built, B.C. 552; captured by Cyrus, B.C. 544; the temple destroyed by fire, B.C. 356, on the natal day of Alexander the Great; rebuilt, taking 220 years in its construction; the city destroyed by an inundation; B.C. 322; rebuilt upon higher ground by Lysimachus, B.C. 300; made the capital of Asia, B.C. 129; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 17; visited by St Paul, Acts xix.; the Temple of Diana destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 262; several councils were held here; at the third, 431, many ecclesiastical riots took place.

EPICUREANS. This philosophical sect was founded by Epicurus, B.C. 312, at Mitylene and Athens; he died B.C. 271.

EPIGRAM, a short inscription, either moral, satirical, or mortuary, invented by the Greeks: of the Romans, Martial, 90, and Ausonius, 390, have left the best specimens of ancient; the modern authors are numerous.

EPIPHANY, feast of, instituted by Pope Julius, 340.

EPIRUS, Greece. Admetus crowned king, B.C. 480; Alexander captured several provinces and added them to this kingdom, B.C. 332; succeeded to the throne, B.C. 272. This country espoused the cause of Perseus against the Romans, who defeated them and destroyed 70 cities with their inhabitants; became part of Macedonia, B.C. 146; added to the empire of the East, and remained so until A.D. 1204; annexed to the Turkish empire, 1466.

EPISCOPACY.—See Bishops.

EPOCHS, eras and periods which regulate dates of events of inferior moment: the era of Nabonassar is remarkable because of its connection with the astronomical observations made at Babylon; it began Feb. 26, B.C. 747; the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16, A.D. 622; the Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 3113 from the creation of the world, and afterwards from Aug. 16, 3936 of the world; Spain being conquered by the Emperor Augustus in the year of Rome 715, 39 years before the birth of Christ, a new era of Spain was founded, Jan. 1, A.U.C. 716, and B.C. 38; it was also used in Portugal, Africa, and the southern provinces of France; abolished in Catalonia, 1180; Aragon, 1350; Valencia, 1358; Castile, 1393; and in Portugal, 1415. The following is an alphabetical list of the principal epochs:—

Epochs and Eras.				Date of commencement.
Abraham, the era of,	...	...	...	Oct. 1, B.C. 2015
Actian era,	...	...	...	Jan. 1, B.C. 30
Actian era in Egypt,	...	...	...	Sept. 1, B.C. 30
Alexandrian era,	...	...	...	Aug. 29, B.C. 5502
Antioch, the ecclesiastical era,	...	...	...	Sept. 1, B.C. 5492
Armenian era,	...	...	...	July 9, A.D. 552
Ascension era,	...	...	...	Nov. 12, A.D. 295
Augustinian era,	...	...	...	Feb. 14, B.C. 27
Calippic period,	...	...	...	The new moon of summer solstice, B.C. 330
Cæsarean era of Antioch,	...	...	...	Sept. 1, B.C. 48
Christian era,	...	...	...	Jan. 1, A.D. 1
Constantinople, civil era,	...	...	...	Sept. 1, B.C. 5508
Constantinople, ecclesiastical era,	...	...	...	March 21, or April 1, B.C. 5508
Constantinople, the indiction of,	...	...	...	Sept. 1, B.C. 3
Creation,	...	...	...	B.C. 5502
Daniel's epoch, 70 weeks,	...	...	...	Vernal equinox, B.C. 458
Deluge,	...	...	...	B.C. 2348

Diocletian era, ...	Sept. 17, A.D. 284
Galilæan era, ...	March 14, A.D. 1079
Grecian year of the world, ...	Sept. 1, B.C. 5598
Hegira era, ...	July 16, A.D. 622
Jerusalem, destruction of, ...	Sept. 1, A.D. 69
Jewish civil era, ...	Oct. B.C. 3761
Jewish mundane era, ...	Vernal equinox, B.C. 3761
Julian period, ...	Jan. 1, B.C. 4713
Julian year, ...	Jan. 1, B.C. 45
Maccabees era, ...	Nov. 24, A.D. 166
Martyrs era, ...	Feb. 23, A.D. 303
Metonic cycle, ...	July 15, B.C. 432
Mundane era, ...	Oct., B.C. 4008
Nabonassar era, ...	Feb. 26, B.C. 747
Olympiads era, ...	New moon of summer solstice, B.C. 776
Philippæan era, ...	June, B.C. 323
Pontifical indiction, ...	Dec. 25, or Jan. 1, B.C. 3
Roman era, ...	April 24, B.C. 753
Sidonian era, ...	Oct., B.C. 110
Solomon's Temple, the building of, ...	May, B.C. 1015
Spanish era, ...	Jan. 1, B.C. 38
Syro-Macedonian era, ...	Sept. 1, B.C. 312
Troy, the destruction of, ...	June 12 or 24, B.C. 1184
Tyrian era, ...	Oct. 19, B.C. 125
Zezdegird, or Persian era, ...	June 16, A.D. 632.

EPSOM, Surrey, the manor of, belonged to the monastery of Chertsey, at the Conquest, 1066; Henry VIII. obtained possession of it, 1538; given to Edward D'Arcy, by Queen Elizabeth, 1589. The medicinal qualities of its waters discovered, 1618,—these are well known as 'Epsom Salts'; Lord North writes in their praise in 1645; Pepys speaks of this fashionable town and its waters, 1663; in the *London Gazette* of June 19, 1684, there is an announcement that the post will go every day to the town during the season; Dr Grew published his treatise upon the Bitter Cathartic Salt in the waters, 1695; a ball-room added to the Old Spa, 1697; a New Spa discovered, 1706. The races established by James I., 1730; the Oaks stakes, so called from the seat of Earl Derby, established, 1779; the Derby established, 1780; the Grand Stand erected by an association, built from the designs of E. W. Trendallarch, Nov. 27, 1828-9, cost £25,000. The church rebuilt from the design of Mr Hatchard; first stone laid, May 19, 1824.

EQUITES, or knights, organized by Servius Tullius, B.C. 576; it was confined to men of fortune, B.C. 400; first received pay, B.C. 303.

ERFURT, Prussian Saxony. In the time of Charlemagne this was one of the chief commercial cities in Germany; Luther entered the Augustine monastery as a monk, July 17, 1505; annexed by Prussia, 1803; taken by the French under Gen. Murat, Oct. 15, 1806; the memorable interview between Alexander of Russia and Napoleon took place here, Sept. 27, 1808; restored to Prussia, 1814.

ERICSSON'S steam engine propelled by hot air—tried on the Thames, 1853, and although partially successful, failed.

ERITH, great explosion of gunpowder at; the two magazines belonging to Messrs Hall exploded with terrific violence, killing 10 persons; the shock was felt to a great distance, Oct. 1, 1864.

ERMINE, order of knighthood instituted by John IV., Duke of Brittany, 1381; in Naples, 1463; became extinct in the 16th century.

- ERNEST AUGUSTUS of Hanover, established an order of merit, *the Cross*, Aug. 9, 1845; the order of *merit* for saving life from danger founded the same time.
- ERZEROUM, Asia Minor, founded by a Byzantine Gen. of Theodosius II., A.D. 415; besieged and taken by the Russians under Paskewitch, July 20, 1829; visited by Col. Wilbraham, 1837; partially destroyed by an earthquake, 1580 persons killed, June 15, 1859.
- ESCURIAL, the Royal Palace and Convent of Spain, dedicated to St Lawrence, and ordered to be built in the form of a gridiron by Philip II., 1557; first stone laid by Juan Bautista de Toledo, the architect, April 23, 1563; completed by his pupil Juan de Herrera, Sept. 13, 1584; it covers 2002 square feet of ground, and contains 63 fountains, 12 cloisters, 80 staircases, 16 courtyards, and cost 6,000,000 ducats. The bones of St Lorenzo deposited here, May 28, 1569; Philip II. died here, Sept. 13, 1598; the building was sacked by the French under Gen. La Houssaye, Dec., 1808, and many of the masterpieces, as well as the library, containing 30,000 printed books and 4300 MSS., were carried away, some subsequently returned.
- ESHER PALACE, Surrey, built, 1414; once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey.
- ESPARTO GRASS, used for paper-making: the first specimen was brought to this country, July, 1857; a cargo reached the Tyne, 1861; the imports for 1861 were 17,000 tons; in 1866 it reached 50,000 tons.
- ESPIERRES, battle, the French attacked the English and Austrians, but were repulsed, May 22, 1794.
- ESQUIRE, a title first given to attendants upon knights, 1245; to persons of fortune, 1350.
- ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. This work was published by Parker, 1860; Messrs Williams and Wilson were prosecuted for their contributions to, and found guilty; sentence pronounced by Dr Lushington, Judge of the Court of Arches, Dec. 15, 1862; judgment reversed by the Privy Council, Feb. 8, 1864.
- ESSEX, England. The Romans landed under Cæsar, A.D. 55; became a Saxon kingdom under King Erchenwin, 527; overrun by the Danes, 836; the insurrection of Wat Tyler against the Poll Tax, 1381.
- ESSEX CONSPIRACY. Robert Devereux, second Earl of, tried for high treason, Feb. 19, 1601; beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 25.
- ESSLING, battle between the French and the Austrians, May 21, 22, 1809, when the bridge over the Danube being destroyed, the French were compelled to retreat, but regained their superiority at Wagram, soon afterwards.
- ESTE, Lombardy; the castle is of great antiquity, and the seat of the family of Este; the founder of this family, Alberto Azzo, was born, 996.
- ESTHER, the Book of, supposed to have been written by Mordecai, B.C. 462-452.
- ESTHONIA, Russia, sold by the Danes to the Teutonic knights, 1346, and became a province of Sweden, 1560; captured by Peter the Great, and added to Russia, 1710.
- ETCHING CLUB, instituted in London, 1838; it first published Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' illustrated with 80 designs by the members, 1841. The Antiquarian Etching Club instituted, 1848.
- ETHER. The method of preparing this substance described by Valerius Cordus, 1540; nitric, discovered by Kunkel, 1681; muriatic, 1759; acetic, by Count Lauraguais, the same year; hydriodic by Gay Lussac, and phosphoric by M. Boullay; used to deaden pain in surgical and obstetrical operations; the discovery as to the æsthetic qualities of ether made by Mr Morton of Boston, 1846; as to chloroform, by Dr Simpson of Edinburgh, 1848.
- ETHNOLOGY. The first decade of anatomical descriptions published by Blumen-

bach, 1790, gives the best definition of this science ; a society established in Paris, 1839, and one in London, 1843.

ETNA, MOUNT, eruptions of : 1693 years before Christ, and 734, 777, and 425, 125, 121, and 43. After Christ, 40, 252, 420, 1012, 1159, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, 1669, 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811 ; seven new craters opened in 1830 ; the town of Bronte destroyed, Nov. 18, 1832.

ETON COLLEGE, founded by Henry VI., Sept. 12, 1441 ; the charter of foundation is dated Oct. 11 ; exempted from first-fruits and tenths, by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 42 ; Geo. III. and his Queen visited, Sept. 25, 1762 ; the first stone of the new buildings laid by Prince Albert, June 20, 1844. The montem, a triennial procession held by the scholars at Salt Hill, at which a collection was made for the king's scholar ; it was originally held the 6th of Dec. ; in 1759, the day was changed from the 23rd of Jan. to Tuesday in Whitsun week ; the first triennial montem was held, 1778 ; abolished, 1846.

ETRURIA, Italy, first mentioned in history, B.C. 538, as a naval power ; their fleets defeated by Hieron of Syracuse, B.C. 474 ; the coasts of, ravaged by pirates, B.C. 453 ; the Romans captured Veii, B.C. 396 ; they were totally defeated by that power near Lake Vadimon, B.C. 309, and ceased to be a separate nation, B.C. 265.

EU, France, given by Richard I., Duke of Normandy, to his natural son, Geoffroy, 996 ; Henry III. of England defeated the French forces here, Oct. 12, 1415 ; the town burned by order of Louis XI., to prevent its falling into the hands of the English, 1475 ; the château or castle built by the Duke of Guise, 1581, upon the site of a palace erected by Rollo, Duke of Normandy ; enlarged by Louis Philippe ; Her Majesty Victoria visited him here, Sept., 1843.

EUBCEA, Ægean Sea, colonized by the Athenians, B.C. 500 ; reduced by Pericles, B.C. 445 ; revolt of the inhabitants and the defeat of the Athenian fleet, B.C. 411. The Venetians held it, A.D. 1210 ; taken from them, 1469, by Mahomet II., and remained in the hands of the Turks until the Greek insurrection, 1821.

EUCLID. *See* Geometry.

EUNOMIANS, an Arian sect founded by Eunomius, Bishop of Cyzicus, 360.

EUPATORIA, Crimea, a Tartar town ; the chief mosque, Devlet-Ghiri Khan, built, 1552 ; occupied by the allied forces, Sept. 14, 1854 ; fortified, Sept. 30 ; attacked by the Cossacks, who were repulsed, Oct. 11 and 15 ; again attacked by a large Russian force, but unsuccessfully, Feb. 18, 1855 ; restored to the Russians, May 31, 1856.

EUROPA, Indian troop ship destroyed by fire, with one officer and 16 soldiers of the 6th Dragoons, May 31, 1854.

EUSTATIUS, ST, West Indies, Island of, settled by the Dutch, 1632 ; taken by the French, 1689 ; by the English, 1690 ; again, Feb. 3, 1781, by Adm. Rodney ; retaken the same year ; taken by the English, 1801, and 1810 ; restored, 1814.

EUTAW SPRINGS, battle. The English under Col. Stewart defeated the Americans at Eutaw Springs, near Charlestown, Sept. 8, 1781.

EVANGELISTS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John are so denominated ; the first wrote in the Hebrew, the other three in the Greek tongue. There were 200 variations in the readings of the Evangelists found at the Council of Nice, 325.

EVESHAM, Worcestershire. In this town Egwin, third bishop of Worcester, founded a monastery as early as 701 ; he retired to it in 714. The town incorporated by James I., 1605 ; and the Grammar School refounded by Prince Henry, the eldest son of that monarch, 1605-6 ; a woman burned for petit treason at, 1740 ; St Lawrence church rebuilt, 1838.

EVESHAM, battle. The English Barons, under De Montfort, were defeated by Prince Edward, De Montfort being killed, and Henry III. released, Aug. 4, 1265 ; the Earl of Leicester and 160 knights slain.

EVIL, the King's, Touching for the. It appears that Edward the Confessor, 1058, first undertook this miraculous work, and all the sovereigns of England followed the example, till the accession of the House of Hanover. A form of prayer used for the occasion, and surreptitiously withdrawn, will be found in old prayer-books. The royal touch—such is the force of imagination—was often effective, whether of a Richard III. or a Henry VIII., equally with our more exemplary monarchs. William III. touched 8577 persons. Dr Samuel Johnson was touched by Queen Anne in 1712. George I. had the good sense not to pretend to this marvellous power; but the French kings kept up the farce till 1775. Louis XV. touched no less than 2000 persons, and his predecessors, 2500. Licences to subjects to cure the, issued by the Church until 1743.

EVIL MAY-DAY, a disgraceful riot of the apprentices and populace of London, who were guilty of frightful outrages against all foreigners, because they were permitted to trade in England, May 1, 1517; fifteen of them were hanged, and 400, with ropes about their necks, were pardoned by Henry VIII.

EWAS HARROLD CASTLE, Herefordshire, built by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, 1066-70.

EXALTATION of the Cross, a feast of the Roman Church, first instituted, 629.

EXCHANGE, the Royal, London, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham; the first stone laid, June 6, 1566; opened by Queen Elizabeth, and from her styled 'Royal,' Jan. 23, 1571; destroyed in the great fire of 1666; rebuilt from the design of Edward Jerman; Charles II. fixed the first pillar, Oct. 23, 1667; opened, Sept. 28, 1669; it cost £58,962; burned, Jan. 18, 1838; the present building designed by W. Tite, F.R.S; Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone, Jan. 17, 1842; opened by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Oct. 28, 1844; first opened for business, Jan. 1, 1845; cost £150,000.

EXCHEQUER, Court of, financial and judicial, but subsequently separated, instituted by William I., in 1079, or Henry I., 1102-7; once included the Common Pleas, separated in 1215. The Chancellor of the, is the chief officer. 'It was sometimes called *Curia Regis ad Scaccarium*; and its name was derived,' according to *Foss*, 'from the covering of the table at which it sat, which was "a four-cornered board, about ten feet long, and five feet broad, fitted in manner of a table to sit about, on every side whereof is a standing ledge or border, four fingers broad. Upon this board is laid a cloth bought in Easter Term, which is of black colour, *rowed* with *strokes*, distant about a foot or span, like a chess-board. On the spaces of this Scaccarium, or chequered cloth, counters were ranged, with denoting marks, for checking the computations.'" The Barons of, were first appointed, July 6, 1234; Chief Barons, July 17, 1310. The Court was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1579; appeals from the King's Bench to be determined by 27 Eliz. c. 8, 1585; amended by an appeal to one court from the other, 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV. c. 70, July 23, 1830, and a final appeal can be made to the House of Lords from either of these courts; an act passed to regulate the office of Queen's Remembrancer, and to amend the practice and procedure on the Revenue side of the Court, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21, Aug. 13, 1859; the procedure and practice of, amended, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 104, July 5, 1865. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the judges of this Court, and when the judges are divided in opinion, he is called upon to decide. Sir Robert Walpole did so in 1732, and again in 1735. The public payments were always made out of it. The Exchequer stopped payment in the time of Charles II., from Jan. 2, 1672, until May, 1673, £13,000 or £14,000 of bankers' property being lodged there; the king applied to parliament to repay the money he had thus seized, 1673-4. Exchequer bills first invented, 1696; first circulated by the bank, 1706; English and Irish Exchequers consolidated, 1816.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE robbed, 1303; papers of, sold as waste, attracted parliamentary attention, 1838.

EXCHEQUER, Chancellors of, from 1800.

1801	Henry Addington	1835	Lord Monteagle
1804	William Pitt	1839	Francis T. Baring
1806	Marquis of Lansdowne	1841	Henry Goulburn
1807	Spencer Perceval	1846	Sir Charles Wood
1812	Lord Bexley	1852	Benjamin D'Israeli
1823	Viscount Goderich	1852	William E. Gladstone
1827	George Canning	1855	Sir George C. Lewis
1827	John C. Herries	1858	Benjamin D'Israeli
1828	Henry Goulburn	1859	William E. Gladstone
1830	Viscount Althorpe	1866	Benjamin D'Israeli
1834	Sir Robert Peel		

EXCISE DUTIES. These were levied by the parliament to support the contest against Charles I., May 16, 1643. Excise first levied on spirits, soap, &c., by an ordinance of parliament, July 22, 1643. The Oxford Parliament imitated the example, and conferred the duties upon the king in 1644. The malt duties levied, 1695; hops included in 1711. Charles II. annexed them to the Crown in 1660. They do not appear to have been so much the subject of general reprobation as when they were increased and riveted on the realm by Sir Robert Walpole, about 1733; they were increased in order to take off taxes from the land, the owners of which desired to throw the burthen upon the people at large. Officers of the Excise were not allowed to vote in parliament, 1782. In 1851, the duties on foreign wines and spirits, on tea, coffee, and tobacco, and numerous articles, being taken off and added to the Customs branch of the revenue, the Excise was joined to the Stamp Office in Somerset House, under the general name of the Inland Revenue Office, by 12 Vict. c. 1, Feb. 27, 1849.

EXCISE OFFICE, London. Office in Smithfield pulled down, June 24, 1647, and the business removed to Old Cockaine House, 1680; from thence to Sir John Frederick's mansion, in Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, and then to Broad-street. Office in Broad-street, built by G. Dance, 1768-9, on the site of Gresham College, which was purchased by the Crown, 1768; used as a temporary Exchange, 1838; removed to Somerset House, 1848.

EXCLUSION, Bill of, to exclude the Duke of York, carried by a majority of 79 votes in the House of Commons, but thrown out in the Lords, May 15, 1679. The people clamoured for the bill, 1680; passed again by the Commons, at Oxford, 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, an interdict from all Christian communion, inflicted oftener from secular than religious motives. That exercised by the Christian Church was instituted by our Lord, Matt. xviii. 15-18, A.D. 42; it was practised and commanded by St Paul, 1 Tim. i. 20, 1 Cor. v., A.D. 64; forbidden in England, 1391; by bell, book, and candle in the Roman Church, introduced by Gregory VII., who excommunicated Henry IV. of Germany; King John and all England excommunicated for six years, in 1208; Henry VIII. deposed by Pope Paul III., Dec. 17, 1538; Queen Elizabeth excommunicated, 1570, by a bull of the pope.

EXECUTION. This in all cases must be carried out by the Sheriff or his deputy. In 1818-19-20, the number executed was 312; in 1850, the number had decreased to 16. There is no age fixed by the English law at which perpetrators of heinous crimes may not be executed. A child between 8 and 9 years of age, executed in England, for murder, in 1629; one at York, aged 10, 1748; one at Edinburgh, aged 16, for murder, 1812. The last person executed for attempted murder was Martin Doyle, at Chester, for wounding with intent, Aug. 27, 1861. The following is a list of the principal executions since 1700:—

NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE EXECUTED.	DATE.
Abershaw, Lewis J.	Murder	Kennington Common	Aug. 3, 1795.
Allen, Gould, and Larkin	Murder	Manchester	Nov. 23, 1867.
Alvarez, Hughes, O'Brien, and Thomas	Murder	Kirkdale	Sept. 11, 1863.
Aram, Eugène	Murder	York	Aug. 16, 1759.
Armitage, R.	Forgery	Old Bailey	June 24, 1811.
Ascrofts, father and 2 sons	Murder	Lancaster	Sept. 8, 1817.
Atkinson, Matthew	Murder	Durham	Mar. 16, 1865.
Austen, Noah	Murder	Oxford	Mar. 24, 1863.
Baker, Frederick	Murder	Winchester	Dec. 24, 1867.
Balmerino, Lord	High Treason	Tower Hill	Aug. 18, 1746.
Bankes, William	Burglary	Horsemonger Lane	Jan. 11, 1830.
Barnett, Edward	Murder	Monmouth	Apr. 29, 1829.
Barthelemy, Emanuel	Murder	Old Bailey	Jan. 22, 1855.
Beale, John William	Murder	Wilton	Jan. 12, 1858.
Bellingham, John	Murder	Old Bailey	May 18, 1812.
Bishop, John	Burking	Old Bailey	Dec. 5, 1831.
Blackburn, Joseph	Forgery	York	Jan. 5, 1846.
Blakesley, Robert	Murder	Old Bailey	Nov. 15, 1841.
Blanco			
Durauno			
Lopez	Spaniards	Piracy & Murder	Old Bailey
Lyons			
Watto			
Bordièr, Louis	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Oct. 15, 1867.
Bousfield, William	Murder	Old Bailey	Mar. 31, 1856.
Brandreth, Jeremiah	Treason	Derby	Nov. 7, 1817.
Bricknell, Charles	Murder	Old Bailey	Aug. 1, 1864.
Britten, George	Murder	Wolverton	Aug. 29, 1867.
Brooks, Joseph	Murder	Old Bailey	Apr. 27, 1863.
Browning, Martha	Murder	Old Bailey	Jan. 5, 1840.
Brownrigg, Mrs	Murder	Tyburn	Sept. 14, 1767.
Brunt, Thomas	Treason	Old Bailey	May 1, 1820.
Bucknell, Thomas B.	Murder	Taunton	Aug. 24, 1858.
Burdock, Mary Ann	Murder	Bristol	Apr. 15, 1835.
Burke, William	Murder	Edinburgh	Jan. 28, 1829.
Burton, Robert	Murder	Maidstone	Apr. 11, 1863.
Cadman, Joseph	Forgery	Old Bailey	Nov. 21, 1821.
Campbell, Major	Murder	Armagh	Oct. 2, 1808.
Carter, Henry	Murder	Warwick	Apr. 6, 1863.
Cashman, John	Felony	Skinner-street	Mar. 12, 1817.
Charlton, William	Murder	Carlisle	Mar. 15, 1862.
Chesham, Sarah	Murder	Chelmsford	Mar. 25, 1851.
Connor, Joseph	Murder	Old Bailey	June 2, 1845.
Cook, Eliza	Burking	Old Bailey	Jan. 9, 1832.
Cook, James	Murder	Leicester	Aug. 10, 1832.
Cooper, Edward	Murder	Shrewsbury	Apr. 11, 1863.
Cooper, Robert	Murder	Old Bailey	Nov. 17, 1862.
Corder, William	Murder	Bury St Edmunds	Aug. 11, 1828.
Courvoisier, T. B.	Murder	Old Bailey	July 6, 1840.
Crawley, Michael	Murder	Chelmsford	July 23, 1857.
Cumming, William	Murder	Edinburgh	Jan. 25, 1854.
Currie, John	Murder	Maidstone	Oct. 12, 1865.
Davidson, William	Treason	Old Bailey	May 1, 1820.

NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE EXECUTED.	DATE.
Davis, Thomas R.	Murder	Old Bailey	Nov. 16, 1857.
Delane, Dennis	Murder	Limerick	Apr. 13, 1863.
Derwentwater, Lord	High Treason	Tower Hill	Feb. 24, 1716.
Despard, Colonel	High Treason	Horsemonger Lane	Feb. 23, 1803.
Devine, John	Murder	Old Bailey	May 3, 1864.
Dodd, Dr	Forgery	Tyburn	June 27, 1777.
Donellan, John	Murder	Warwick	April 2, 1781.
Dove, William	Murder	York	Aug. 9, 1856.
Doyle, Martin	Attempt Murder	Chester	Aug. 27, 1861.
Ducker, John	Murder	Ipswich	Apr. 14, 1863.
Emmett, Robert	Treason	Dublin	Sept. 20, 1803.
Fauntleroy, Henry	Forgery	Old Bailey	Nov. 30, 1824.
Fenning, Eliza	Poisoning	Old Bailey	July 26, 1817.
Fenton, John	Murder	Nottingham	Aug. 1, 1860.
Ferguson, Richard	Highway robbery	Aylesbury	April, 1800.
Ferrers, Lord	Murder	Tyburn	May 5, 1760.
Forbes, Patrick	Murder	Newcastle	Aug. 24, 1850.
Foster, Catherine	Murder	Bury St Edmunds	Apr. 17, 1847.
Foster, George	Murder	Old Bailey	Jan. 18, 1803.
Gardell, Theodore	Murder	Haymarket	April 4, 1761.
Garside, William	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Nov. 25, 1834.
Gearing, Mary Ann	Murder	Lewes	Aug. 21, 1849.
Gilbert, George	Murder	Winchester	Aug. 4, 1862.
Gould, John	Murder	Reading	Mar. 14, 1862.
Grant, Jeremiah	Burglary	Maryborough	Aug. 29, 1816.
Green, John	Murder	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1864.
Greenacre, James	Murder	Old Bailey	May 2, 1837.
Hackman, James	Murder	Tyburn	Apr. 16, 1779.
Haggart, David	Murder	Edinburgh	June 11, 1821.
Haggarty, Owen	Murder	Old Bailey	Feb. 23, 1807.
Haler, Henry	Murder	Old Bailey	Jan. 10, 1853.
Hatfield, John	Forgery	Carlisle	Sept. 3, 1803.
Hibner, Esther	Murder	Old Bailey	Apr. 13, 1829.
Hocker, Thomas	Murder	Old Bailey	Apr. 25, 1845.
Holden, Mr	Murder	Tyrone	Aug. 27, 1860.
Holloway, John	Murder	Old Bailey	Feb. 23, 1807.
Holt, Alice	Murder	Chester	Dec. 28, 1863.
Hope, William	Murder	Hereford	Apr. 15, 1863.
Hunter, Joseph	Murder	Edinburgh	Aug. 22, 1700.
Hussey, Charles	Murder	Pennenden Heath	Aug. 3, 1818.
Ings, James	High Treason	Old Bailey	May 1, 1820.
Jeffery, John Richard	Murder	Old Bailey	Oct. 9, 1866.
Kelly, Joseph	Murder	Wexford	Aug. 10, 1863.
Kelly, William	Highway robbery	Old Bailey	Mar. 24, 1829.
Kidd, Captain	Piracy	Execution Dock	May 23, 1701.
Kilmarnock, Lord	High Treason	Tower Hill	Aug. 18, 1746.
Köhl, Ferdinand	Murder	Chelmsford	Jan. 26, 1865.
Lani, Giovanni	Murder	Old Bailey	Apr. 26, 1858.
Lees, William	Murder	Old Bailey	Dec. 16, 1839.
Lewis, John	Murder	Cardiff	July 25, 1857.
Lovat, Lord	High Treason	Tower Hill	April 9, 1747.
Lowe, Edward*	Coining	Old Bailey	Nov. 22, 1827.
Luke, Charles	Murder	Kirkdale	Jan. 9, 1864.

* The last drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution.

NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE EXECUTED.	DATE.
MacPhail	Murder	Kirkdale	Apr. 25, 1863.
Manning and wife	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Nov. 13, 1849.
Mansell, Thomas	Murder	Maidstone	July 6, 1857.
Marley, Robert	Murder	Old Bailey	Dec. 15, 1856.
Masterson, Peter	Murder	Maidstone	Sept. 19, 1861.
Maycock, John	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Apr. 23, 1807.
M'Naughton, John	Murder	Scotland	Dec. 15, 1761.
Moir, Captain	Murder	Chelmsford	Aug. 2, 1830.
Mosley	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Nov. 25, 1834.
Müller, Franz	Murder	Old Bailey	Nov. 14, 1864.
Mullins, James	Murder	Old Bailey	Nov. 19, 1860.
Nesbett, James	Murder	Pennenden Heath	July 31, 1820.
Nicholson, Philip	Murder	Pennenden Heath	Aug. 23, 1813.
O'Coigley, James	High Treason	Pennenden Heath	June 7, 1798.
Ockold, William	Murder	Worcester	Jan. 2, 1863.
Palmer, William	Murder	Stafford	June 14, 1856.
Parker, Richard	Mutiny	Sheerness	June 30, 1797.
Patch, Richard	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	April 8, 1806.
Peele, John	Forgery	Pennenden Heath	Jan. 26, 1827.
Pegsworth, John	Murder	Old Bailey	Mar. 7, 1837.
Perreau, Daniel & Robert	Forgery	Tyburn	Jan. 17, 1776.
Phipoe, Mrs	Murder	Newgate	Dec. 11, 1797.
Platts, John	Murder	Derby	April 1, 1847.
Price, John	Murder	Bunhill-fields	May 21, 1718.
Price, Francis	Murder	Birmingham	Aug. 20, 1860.
Pritchard, Dr	Murder	Glasgow	July 28, 1865.
Probert, William	Horse Stealing	Old Bailey	June 20, 1825.
Rann, John, 16 String Jack	Highway robbery	Tyburn	Nov. 30, 1774.
Redanies, Dedeo	Murder	Maidstone	Jan. 1, 1857.
Redgard, Joseph	Highway robbery	Old Bailey	Mar. 24, 1829.
Reid, Henry	Murder	Liverpool	Jan. 3, 1859.
Reid, Patrick	Murder	York	Jan. 8, 1848.
Rogers, Captain	Murder	Liverpool	Sept. 11, 1857.
Ross, Elizabeth	Murder	Old Bailey	Jan. 8, 1832.
Rush, James Bloomfield	Murder	Norwich	Apr. 21, 1849.
Sattler, Christian	Murder	Old Bailey	Feb. 8, 1858.
Sheppard, John	Housebreaking	Tyburn	Nov. 16, 1724.
Simmons, Thomas	Murder	Hertford	Mar. 7, 1808.
Slade, Joshua	Murder	Huntingdon	Sept. 1, 1827.
Smithers, Jonathan	Murder	Old Bailey	July 9, 1832.
Southey, Ernest Walter	Murder	Maidstone	Jan. 11, 1866.
Stevens, Charles	Murder	Aylesbury	Aug. 5, 1864.
Tapping, James	Murder	Old Bailey	Mar. 24, 1845.
Tawell, James	Murder	Aylesbury	Mar. 28, 1845.
Taylor, William	Murder	Kirkdale	Sept. 13, 1862.
Thistlewood, Arthur	High Treason	Old Bailey	May 1, 1820.
Thomas, Charles	Forgery	Old Bailey	June 24, 1811.
Thompson, John	Murder	Paisley	Jan. 14, 1858.
Thorley, Richard	Murder	Derby	Apr. 11, 1862.
Thurtell, John	Murder	Hertford	Jan. 9, 1824.
Tidd, Richard	High Treason	Old Bailey	May 1, 1820.
Turpin, Richard	Horse-stealing	York	Apr. 10, 1739.
Twigg, Samuel	Murder	Wolverhampton	Dec. 17, 1860.
Wall, Joseph	Murder	Old Bailey	Jan. 28, 1802.

NAME.	CRIME.	WHERE EXECUTED.	DATE.
Wane, Francis	Murder	Chelmsford	Dec. 27, 1864.
Ward, John	Murder	Kirkdale	Sept. 13, 1862.
Ward, Daniel	Murder	Belfast	April 8, 1863.
Wedmore, two brothers	Murder	Taunton	April 5, 1861.
Westwood, Sarah	Murder	Stafford	Jan. 13, 1844.
White, C. J.	Arson	Old Bailey	Jan. 2, 1827.
Wiggins, John	Murder	Old Bailey	Oct. 15, 1867.
Williams, Thomas	Burking	Old Bailey	Dec. 5, 1831.
Wilson, Constance	Poisoning	Old Bailey	Oct. 20, 1862.
Woods, George	Murder	Kirkdale	April 25, 1863.
Wright, Samuel	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Jan. 12, 1864.
Yarham, Samuel	Murder	Norwich	April 4, 1846.
Youngman, William G.	Murder	Horsemonger Lane	Sept. 4, 1860.

EXECUTION DOCK, Wapping. Pirates and sea-rovers hanged here as early as 18 Hen. VI. Williams the pirate hung here, March 14, 1735.

EXETER, Devonshire, city of, before the reign of Athelstan the capital of the Cornish Britons, whom that king drove beyond the Tamar; held by the Saxons and Danes; castle built, 680; surrendered to Alfred the Great, 894; the town taken by Sweyn, 1003, and the inhabitants massacred; besieged by William I., 1067; the castle surrendered to King Stephen, 1136; first ruled by a mayor, 1200; Edward I. held a Parliament here, 1286; the chapel of St Bartholomew fell down, Sept. 26, 1459; rebuilt, 1481; the Guildhall built, 1466; re-edified, Nov. 2, 1592; the town besieged by Sir W. Courtenay, 1469; assaulted by Perkin Warbeck, 1497; Welsh, the vicar of St Thomas, hanged on his own church tower for being a leader in the Cornish rebellion, July 2, 1549; the cathedral begun by Bishop William Warelwast, 1107; west front finished, 1194; the style *Gothic*, 390 feet long, 74 broad, and 140 high; the nunnery founded, 1236; the old bridge built, 1250; the Black Prince visited the city, 1371; conduit made, 1466; annual festival established, 1549; the city incorporated by Philip and Mary; taken for Charles I., Sept. 4, 1643; surrendered to the Parliament, April, 1646; visited by Charles II., July 23, 1670; mint established by James II., 1686; surrendered its charter, and another granted, March 20, 1677-8; new bridge built, 1778; the theatre erected, 1783; lunatic asylum founded, 1795; George III. and Queen Charlotte visited the city, 1789; county jail built, 1796; library founded, 1807; new city prison built, 1818; remnant of the ancient walls taken away, 1818; public baths erected, 1821; new cemetery begun, 1837; twenty houses burnt, Aug. 22, 1844; the Bristol Railway opened, 1844; Post Office erected, 1849; bread riots at, Nov. 4, 1867.

EXETER, Devonshire, See removed to, 1040; once two Sees, one at Crediton, Devon, the other at St Germans, Cornwall, united, 1050; Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, 1049.

EXETER, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded, Dec. 31, 1558.

EXETER CHANGE, London, built by Dr Barbon, *temp.* Will. & Mary; Chune, the famous elephant, shot, 1826; removed, 1829; an arcade or passage so called, at some distance from where Exeter Change stood, connecting Wellington and Catherine-streets, built from the design of Mr Sydney Smirke, 1843; opened, 1845; taken down, 1863.

EXETER COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, 1314; refronted with Bath-stone, 1835. The chapel rebuilt from the designs of Mr Scott, at an expense of £17,000, 1857-58. Hall built in 1618, by Sir John Acland; restored by Nash, 1818. Library erected, 1856.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, instituted, 1841.

EXETER HALL, Strand, London, built from the designs of Gandy Deering, began, 1829. The Great Hall opened, 1831; subsequently enlarged; it is now 131 feet 6 inches long, 76 feet 9 inches wide, and 45 feet high; enlarged, 1850. The organ built by Walker, in 1840; it has 2187 pipes. The first meeting held here for the extinction of slavery under the presidency of Prince Albert, June 1, 1840.

EXETER HOUSE, Strand, built, 1612. The Court of Arches, Admiralty Court, and Will Office of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury held here after the fire of 1666.

EXETER-STREET, Strand, built, 1677.

EXHIBITION. The idea of, first conceived by Sully, and the first one held at Paris, 1798; there were 110 exhibitors. Great Industrial, of 1851; date of proclamation, June 3, 1850; meeting at the Mansion House in support of the scheme, Jan. 25, 1850; building decided to be of glass and iron, and design of Mr Paxton accepted, July 16,—1848 feet long, 408 wide, 72 high, with a transept 105 feet high, covering an area of 989,784 feet, or about 18 acres; the tender of Messrs Fox and Henderson accepted, July 26, £79,800; commenced, Sept. 26, and nearly all completed, Jan. 1, 1851. Opened by the Queen, May 1, when 10,678 packages had been received, carried up to 11,186, the number of exhibitors being 15,000. Visitors:—

May, 1851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734,782
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113,116
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314,176
Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023,435
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155,240
Oct. 11 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846,107

Total visitors 6,186,856

The cost of the building was £170,743

							£	s.	d.
Receipts at the doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	356,071	12	6
Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,344	0	0
Subscription tickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0

Total ... 460,415 12 6

Memorial of, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales at the Horticultural Gardens, June 10, 1863.

EXHIBITION. The International, designed by Capt. Fowkes; the building consisted of two large domes of glass, 250 feet high, and 160 feet in diameter; the nave was 800 feet long, 100 feet high, and 85 feet wide; the whole structure covered 16 acres of ground; opened by the Duke of Cambridge, May 1, 1862; declaration of prizes to exhibitors, July 11; banquets to foreign workmen, Aug. 5, at Freemasons' Hall,—to the French workmen at the Exhibition, Aug. 26; closed, Nov. 1.

EXHIBITIONS. Amsterdam, opened, Aug. 16, 1864. Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1855. Cork, June 10, 1852. Dublin: the first, May 12, 1853; the second, Jan. 12, 1864. Florence, Sept. 15, 1861. Manchester: the first, May 5, 1857; the second, March 2, 1866. New York, July 14, 1853. Paris: the first, 1798; second, May 15, 1855; the third, April 1, 1867. *The Industrial Working Men's*, Bristol, Sept. 19,

1865. Coventry, June 19, 1867. Glasgow, Dec. 12, 1865. Leeds, March 2, 1867. *London*: the East London, at Beaumont Institution, Mile End Road, 1866; North London, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Oct. 17, 1864; South London, at the Lambeth Baths, Feb. 1, 1865; West London, at the Floral Hall, Covent Garden, May 1, 1865; the City of London, at Guildhall, March 6, 1866; the Anglo-French, at the Crystal Palace, Aug., 1865. Preston, Sept. 21, 1865. York, July 24, 1866.

EXPENSES OF ENGLISH WARS. William III., £30,446,382; Queen Anne, £43,360,000; George I., £6,048,267; George II., 1739, £46,418,689; war of 1756, George II. and III., £111,271,996; the American war, £139,171,876, Spanish and Russian proportions, £2,800,000; debt contracted from the commencement of the war to replace the Bourbons to the conclusion of the war in 1815, £374,789,425, expended on the same object.—In 1814, the sums expended for the army, navy, and ordnance, amounted to £71,686,707, and if to this sum is added the interest of the debt, all of which had been incurred in the prosecution of wars, it will be seen that these branches of expenditure amounted in that one year to £101,738,072. The lavish expenditure of the war placed the country in a state unfavourable for taking advantage of the alteration in the years that followed the final overthrow of Napoleon, or they must have been years of the highest prosperity. The prices of articles of which we were buyers, fell; the goods which we had to offer in exchange, rose in value. During the ten years between 1805 and 1814, the government expenditure exceeded £800,000,000. According to the official returns, the wars cost the country, during the present century, upwards of 1000 millions of money, 63 per cent. of which was expended in the 14 years of war, and the remaining 37 per cent. only in 22 years of peace, viz. :—

	14 Years, 1801 to 1814.	22 Years, 1815 to 1836.	Total, 36 Years, 1801 to 1836.
	£	£	£
Navy	237,441,798	137,719,606	375,161,404
Army	337,993,912	204,406,907	542,400,819
Ordnance	58,198,904	34,176,949	92,375,853
	£633,634,614	376,303,462	1,009,938,076

One source of public expenditure bore very hard, consisting of subsidies paid to foreign countries. The following statement shows the expenditure of each year under this head, from 1793 to 1814. The aggregate sum thus abstracted from the national resources in those 22 years amounted to £46,289,495, of which about two-thirds, £30,582,259, were expended in the 10 years that preceded 1814.

	£	£
1793—Hanover	492,650	833,273
Hesse Cassel	190,623	
Sardinia	150,000	
1794—Prussia	1,226,495	
Sardinia	200,000	
Hesse Cassel	437,105	2,539,245
Hesse Darmstadt	101,073	
Baden	25,196	
Hanover	559,376	
1795—Germany Imperial Loan (35 Geo. III. c. 93)	4,600,000	1,794
Baden	1,794	
Carried forward ...		3,372,518

EXPENSES OF ENGLISH WARS

EXPENSES OF ENGLISH WARS.						£	£
Brought forward						...	3,372,518
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	97,722	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	...	317,492	
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	...	79,605	
Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	478,348	
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	...	150,000	
							5,724,961
1796—Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	...	20,076	
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	12,794	
							32,870
1797—Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	...	57,015	
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	1,571	
Germany Imperial Loan (35 Geo. III. c. 59)	...	...	...	...	...	1,620,000	
							1,678,586
1798—Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	120,013	
							121,013
1799—Prince of Orange	...	...	...	...	...	80,000	
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	...	4,812	
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	825,000	
							909,812
1800—Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1,066,666	
German Princes	...	...	...	...	...	500,000	
Bavaria	...	...	...	...	...	501,017	
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	545,494	
							2,613,177
1801—Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	200,114	
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	150,000	
German Princes	...	...	...	...	...	200,000	
							690,114
1802—Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	...	33,451	
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	200,000	
							285,451
1803—Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	117,628	
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	63,000	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	31,647	
							212,275
1804—Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	20,119	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	...	83,304	
							103,423
1805—Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	35,341	
							35,341
1806—Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	76,865	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	...	18,982	
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	500,000	
							595,847
1807—Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	19,899	
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	614,183	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	
Prussia	...	...	...	...	...	180,000	
							859,082
Carried forward						...	17,234,470

EXPENSES OF ENGLISH WARS 283

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	Brought forward	£	20
1808—Spain		1,497,873	17,234,470
Sweden		1,100,000	
Sicily		300,000	
			2,897,873
1809—Spain		529,039	
Portugal		600,000	
Sweden		300,000	
Sicily		300,000	
Austria		850,000	
			2,579,039
1810—Hesse Cassel		45,150	
Spain		402,875	
Portugal		1,237,518	
Sicily		425,000	
			2,110,543
1811—Spain		220,690	
Portugal		1,832,168	
Sicily		275,000	
Portuguese sufferers		39,555	
			2,367,413
1812—Spain		1,000,000	
Portugal		2,167,832	
Portuguese sufferers		60,445	
Sicily		400,000	
Sweden		278,292	
Morocco		1,952	
			3,908,521
1813—Spain		1,000,000	
Portugal		2,644,063	
Sicily		600,000	
Sweden		1,320,000	
Russia		657,500	
Russian sufferers		200,000	
Prussia		650,040	
Prince of Orange		200,000	
Austria		500,000	
Morocco		14,419	
			7,786,022
1814—Spain		450,000	
Portugal		1,500,000	
Sicily		316,667	
Sweden		800,000	
Russia		2,169,982	
Prussia		1,319,129	
Austria		1,064,882	
			7,620,660
France (advanced to Louis XVIII., to enable him to return to France)		200,000	
Hanover		500,000	
Denmark		121,918	
			821,918
			£47,326,459

The direct payments under the form of loans and subsidies did not form the whole of the contributions made by this country to its allies. The value of the arms, clothing, and other stores that were furnished to our allies in the year 1814 alone, were all in addition to the subsidies in the foregoing statement :—

AUSTRIA.			£	PRUSSIA.			£
Arms and clothing	...		410,751	Arms	...	...	11,042
FRANCE.				RUSSIA.			
Arms sent to the south of				Provisions and stores	...		385,491
France	...	...	31,932	SPAIN.			
HANOVER.				Stores	...	...	136,338
Arms and clothing	...		239,879	Miscellaneous arms and			
HOLLAND.				clothing supplied to va-			
Arms and clothing	...		267,759	rious foreign corps	...		88,845
OLDENBURG.							
Clothing	...	...	10,008				
							£1,582,045

EXODUS, or the going out of the children of Israel from Egypt, occurred B.C. 1491.—*Arch. Ussher.* Described by Moses in one of his five books.

EXTREME UNCTION, since the 12th century made one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church ; decreed a sacrament by the Council of Trent.

EYE, Infirmary for Diseases of the, founded, 1804.

EYLAU, battle. The Russians, commanded by Gen. Benningsen, at first defeated the French under Marshal Augereau, but Napoleon arriving upon the field, the battle was renewed, and the Russians compelled to retreat. The former lost 7000 in killed, and the Russians 20,000, Feb. 8, 1807.

EYNESFORD CASTLE, Kent, founded by Leofric the Saxon, 1050 ; possessed by William d'Eynesford, 1162-70.

EYNESHAM ABBEY, Oxfordshire, built, 1005.

EYRE, Justices in, the office instituted, 1184, by Henry II., an itinerant court of justice. They once went their circuit every three years to punish abuses in the king's forests. The last was held in the time of Charles II., 1671.

EZEKIEL, the Book of, written by the prophet, B.C. 593.

EZERGHAN, on the borders of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, when 6300 of the inhabitants perished, July 28, 1784.

EZRA, the Book of, written partially in Hebrew and Chaldee, by Ezra, a descendant of Aaron, B.C. 536—457.

F

FACTORIES. Act passed for the preservation of health and morals in, 42 Geo. III. c. 73, June 22, 1802 ; persons under 18 years of age prohibited from working more than 12 hours a day, and children under nine not to be employed, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103, Aug. 29, 1833 ; amended, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 1, Feb. 20, 1834 ; amended, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, June 6, 1844 ; amended, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 38, June 30, 1856 ; and again, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 78, s. 8, Aug. 6, 1860. The labour of children regulated in print works, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 29, June 30, 1845 ; the hours of labour altered, &c., 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54, Aug. 5, 1850 ; an act passed for the extension of, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 103, Aug. 15, 1867.

FAENZA, Italy, the ancient Faventia. Carbo and Norbanus were defeated here by Metellus, B.C. 82; in the time of Pliny it was noted for its linen manufacture. Totila, the king of the Goths, ravaged the town in the 6th century; taken and almost destroyed by Frederick II., 1244; Manfredi restored the town, but was defeated and the town taken by Cæsar Borgia, 1500; it passed into the power of the Venetians and Bolognese soon after (1510); afterwards captured by the French; taken by the Imperialists, 1708; by the French, 1796; the Pope's troops expelled, 1797; since restored; annexed to Sardinia, 1859; famed for its pottery as early as 1290.

FAHRENHEIT, S. D., first conceived the idea of substituting mercury for spirits of wine in thermometers, 1720.

FAIRLOP OAK AND FAIR, Essex. Mr Daniel Day founded a festival here the first Friday in July, 1720, and it afterwards led to a fair being held here upon that day. The founder was buried in a coffin made out of a fallen branch of the oak, Oct., 1767; the tree was partially destroyed by fire, June, 1805; the withered trunk blown down in a storm, Feb., 1820; it measured 30 feet in circumference; the pulpit of St Pancras new church was made out of its remains.

FAIR OAKS, battle. The Confederates under Gen. Lee defeated the Federals under Gen. Casey, capturing 19 guns and all their baggage, May 31, 1862.

FAIRS established in England by its earliest kings: Edward III. passed several statutes for regulating, 2 Edw. III. c. 15, 1328; 5 Edw. III. c. 5, 1331; Court of Pié Poudre established for disputes at, 17 Edw. IV. c. 2, 1477; regulation for holding fairs made by 27 Hen. VI. c. 5, 1448-9; persons to be appointed to collect the tolls at horse fairs, 2 & 3 Ph. and Mary, c. 7, 1555; an act passed for the further regulation of, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 14, April 23, 1847; another to enable the commissioners of woods and forests to extinguish tolls, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 62, s. 6, June 30, 1852.

FAKENHAM, Norfolk, fire at, much injury done to the village, Aug. 4, 1738.

FALAISE, France. In the Norman castle, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Normandy, William the Conqueror was born, 1027; the Prince Arthur was imprisoned here by his uncle, King John, Aug., 1202; the castle was captured by Henry V., 1440; besieged successfully by Henry IV., 1589; repaired, 1835.

FALCON COURT, Fleet-street. Wynkyn de Worde, the celebrated printer, lived at the corner in Fleet-street at the sign of the Falcon, 1667.

FALCONRY. This sport is of Saxon origin, and was practised by the Court of Ethelbert, 860. Regulations made concerning, 34 Edw. III. c. 22, 1361. Col. Thornton continued this sport in Yorkshire until 1805. A subscription club for, in Scotland, till 1819.

FALCZI, Peace of, concluded between Peter the Great of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, July 10, 1711.

FALKIRK, battle between Edward I. and the Scotch under Wallace, in which 40,000 of the Scotch were slain, July 22, 1298; also, a skirmish between some of the English forces and the Scotch rebels under Prince Charles, in which the former were worsted with the loss of 300 men, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS discovered by Capt. Davis, Aug. 14, 1592; visited by Strong, 1690; and Commander Hawkins, 1594. The French established a colony, 1764; the English, 1766; the Spaniards took possession of the whole islands, 1767; England gave them up to that power, 1771; claimed by the republic of Buenos Ayres, 1820; settlement destroyed by the Americans, 1831; the British retook possession of the islands, 1833.

FALKLAND, Scotland, noted for its Royal Palace of the Macduffs, forfeited the crown, 1424; made a royal burgh by James II., 1458; the palace enlarged and

improved by James V., who died here, 1542; the charter incorporating the town renewed by James VI., 1595; the oaks in the forest of, destroyed by order of Cromwell; visited by Charles II., 1650; seized by Rob Roy M'Gregor, 1715, who levied a contribution before he left the town.

FALMOUTH, England, granted to Sir John Killigrew by James I., 1613; he afterwards built a New Quay, 1670; incorporated, 1661, by Charles II.; made the station for the West Indian Mail, 1668; 22 houses and the theatre destroyed at, by fire, Aug. 21, 1792; an act passed discontinuing a separate court of quarter sessions and gaol in the borough of, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 103, July 5, 1865.

FAMARS, France, battle. The English attacked the French camp with success at this place, May 23, 1793.

FAMILIES, Agricultural, in Great Britain: while the total number of families in Great Britain increased, between 1811 and 1831, from 2,544,215 to 3,414,175, or at the rate of 34 per cent., the number of families employed in agriculture increased only from 895,998 to 961,134, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. From a table designed to show the progress of agriculture in England during each of the 75 years between 1760 and 1835, it appeared that in the ten years from 1760 to 1769, when the average number of inhabitants of England and Wales was 6,850,000 souls, the quantity of wheat produced was more than sufficient for the home use by 1,384,561 qrs.

FAMILY COMPACT between France, Spain, and Naples, signed, Aug. 15, 1761.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a religious sect, called also Philadelphians, who assembled at Nottingham, under David George of Holland; he had before propagated his harmless tenets in Switzerland, 1556; his books were answered, by digging up his body and burning both. *See* Agapemone.

FAMINE. The first recorded in the Bible is that of Abraham after he had pitched his tent on the east of Bethel—'The famine was grievous in the land,' Gen. xii. 10; on the second famine desolating the land, this patriarch found refuge with Abimelech, king of the Philistines, in Gerar, Gen. xxvi. 1 *et seq.* The Seven Years' Famine in Egypt is described in Gen. xl. 1 *et seq.* The next most remarkable famine was that in the reign of the Fátimée Khaleefeh, El-Mustansir Billáh, which is the only instance on record of 'one of seven years' duration in Egypt since the time of Joseph, A.H. 457—464. *See* Dearth.

FANCOURT, Samuel, a dissenting clergyman, who first set on foot circulating libraries, b. 1678, d. 1768.

FANMAKERS' COMPANY incorporated, 8 Anne, April 19, 1709.

FANS. Pharaoh, 3000 years ago, had his fan-bearers. They are also spoken of by Terence and Ovid as used by the slaves to cool the apartments. They were introduced into England from Italy, 1570. Gosson, in his 'Pleasant Quippes for Upstart Gentlewomen,' gives a full description of their use, 1596.

FAREWELL NUNNERY, Staffordshire, founded by Roger, bishop of Chester, 1140.

FARLEIGH CASTLE, Hungerford, Somersetshire, built by Sir Thomas Hungerford, 1170; reduced to ruins, 1797.

FARNE ISLAND CELL, Northumberland, the residence of Aidan, first bishop of Lindisfarne, who died, 651; Priory founded, 1291.

FARNHAM, Surrey, annexed by Ethelbald to the See of Winchester. The Danes defeated here by King Alfred, 893. Henry de Blois, the brother of King Stephen, built a castle here of great strength, 1145; demolished by Henry II.; rebuilt by the bishops of Winchester; visited by Queen Elizabeth, Aug., 1567, and Sept. 16,

1591; blown up by Gen. Waller, Dec. 29, 1642; restored by Bishop Morley, 1662-84. William Cobbett born in this town, 1762. Poor Law inquiry into the mismanagement of the workhouse opened, Nov. 13, 1867; concluded, Dec. 6, 1867.

FARNLEY WOOD PLOT, formed by a few fanatics to overthrow the government of Charles II.; they took arms, Oct. 12, 1663, but were defeated, and tried by a special commission at York, Jan., 1664; Robert Atkins, John Errington, and Henry Watson were executed on Chapel Town Moor, Jan. 19, 1664.

FARNOVIANS, an heretical offshoot from the Socinians, 1568; ceased, 1617.

FARRIERS' COMPANY incorporated, 25 Car. II., Jan. 17, 1670.

FARRINGDON, Berkshire. The castle built by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, 1142; the castle destroyed, 1202, and the site given for an abbey.

FARRINGDON MARKET, London, established by the Corporation of London upon the removal of Fleet Market by act of parliament, 5 Geo. IV. c. cli., June 21, 1824; opened, Nov. 20, 1826; cost, £31,186.

FARRINGDON WARD, London, called the Ward of 'Fletestrete,' or the Ward of Anketin de Auvergne, in the reign of Edward I.; William de Farndone, goldsmith, purchased the Ward or Soke of Newgate and Ludgate, or Farringdon Ward within, 1279, and became alderman of that ward; he purchased subsequently the Ward of Anketin de Auvergne and united the two wards; made separate wards within and without, 17 Rich. II., A.D. 1393-4; Blackfriars annexed to the ward without, March 11, 1736; Whitefriars to the ward within, Feb. 28, 1806.

FARTHINGALES. The petticoat or under supporters of the ladies' dresses were much in use both in the reign of Elizabeth and James. Philip Stubbes, in his 'Anatomic of Abuses,' gives a humorous account of this article of dress, 1583.

FARTHING, in silver, coined by King John, in Ireland, 1210; in silver, by Henry VIII., in England, 1522; in copper, by Charles II., 1665 and 1672; half-farthings first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843.

FASTS. The number of fasts in the Jewish calendar is now 28. Samuel proclaimed a national fast and gathered all Israel to *Mizpeh*, 1 Sam. vii. 6; Jehoshaphat appointed one throughout all *Judah* when he was preparing for war against Moab and Ammon, 2 Chron. xx. 3; in the reign of Jehoiakim, one was proclaimed in Jerusalem, when the Prophecy of Jeremiah was publicly read by Baruch, Jer. xxxvi. 6-10. The Roman calendars, with their feasts, games, and ceremonies for the year, designed by Festus Pompeius and Numa; the custom ceased, 450; fasts came into general practice upon special occasions, 240. Telesphorus instituted Lent; Pope Calixtus instituted the Ember Fasts, 219. Fast and Day of Humiliation held throughout England on account of the insurrection in India, Oct. 7, 1857.

FAUNTLEROY, Henry, a London banker, executed for forgery at Newgate, Nov. 30, 1824.

FAUST, or **FAUSTUS**, who claimed the invention of printing, and on that account has been often coupled with the devil in stories and legends; he died, 1466.

FAVERSHAM, Kent. The abbey founded by King Stephen and Queen Matilda, 1147-1149; the abbot had a seat in parliament until 1325; the Grammar School founded, 1527; built, 1577; Henry VIII. incorporated the town, 1545. 35 persons killed by an explosion of gun cotton at the works of Messrs Hall, July 14, 1847; explosion of Messrs Hall and Son's gunpowder works, four men killed, April 1, 1867; Mr Hall's gunpowder mills exploded and three men killed, Aug. 15, 1867; again, Dec. 28, 11 men killed.

FAWKES, GUY, executed in Parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606, for being a conspirator in the gunpowder plot.

FAYETTE, Marquis de la, rewarded by the Americans with 200,000 dollars, and a complete township of land, in remembrance of his services in the cause of American independence, 1825.

FE, SANTA, Spain, erected by Ferdinand and Isabella during the siege of Granada, 1491.

FEALTY to the pope refused by William I., 1073.

FEARNS, Scotland, roof of the church of, fell, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

FEASTS, or **FESTIVALS**. These are numerous in the universal Church. The religious ones ordained by the Mosaic Law are : 1st, those formally connected with the institution of the Sabbath ; 2nd, the historical or great festivals ; 3rd, the day of atonement. The Primitive Church had but few, Sundays, Easter, and Pentecost, A.D. 127 ; the worship of saints began about 317 ; the number of festivals greatly increased by the Council of Laodicea, 366 ; the Council of Auvergne, 535, increased the number ; Rogation days were appointed, 469 ; the Council of Mayence, 813, decreed the following festivals, Easter Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Ascension day, Pentecost, and a few others ; All Souls, instituted by the Lateran Council, Jan. 31, 993 ; the Synod of Oxford, under Stephen, Abp of Canterbury, fixed the festivals, 1222 ; Pope Urban IV. instituted the feast of Corpus Christi, 1264 ; jubilee, by Boniface VIII., 1300, at first observed every 100 years, then every 50 years, afterwards every 25 years ; in 1545 Paul III. instituted the festival of the Seven Sorrows of Our Lady ; Michael, Abp of Auxerre, abolished many, 1300 ; Clemangis several, 1416. In the list of public grievances presented to the Emperor Charles V. by the Germans, they make grievous complaints against these festivals, 1522 ; Erasmus censures their excess, 1524.

FEATHERSTONE CASTLE, Northumberland, founded by Thomas de Featherstonehaugh, 1272 ; confiscated by the Parliament because Timothy Featherstonehaugh fought for the king at the battle of Worcester, 1651.

FEBRUARY in the first ages of Rome was the last month of the year ; placed as at present, B.C. 452.

FEDERATION, the fête of the, celebrated by the Revolutionists in France, in the Champ de Mars, in the presence of 60,000 federates. Louis XVI. took his oath to the Revolution after the bishop of Autun had celebrated high mass, July 14, 1790.

FEES, an act passed to provide for the collection of, in the Superior Court at Westminster and offices by means of stamps, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 45, June 19, 1865.

FELTMAKERS' COMPANY incorporated, 2 Jac. I., Aug. 2, 1604.

FELTON, John, affixed the bull of Pope Pius V., excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, to the gates of the bishop of London's palace, April 25, 1570.

FEMALE SERVANTS taxed, 1785 ; discontinued, 1792.

FENCING SCHOOLS prohibited in London, as introducing duelling, 13 Edw. I., 1285 ; the present method introduced, 1600.

FENIANS, a body of discontented Irish and Irish Americans, who are said to derive their name from *Fin*, an Irish chieftain, the son-in-law of King Cormac (other authorities derive their cognomen from *Phanicians*,) established for the severance of Ireland from England, and the establishment of an Irish republic ; the redistribution of electoral rights, and of all property real and personal. First heard of in Ireland, 1862, and in America, 1863, and in Dublin, 1864. The first Fenian congress held at Cincinnati, United States, Jan., 1865. Several conspirators arrested in Dublin, Sept. 15, 1865, and the office of the *Irish People*

newspaper seized ; several arrests made of suspected persons in Cork, Sept. 16, in Manchester and Sheffield, Sept. 20 ; a congress of, met at Philadelphia, Oct. 16 ; the *Head Centre*, James Stephens, arrested at Dublin, Nov. 10 ; escaped from Richmond Bridewell, Nov. 24 ; trial of suspected Fenians at Dublin, Nov. 27 ; Thomas Luby, O'Leary, and Donovan sentenced to penal servitude, Dec. 1—13 ; a special commission opened for the trial of prisoners at Cork, Dec. 14. The Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 1, Feb. 17, 1866, to be in force until Sept. 6. A meeting of American Fenians held at Nashville, America, Feb. 19 ; another in New York, March 4 ; the *Head Centre*, Stephens, arrived at New York, May 10 ; attempt to invade Canada, Fort Erie captured, May 31 ; defeated, and their leader, Col. O'Neil, killed, June 2 ; proclamation issued condemning their proceedings by the President of the United States, June 7. The Habeas Corpus Act further suspended in Ireland by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 119, Aug. 10, 1866. Threatened attack upon Chester Castle, Feb. 11, 1867 ; 500 of the Scotch Fusileers Guards arrived from London, Feb. 12 ; outbreak in Dublin and other places, Feb. 13 ; again, March 5 ; the Police Barracks at Kilmallock attacked by 200 Fenians, commanded by Dunne, who shot Mr Bourne, the manager of the Union Bank ; the police by accident shot Dr Cleary in an attack upon these ruffians, March 6 ; the military under the command of Sir Hugh Rose scoured the country, 14—20 ; special commission appointed to try the prisoners at Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, April and May ; landing of Fenians at Chunegar, June 3 ; outbreak at Manchester, the leaders, Kelly and Deasey, rescued by an armed mob from the prison-van, policeman Brett being killed, Sept. 18 ; several arrests made, Sept. 18, 19, 20 ; M'Donnell, a bandsman in the Life Guards, shot in Bloomsbury, Sept. 28 ; special commission opened for the trial of the prisoners at Manchester, Oct. 26 ; Allen, Gould, and Larkin sentenced to death ; executed, Nov. 23 ; demonstration of sympathy with these murderers held on Clerkenwell-green, and a procession marched to Hyde Park, Nov. 24, and at Birmingham, Manchester, and New York ; invasion of the Home Office by these sympathizers, Nov. 19 ; deputation to Windsor Castle, Nov. 22 ; demonstration in Dublin and funeral procession of 16,000 with bands, &c., Dec. 8 ; proposed procession in Dublin prohibited, Dec. 12 ; address of the brotherhood of America to the Fenians in England, Dec. 12 ; procession in New York, Dec. 12 ; the arrest of Col. Burke and Casey in London, Nov. 20 ; attempt to rescue them from the house of detention, Clerkenwell ; a barrel of gunpowder exploded, blowing down part of the prison wall and destroying several houses in Corporation Row, seven persons killed and 111 wounded, Dec. 13 ; Jeremiah Allen, Timothy Desmond, and Anne Justice captured, Dec. 13 ; four more of the conspirators taken, Dec. 20 ; swearing-in of special constables throughout London, Dec. 20, *et seq.* A Government Martello Tower at Foaty, Cork, surprised and captured, the stores and fire-arms taken, Dec. 26 ; boxes of phosphoric compound found in the branch Post Office in George-street, Dublin, Dec. 26 ; 8 persons captured in Wales, Dec. 31 ; robbery of fire-arms from the shop of Mr Allport, a gunsmith in Patrick-street, Cork, in the open day, Dec. 31.

FENWICK, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 29, 1697.

FERDINANDO, Mau. de Paleotti, brother to the Duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.

FERE CHIAMPENOISE, battle, between Marshal Marmont and the Austrians under Prince Schwartzemberg, who were defeated, March 25, 1814.

FERENTINUM, Italy, now *Ferento*, an Etrurian colony inhabited by the Volscians, who were defeated by the Romans, B.C. 413, and the country given to the Hernicians, who in their turn revolted against Rome, and the city was taken by assault, B.C. 361 ; the country ravaged by Hannibal, B.C. 211.

FERNANDO PO, Africa, discovered by a Portuguese of that name, 1471; Spain took possession of it, 1778, but abandoned it, 1782; made an English settlement, 1827; relinquished, 1834; taken by the Spaniards, 1844.

FERNDAL COLLIERY, Glamorgan, S. Wales, explosion at, 170 lives lost, Nov. 8, 1867.

FERNS, Bishopric of, Ireland, existed, 598; united with Leighlin, 1600; to the bishopric of Ossory, Aug., 1833.

FEROZESHAH, Hindustan. Sir Hugh Gough, commanding the British army, attacked the Sikhs' camp, and after a most severe contest, carried it, Dec. 21, 1845.

FERRARA, Rome, built and walled in by Ravenna, 585; made the seat of a bishopric, 659; the family of Este made hereditary princes of, 1240; made an archbishopric, 1735; taken by the French, 1796; restored to the Pope, 1814; the public library founded, 1740.

FERRARS, George, a member of parliament, taken in execution for debt, demanded by the Speaker, and the demand resisted; then taken by force, and the magistrates, creditor, and officers committed, 1542.

FERRERS, Earl, committed to the Tower for the murder of his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried, condemned, and hanged at Tyburn, May 5, 1769.

FERROL, Spain, abortive British expedition to, under Sir Edward Pellew and Sir James Pulteney, when 10,000 men landed and re-embarked, Aug. 25, 1800.

FETE DE DIEU, established at Angers, 1619, to atone on the part of the archbishop for his non-belief of transubstantiation when first propagated by the pope.

FETE DE L'ETRE SUPREME, a theatrical exhibition of very questionable taste, in which Robespierre played the part of High Priest, was held in Paris after the French National Representatives had acknowledged the existence of a Supreme Being, June 8, 1794.

FETE DE VERTU, established by Lady Hercourt, at Newnham, Gloucestershire, 1789.

FEUDAL LAWS, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I., 1068: this was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI., about 1470; abolished, 1492; restrained and limited in England by Henry VII., 1495; abolished by statute, 12 Charles II. c. 24, 1660; finally abolished in Scotland, 20 Geo. II. c. 50, 1747.

FEUILLANS, order of, founded in Paris, 1587. A society of that name formed there to oppose the Jacobins, Dec., 1791; ministry formed, June, 1792; club in Paris closed, 1792.

FEZ, Africa, the kingdom of, founded by Edris, 793; contained 700 temples in the 12th century.

FIDENÆ, Italy, an ancient Latin city, conquered by the Romans, B.C. 496; they revolted and slew the Roman ambassadors, B.C. 438; again conquered by the Romans, B.C. 426, and the inhabitants sold as slaves. In the reign of Tiberius, at an extraordinary gladiatorial show, the theatre fell down, destroying nearly 50,000 persons.

FIDLERS' MONEY, so called from its being a small coin, and mentioned in Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Metamorphosed Gipsies* as being given to the fidlers and p'pers, 1621. Fidlers to be prevented playing in inns and taverns, 1656.

FIEF, known in France, 511 ; first applied to benefices, when they became hereditary, 884 ; in Spain, before 710 ; a Saxon tenure.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Henry VIII. embarked from England, May 30, 1520 ; the king's retinue amounted to 3997 persons and 2087 horses, the Queen's to 1175 persons and 778 horses ; and held several interviews with Francis I. of France, between Ardres and Guines, extending over 18 days, June 7—24, 1520.

FIESCH'S attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe of France by an infernal machine of 25 musket barrels well loaded ; Marshal Mortier was killed, a number of officers wounded, and upwards of 40 persons besides killed or hurt, July 28, 1835.

FIFTEENTHS, a tax imposed upon cities, boroughs, and towns, and so called because it amounted to a fifteenth part of that which each city or town was valued at, or a fifteenth of every man's personal estate, according to a reasonable valuation. On occasion of the Spanish Armada, the parliament gave Queen Elizabeth two subsidies and four fifteenths, 1588.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN, appeared in England, 1646 ; conspiracy dispersed by Oliver Cromwell—a religious sect that expected the millennium, and a universal monarchy under Christ.

FIG-TREE, introduced into England, 1550. The Australian species brought, 1789.

FIGUERAS, Spain, built by Ferdinand VI., 1750 ; it is of great strength and has accommodation for 16,000 men ; it was taken by the French, Nov. 24, 1794 ; also in 1808, 1811, and 1824.

FILTERS. Several attempts were made to construct a vessel of this description ; a patent granted to Mr Peacock, 1791 ; earthenware filters invented by Mrs Johanna Hempel of Chelsea, 1790 ; Mr Robins subsequently patented and improved them.

FINANCE, new system of, introduced by Pitt, 1797 ; turned out a delusion, and ended in a 10 per cent. income-tax, 1798 ; increased pressure on the public by these measures 1799.

FINCHALE-UPON-THE-WEAR, Durham, monastery founded and endowed by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, 1170.

FINE ARTS, Society for the Encouragement of, instituted in London, 1858 ; Rules of, published, 1859.

FINE ART CLUB, established in London, 1858 ; merged into the Burlington Fine Art Club, 1867.

FINISTERRE, Cape of, Lord Anson defeated the French fleet off, capturing six men-of-war, May 3, 1747 ; Sir Robert Calder defeated the Spanish fleet off, capturing two men-of-war, July 22, 1805.

FINLAND, Russia. The Finns retained their own sovereign and barbarous practices until conquered by the Swedes, 1260 ; taken by Russia, 1721, and annexed to the Russian Empire by the treaty of Nystadt ; the Swedes defeated, 1803 ; ceded to Russia, Sept. 19, 1819 ; the Emperor Alexander II. assembled the four estates after an interval of 50 years, Sept. 19, 1863.

FINSBURY FIELDS, London. Watch-fires lighted in these fields, Jan. 4, 1556 ; a wager shot by the bowmen in, April 19, 1557 ; on May 27 a woman was killed by a stray arrow while passing over the Fields ; a wager shot between Lord Dudley and others in the Fields, June 19, 1561. The Finsbury prebend leased to the corporation of London, by Edward Moyle, prebendary of Halliwell and Finsbury, for 90 years, Dec. 14, 1554 ; renewed by Dr Wilson for 99 years, 1768 ; now possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; bill introduced into the House of Commons to appropriate part of the estates for the relief of spiritual destitution

in the metropolis, April 10, 1866; withdrawn, July 25; reintroduced, Feb. 6, 1867; adjourned, Feb. 13. Made a borough, 1832; the first election for members of parliament, Dec., 1832, Mr Robert Grant and Mr Sergt. Spankie returned. The houses in Artillery-place designed by Dance, 1777; the square laid out, 1799; the Artillery Company obtained the use of their ground, 1641. Large plague pits were dug here, 1665. The Militia barracks, built from the designs of Joseph Jennings; the first stone laid, by Col. Wilson, Dec., 1856; completed, Jan. 1, 1858; cost £14,960 19s. 11d.; fittings, £1090 13s. 9d.—*See* Bunhill Fields.

FIRE-ARMS, invented by Schwartz, 1378; introduced into England, 1388; a corps of Harquebusiers formed by Edward IV., 1476; matchlocks first used in the battle of Rhejan, 1525; muskets first used, 1570; the flint-lock, 1588; percussion caps first used by the French army, 1830. *See* Guns.

FIRE BRIGADE. The Fire-Watch of London established, 1798; the Insurance Companies each kept its own engine and establishment of firemen until 1832, when eight companies combined and established the 'London Fire-engine Establishment,' which commenced operations in 1833; London was divided into five districts, having 37 engines, 96 men, and two floating engines; reconstructed and placed under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 90, July 5, 1865, to come into operation Jan. 1, 1866. 'The Metropolitan Fire Brigade:' the force now consists of a chief superintendent, Capt. Shaw, and 350 officers and men, four steam floating engines, four large land and 27 smaller steam engines, and 37 hand-engines.

FIRE-ENGINES invented by Vander Heyden after the fire of 1666: for the protection of the city of London, an Act of Common Council was passed, Nov. 15, 1667, which enacted that the city should be divided into four quarters, and that each quarter should be furnished with 800 leather buckets, 50 ladders, and two hand-squirts of brass for each parish; and each ward was ordered to provide a bellman to walk through the ward from 10 at night till five o'clock in the morning to give the alarm in the case of fire; and gunpowder was provided in convenient places to blow up the houses next to the burning building to stay its progress. The fire-watch established, Nov. 1791; hand fire-engines came into use, 1832; Mr Braithwaite invented a steam fire-engine, 1830—1833; Mason and Shand's patent steam land-engines adopted in London, 1860; Mr Roberts patented one, 1862; fire-escapes invented by Mr Davies, 1809; the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire established, 1837; reorganized, 1843; transfer of the establishment to the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 90, s. 11, July 5, 1865.

FIRE-SHIPS first used at the siege of Antwerp, 1585, also by Sir F. Drake, against the Spanish Armada, 1588.

FIREWORKS. These pyrotechnic displays first known in England in the reign of Elizabeth, when 'the wilde men casting of fire' accompanied the Lord Mayor's barge upon the Thames; 1000 persons trampled to death in Paris at an exhibition of, on the marriage of Louis XVI.; a grand display of, in London, to celebrate the peace of Ryswick, Nov. 16, 1697; after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 23, 1748; exhibited at Vauxhall, 1798; the general peace, Aug. 1, 1814; the coronation of Will. IV., Sept. 8, 1831; the last public exhibition at the close of the Russian war in the parks and throughout England, May 29, 1856.

FIRES, occasioned by servants made punishable, 1707; method to prevent the spreading of, by David Hartley, 1764. The number of fires in London in 1840, was 681; in 1850, 868; in 1860, 1056; in 1866, 1338. A list of some of the principal :—

Abchurch Lane, July 27, 1784.

Adam-street, Adelphi, two houses consumed, June 29, 1822.

Adam-street, Edgware-road, eight persons burnt, Jan. 27, 1805.

Albion Mills destroyed, March 2, 1791.

- Albion Wharf and Mills, Blackfriars, with several other warehouses, destroyed, Feb. 16, 1855.
- Aldersgate-street, London, house in, burnt, 1768.
- Aldersgate-street and Bartholomew Close at Mr Leddon's, which destroyed £100,000 of goods and 40 houses, Nov. 5, 1783.
- Aldersgate-street, one in, May 16, 1790.
- Aldersgate-street, the house of Mr Dunkin, tallow-chandler, and the adjoining house of Cockerton and Son, oilmen, burnt, June 26, 1816.
- Anchor-court, Old-street, five houses destroyed, Aug. 10, 1825.
- Antwerp, the Bourse at, erected, 1531, destroyed, Aug. 2, 1858.
- Argyle-rooms, Regent-street, burnt, Feb. 12, 1830.
- Arundel-street, Strand, the Whittington Club burnt, Dec. 3, 1854.
- Astley's theatre, together with 19 houses and property valued at £30,000, Aug. 17, 1794; burnt a third time, June 8, 1841.
- Astrakan, Russia, the city of, burnt, 100 workmen killed, Sept. 1, 1858.
- Austin Friars, the Dutch Protestant Church destroyed, but the library saved, Nov. 22, 1862.
- Bankside, Southwark, the Globe Theatre burnt, June 29, 1613. The oil and mustard mills, and the remains of Winchester Palace destroyed, Aug. 28, 1814.
- Bartholomew Close, Messrs Houghton's establishment, damage estimated at £200,000, Aug. 11, 1830.
- Bath Theatre burnt, April 18, 1862.
- Battersea, Philip's patent Fire Annihilator Company, works burnt, Nov. 31, 1852.
- Battle Bridge, serious fire at, Aug. 12, 1749.
- Belfast, Victoria Chambers, July 2, 1859.
- Berkeley-square, the mansion of Mr C. Boon, with his valuable library, destroyed, Feb. 11, 1816.
- Bermondsey, fire at, great destruction of property, May 18, 1852.
- Bermondsey, Lucas's wharf destroyed, March 16, 1855.
- Bermondsey Church, the house of Mr Black, oilman, facing destroyed, Mr Black and his daughter suffocated, June 28, 1817.
- Bermondsey-road, the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs Rolls and Goulston, with a timber-yard and 20 houses, destroyed, Sept. 16, 1822.
- Bishopsgate-street within, the southern half of the street, including St Martin Outwich church, destroyed, and the four corners of Cornhill burnt, Nov. 7, 1765.
- Blackwall, the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, premises destroyed, with property valued at £10,000, Aug. 31, 1860.
- Blamphayne House, near Exeter, burnt, Aug. 6, 1844.
- Blenheim Palace partially destroyed and Titian's masterpiece, 'The Loves of the Gods,' Feb. 5, 1861.
- Bond-street, Long's hotel nearly consumed, Dec. 21, 1822.
- Bow-street, Covent Garden, the house at the corner of, destroyed, Jan. 10, 1788.
- Bramham Park, mansion destroyed, July 21, 1828.
- Bread-street Hill, the premises of Messrs Luntley and Milner, wholesale druggists, nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1822.
- Broadwood's pianoforte manufactory, Westminster, with upwards of 1000 instruments, destroyed, Aug. 12, 1856.
- Buchanan House, the seat of the Earl of Montrose, Stirlingshire, destroyed, Jan. 22, 1850.
- Bury-street, St Mary Axe, nearly half the street destroyed, June 18, 1811.
- California, the town of Sacramento totally destroyed, Dec. 16, 1852.
- Camden Town, the warehouses of Messrs Pickfords destroyed, June 9, 1857.
- Camden House, Kensington, burnt, March 23, 1862.
- Carlsruhe, the Grand Ducal Theatre destroyed, and 30 lives lost, Feb. 28, 1847.
- Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, three females burnt to death, July 29, 1825.
- Caversham House, Reading, the property of William Crawshaw, destroyed, Jan. 18, 1850.

- Chamounix, Italy, the village of, burnt, July 19, 1855.
- Chandos-street, Covent Garden, several houses destroyed, May 10, 1772.
- Charing Cross, Whitehall, the mews at, burnt, Aug. 16, 1534.
- Chatham Place, Blackfriars, Price and Company's oil-refiners premises burnt, Nov. 20, 1862.
- Chelmsford, Essex, an inn, in which 120 Hanoverian troops were quartered, burnt, and 12 of the soldiers smothered, Oct. 22, 1804.
- Chester, the Town Hall and Exchange, with many local portraits, destroyed, Dec. 30, 1862.
- Chili, the cathedral at Santiago consumed and 2000 ladies burnt or trodden to death, Dec. 8, 1863.
- Christiania, a large part of the town burnt, April 13, 1856.
- City-road, the Gutta Percha Company's works, City-road Basin, burnt, with property valued at £100,000, June 5, 1853.
- Clapham, the Plough inn destroyed, May 29, 1816.
- Cleifden House, near Maidenhead, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, destroyed, Nov. 16, 1849.
- Cockermouth, All Saints' church consumed, Nov. 15, 1850.
- Collard's pianoforte manufactory destroyed, with property valued at £60,000, Dec. 19, 1851.
- Compton-street, Soho, 16 houses burnt, June 12, 1785.
- Conduit-street, at which Mr Windham, in exerting himself to save Mr North's library and manuscripts, received a blow on the thigh which proved the cause of his death, July 8, 1809.
- Cooke's circus, with eight trained horses, destroyed, March 7, 1861.
- Cornhill, 200 houses destroyed, the most terrible after the great fire of 1666, Nov. 10, 1759.
- Cornhill, several houses burnt, June 6, 1773.
- Cotton wharf burnt and property valued at £40,000, Aug. 12, 1751.
- Covent Garden, St Paul's church burnt by the carelessness of the workmen employed in its repair, Sept. 19, 1735.
- Covent Garden Theatre totally destroyed, Sept. 20, 1808; again, March 5, 1856.
- Crewe Hall, Cheshire, the seat of Lord Crewe, totally destroyed, Jan. 3, 1866.
- Crown-street, Finsbury-square, the warehouse of Mr Mitchell burnt, Dec. 31, 1815.
- Crown-street, Soho, the pianoforte manufactory of Messrs Chappell burnt, Nov. 4, 1860.
- Croydon Railway Station, the carriage department, with 13 carriages, Sept. 23, 1846.
- Crystal Palace, Sydenham, the north end destroyed, with its valuable contents, Dec. 30, 1866.
- Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, the mansion of Mr Barrett burnt, and Mr Barrett and two daughters suffocated, Aug. 15, 1862.
- Denmark, the palace of Fredericksburg destroyed, Dec. 17, 1859.
- Denmark-street, five houses destroyed and a woman burnt, Jan. 18, 1814.
- Devonshire, St Mary's Ottery, 111 houses destroyed, valued at £20,000, May 25, 1866.
- Dockhead, several warehouses destroyed, May 2, 1785; the premises of Messrs Barry Brothers totally destroyed, Nov. 25, 1864.
- Doncaster, St George's church totally consumed, Feb. 28, 1853.
- Dorset-street, Fleet-street, the Gas Company's works destroyed, May 24, 1815.
- Drury Lane Theatre destroyed with 60 houses, Jan., 1671-2; again destroyed, Feb. 24, 1809.
- Drury Lane, a timber-yard and 10 houses destroyed, Nov. 9, 1820.
- Dublin, St Andrew's church burnt, Jan. 8, 1860. The Kildare-street club-house with its library destroyed, Nov. 11, 1860.
- Duck Lane, near Wardour-street, Soho, 13 houses burnt, Dec. 13, 1793.
- Duke-street, Lambeth, Messrs Clowes's printing office destroyed and the illustrated catalogue of the Great Exhibition, June 10, 1852.
- Duke-street, Holborn, the premises and

- workshops of Messrs Holland and Hannen burnt, Aug. 26, 1866.
- Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn, which burnt the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, Nov. 30, 1759.
- Duplin Castle, Perthshire, burnt, Sept. 11, 1827.
- Edinburgh, the Grey Friars church, erected, 1612, destroyed, Jan. 19, 1845.
- Edinburgh, the Royal Theatre destroyed, Jan. 13, 1865.
- Exchange, the Royal, London, and several houses destroyed, Jan. 10, 1838.
- Exeter, the village of Kenton consumed, April 16, 1856.
- Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, 14 houses and a large factory destroyed, Feb. 14, 1856.
- Falcon Court, Fleet-street, the printing office of Mr S. Hamilton, with property to the amount of £80,000, Feb. 2, 1803.
- Finsbury Square, Moorfields, a timber yard near, totally consumed, with property valued at £10,000, July 28, 1792.
- Fleet-street, the extensive premises of Mr Mist consumed, May 23, 1817.
- Fleet-street, the premises of Mr Bond, linen-draper, Mr Hill, chemist, and six others, destroyed. This opened a view of St Bride's church, Nov. 14, 1824.
- Flintshire, Hawarden church, built, 1275, totally consumed, Oct. 29, 1857.
- Flixton Hall, near Bungay, the seat of Sir S. Adair, burnt, Dec. 13, 1846.
- Fore-street, Cripplegate, the premises of Mr Joel, stationer, consumed, and most of the family burnt, May 21, 1862.
- Garrick Theatre, Goodman's Fields, destroyed, Nov. 4, 1846.
- Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, a calamitous fire in which 15 persons were burnt, one whole family, father, mother, and nine children, March 29, 1857.
- Glasgow, theatre burnt, Jan. 12, 1829; again totally destroyed, Nov. 25, 1845. The sugar refinery of Messrs Wainwrights burnt, May 6, 1849.
- Golden Square, Messrs Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory burnt, with a chapel and eight dwelling houses, Aug. 10, 1853.
- Gracechurch-street, the premises of Messrs Southall and Fossick, four other warehouses and a meetinghouse, four persons killed, Sept. 9, 1821.
- Grantham, Exchange Hall destroyed, Nov. 21, 1862.
- Gravesend, part of the town burnt, Aug. 24, 1727; 25 houses destroyed at, June 2, 1844; several houses, a large hotel, and a considerable amount of valuable property consumed, Nov. 21, 1846.
- Greenhithe, a fire at, four persons burnt, Dec. 25, 1866.
- Greenwich Hospital partially destroyed, Jan. 2, 1779.
- Gresham-street, the Whittington Club nearly destroyed, Oct. 22, 1847; Haberdashers' Hall partially burnt, and Taplin's carpet warehouses totally destroyed, Sept. 19, 1864.
- Grosvenor Market, the premises of Mr Stokes, calico printer, destroyed, Aug. 24, 1822.
- Grove Place, Kentish Town, the house of Mr Slack burnt and the proprietor killed, Nov. 23, 1815.
- Gutter Lane, Cheapside, three houses burnt and six much damaged, Feb. 27, 1821.
- Halfmoon-street, Bishopsgate, Mr Goullee, pork butcher, house destroyed, Mr and Mrs Goullee, three children, and three servants burnt to death, April 22, 1811.
- Hanway Yard, Oxford-street, two houses burnt, March 12, 1790.
- Harley-street, the mansion of Lord Walsingham, burnt, his lordship killed and his lady died of injuries received, April 27, 1831.
- Harrow school partially destroyed, Oct. 22, 1838.
- Haydon Square, Minories, the North-Western Railway depôt destroyed, with much property, Sept. 11, 1866.
- Haymarket, the opera house destroyed, June 17, 1789, and again, Dec. 5, 1867.
- Hermitage brewhouse consumed, with property valued at £20,000, May 1, 1755.
- Hermitage, Southwark, warehouses de-

- stroyed at, and property valued at £30,000 damaged, April 1, 1790.
- Hermitage Stairs, 31 houses destroyed, March 16, 1779.
- Hermitage Wharf, a fire at Hawley's Wharf, which destroyed sugar valued at £10,000, Dec. 2, 1793.
- High-street, Holborn, six houses destroyed, Nov. 28, 1815.
- High-street, Gravesend, several houses destroyed, with property valued at £10,000, Aug. 11, 1850.
- High-street, Shadwell, 20 dwelling houses burnt, Oct. 10, 1814.
- Hillfield Hall, Warwick, Feb. 11, 1864.
- Hinchbrook, the seat of Lord Sandwich, Jan. 22, 1830.
- Holborn, High, a serious one in, June 13, 1785; the house of Mr Bainbridge, carver and gilder, April 7, 1817; the Architectural Library of Mr Taylor in, destroyed, and several other houses, Nov. 23, 1822.
- Hong Kong, China, part of the Chinese quarter destroyed, Dec. 28, 1851; another, which consumed 200 buildings and warehouses, Nov. 28, 1867.
- Horsleydown, 30 houses, besides warehouses, destroyed, April 30, 1780.
- Houndsditch, Messrs Bousfield's premises destroyed, Jan. 27, 1851.
- Hull theatre, erected in 1809, burnt, Oct. 13, 1859.
- Ivy Lane, Newgate-street, Dr Johnson's Club and several houses burnt, Sept. 17, 1859.
- James's, St, Palace, part of, destroyed, Jan. 21, 1809.
- James-street, St Marylebone, a serious fire, six persons burnt, Feb. 26, 1859.
- John's, St, Clerkenwell, two houses destroyed, June 20, 1822.
- John's, St, Newfoundland, three-fourths of the city destroyed, June 9, 1846.
- Katherine's, St, Docks, serious fire in, Jan. 1, 1866, and April 27; warehouses, E., in, with contents consumed, May 27, 1857.
- King's Bench Prison, 50 apartments burnt, July 14, 1799.
- King's Newton Hall, Derbyshire, destroyed, April 18, 1859.
- King-street, Covent Garden, 50 houses, valued at £70,000, Dec. 23, 1759;
- another, doing considerable damage, May 4, 1774.
- King's-street, Hammersmith, two houses burnt, seven damaged, and a child killed, Feb. 3, 1824.
- King's-street, Southwark, the premises of Messrs Jones, timber merchants, and 15 houses burnt, Dec., 1813.
- Kingston, Jamaica, partially consumed, March 29, 1862.
- Lambeth, the building-yard of Messrs Myers and several houses in the York Road, destroyed, Feb. 7, 1850.
- Leadenhall-street, broke out at Mr Merle's, picture-frame maker, all the houses up to Billiter-lane and three in the lane, consumed, Oct. 17, 1812.
- Leadenhall-street, near the India House, two houses destroyed, June 4, 1815.
- Limehouse Hole, several houses burnt, June 18, 1794; 16 houses destroyed in Narrow-street, and several warehouses, Nov. 11, 1814.
- Limehouse, St Anne's church destroyed, March 29, 1850.
- Lisle-street, the Mexican coffee-house, with Mr Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, destroyed, Dec. 8, 1810.
- Liverpool, the North-shore cotton mills, with property valued at £80,000, destroyed, May 17, 1853; the Sailors' Home destroyed, April 29, 1860; the workhouse at, and 21 children and two nurses burnt, Sept. 8, 1862.
- Messrs Booth's warehouses destroyed, with 240,000 bushels of corn, valued at £60,000, Oct. 22, 1823. The bonded warehouses in Launcelot's Hay, with merchandise valued at £100,000, Oct. 26, 1854.
- London, a great part of the city destroyed, 982; again, 1077, 1092, 1132. The great fire of Sept. 2, 1666, extended from the Tower to the Temple church; and from the north-east gate to Holborn Bridge; it began at Mr Farryner's, a baker, in Pudding-lane, Sept. 2, and continued till the 6th; it destroyed 373 acres within the walls, 89 parish churches, 13,200 houses, 4000 streets, St Paul's Cathedral, Royal Exchange, Custom House; the value of private property estimated at £2,000,000; the property in stores, £1,600,000. It was

- at last extinguished by blowing up the houses before the flames could reach them.
- London Bridge, burnt with all the houses upon it, 1135; 3000 persons burnt upon the bridge, with the chapel of St Thomas, and all the buildings, and extended into Southwark and the priory of St Mary Overie, July 10, 1212; more than one-third of the houses on, destroyed, Feb. 3, 1632-33. Great fire at the south end of, 1726; the temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; the water-works at, destroyed, Oct. 31, 1779.
- London Docks, a destructive fire in, which destroyed property valued at £150,000, June 29, 1858; a fire in the brandy vaults, and much property destroyed, July 26, 1859.
- London Road, a house consumed in, and several damaged, Sept. 14, 1823.
- London, the Tower of, the armoury in, and 280,000 stand of arms destroyed, Oct. 30, 1841.
- London Wall, the wool warehouse of Messrs Gooch and Cousins destroyed, with property valued at £100,000, Oct. 8, 1849.
- Long Acre, Messrs Horne's coach factory totally destroyed, Aug. 31, 1851; St Martin's Hall destroyed, Aug. 26, 1860.
- Ludgate Hill, the extensive premises of Messrs Wilkinson, upholsterers, and several adjoining houses, burnt, Nov. 15, 1824.
- Manchester, a destructive fire at, Oct. 12, 1829. The theatre totally destroyed, May 7, 1844.
- Mark Lane, several houses, and part of the Corn Exchange in, burnt, with property valued at £200,000, Sept. 19, 1850.
- Martin's, St, Lane, Mr Smeeton's printing office destroyed, and himself and wife burnt, May 27, 1809.
- Marylebone-street, the extensive premises of Mr Irving, Nos. 49, 50, entirely destroyed, with many new carriages, June 1, 1816.
- Memel, Russia, the town of, destroyed, with a large quantity of military stores, Oct. 4, 1853.
- Mile End, Messrs Smith & Co., sugar-bakers, destroyed with a loss of £200,000, Jan. 11, 1821.
- Milk-street, Cheapside, and Woodstreet, a large block of warehouses burnt, Dec. 18, 1863.
- Millwall, the extensive shipping-yard of Messrs Scott Russells, with property valued at £100,000, consumed, Sept. 10, 1853; again destroyed, March 12, 1856.
- Minories, 30 houses destroyed in, March 23, 1797. In the range of buildings between the Crescent and America-square, by which nearly twenty houses were destroyed, July 14, 1815.
- Mint, Tower Hill, the eastern and southern wings of the building were unroofed, and the interior, containing the machinery, destroyed, Oct. 21, 1815.
- Montague Close, Southwark, several large warehouses burnt, June 28, 1857.
- Montreal, Canada, the English cathedral destroyed, June 8, 1857.
- Mount Place, Homerton Road, the house of Mr Driskall burnt, and property damaged, valued at £5000, April 6, 1817.
- Munich, the New Court theatre destroyed by fire, Jan. 15, 1823.
- Naworth Castle, the seat of the Howards, with most of the paintings and the library, destroyed, May 18, 1844.
- Nelson-street, Whitechapel, the sugar-house of Messrs Craven and Shultz, destroyed, and damage done to the extent of £15,000, Aug., 1819.
- Newcastle, the Grand Stand at, partially destroyed, Dec. 4, 1844.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The most destructive fire which has happened in modern times broke out at Gateshead, Oct. 6, 1854; it broke out at Messrs Wilson's worsted mill, and extended to the Quayside; 50 persons perished and property valued at a million sterling destroyed. The flour mill of Mr Brown destroyed with property valued at £70,000; the high level Railway Bridge in great danger of being burnt, June 24, 1866; several warehouses burnt at, Dec. 20, 1867; the co-operative stores at St Anthony's near, Dec. 26, 1867.

- New-street, Covent Garden, several houses destroyed and one person killed, May 12, 1823.
- Newton-street, High Holborn, Messrs Spencer's warehouse and five others destroyed, several being damaged, July, 1818.
- Newport, the South-Wales Railway Bridge over the river Usk, 400 yards long, totally destroyed, May 31, 1848.
- New York, United States, the premises of Messrs Harper & Co., printers, destroyed, Dec. 10, 1853.
- Nightingale Lane, Wapping, 150 houses destroyed, Dec. 4, 1716.
- Norfolk-street, Strand, the shop of Mr Kerr, boot-maker, and several others, destroyed, Jan. 17, 1820.
- Notting Hill, St Andrew's church totally destroyed, March 24, 1867.
- Old Gravel Lane, Mr George Hoppe's warehouse and several others destroyed, Nov. 3, 1821. Mr Briggs, tallow-chandler, burnt, and several workshops, June 4, 1822. Mr Wardell, provision merchant, premises burnt, Jan. 30, 1822.
- Olympic Theatre totally destroyed, with several other buildings, March 30, 1849.
- Oxford Market, Turk's-head yard, the carpenter's shop of Mr Falconer, and five others, burnt, Oct. 2, 1816.
- Oxford-street, the premises of Messrs Laurie and Marner, coach-builders, burnt, Feb. 21, 1866.
- Pantheon, Oxford-street, destroyed, Jan. 14, 1792.
- Paternoster Row, the extensive premises of Mr Bagster consumed, March 2, 1822. A fire broke out at Messrs Cuthbert's, tallow melters, which destroyed the warehouses of Messrs Longman, booksellers, and several others, Sept. 5, 1861.
- Paul's, St, Churchyard, the house of Mr Bigg destroyed, and two children burnt, Jan. 19, 1815.
- Piccadilly, the vault under St James's church discovered to be on fire, Jan. 15, 1763.
- Pickford and Co., Messrs, the extensive wharfs of, on the banks of the City Road Basin, with property valued at £30,000, destroyed, and two lives lost, Feb. 26, 1824.
- Pimlico, Westminster, the extensive premises of Messrs Cubitts, joiners, with the workshops, totally destroyed, Aug. 17, 1854. Messrs Holland and Son's workshops burnt, Nov. 28, 1861.
- Plymouth, the Shannon steam-packet burnt at, Dec. 5, 1846.
- Pope's-head Alley, Cornhill, partially destroyed, Dec. 1, 1746.
- Poplar, the house of Mrs Cock and nine other houses destroyed; Mrs Cock, at the age of 80 years, perished in the flames, Dec. 20, 1816.
- Preston, Hanover-street, mills destroyed, Dec. 31, 1864.
- Prince's-street, Soho, four houses destroyed, three persons burnt, Sept. 10, 1821.
- Princess-street, Soho, a fatal fire at No. 19, nine persons burnt, Feb. 8, 1854.
- Privy Gardens, Whitehall, the Duke of Richmond's mansion, burnt, Dec. 21, 1791.
- Quebec, nearly destroyed, and many lives lost, May 28, 1845; another fire broke out which consumed nearly one-third of the city, 71 streets burnt, June 28; the parliament buildings destroyed, cost £60,000, Feb. 1, 1854.
- Ramsgate Theatre, burnt, Nov. 30, 1829.
- Ratcliff Highway, 15 houses destroyed, Aug., 1818.
- Red Lion-street, Bedford Square, 15 houses consumed in, and several in Featherstone Buildings, June 24, 1823.
- Red Lion-street, Holborn, which destroyed the house of a goldbeater, and a child perished in the flames, Nov. 24, 1815.
- Rochdale, Yorkshire, the woollen mill of Messrs Kelsall consumed, and several persons burnt, Jan. 3, 1854.
- Rockingham House, near Boyle, Roscommon, Ireland, the seat of Viscount Lorton, burnt, April 18, 1863.
- Rosemary Branch Theatre, Islington, destroyed, with seven trained horses and 11 dogs, July 27, 1853.
- Rotherhithe, 20 houses destroyed at, Oct. 12, 1790; another which de-

- stroyed 60 houses from Cherry Gardens-Stairs to West Lane, with several vessels, Sept. 14, 1791. Mr Westlake's, ship-builder, which consumed seven houses, a brig, several warehouses, and property worth £50,000, March, 1820. The premises of Mr White, boat-builder, and another house attached, destroyed, June 28, 1822. A Paraffin refinery burnt, with property valued at £100,000 destroyed, Aug. 2, 1867.
- Royalty Theatre burnt, loss estimated at £18,000, Jan. 5, 1826.
- Salisbury Square, Mr Gillet's printing-office destroyed in 1805, and again, July 29, 1810.
- Saville House, Leicester Square, burnt, Feb. 23, 1865.
- Savoy, Strand, a serious fire at the, March 2, 1776; the chapel totally consumed, July 7, 1864.
- Seething Lane, Tower-street, several warehouses destroyed, April 18, 1863.
- Shadwell, 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736; 30 houses destroyed, besides several barges, May 2, 1761; 20 houses burnt, Nov. 1, 1796; the water-works, at which conveyed water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons a minute, burnt in two hours, Dec. 12, 1797.
- Sheffield Theatre burnt, March 25, 1865.
- Shoreditch, the shop of Mr Bell, oilman, burnt, Mr Bell perished, Sept. 13, 1825.
- Sidney House, Old Bailey, consumed, Aug. 1, 1775.
- Skinner-street, the Commercial Hall entirely consumed, April 4, 1813.
- Smithfield, East, 28 houses burnt, April 11, 1761; two houses in Upper East Smithfield burnt, Aug. 26, 1822. A fire broke out in the plate-glass manufactory of Messrs Reed and Co., Upper Smithfield, which reduced the premises to a heap of ruins; the loss was £100,000, Aug. 11, 1822.
- South Audley-street, Mr Holland, tallow-chandler, and several other houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1812.
- South-Eastern Railway Station at Bricklayers' Arms destroyed on the departure of Louis Philippe, king of the French, Oct. 12, 1844.
- Southwark, 60 houses destroyed, 1676; the mustard mills of Messrs Lingard and Jones, by which great devastation was made, several adjoining warehouses being destroyed, and a great extent of stabling belonging to Theel and Steel, Aug. 28, 1814; West Kent Wharf, St Saviour's, burnt, Aug. 17, 1860.
- Spring Gardens, a large mansion burnt, April 2, 1785.
- Stepney, the patent rope manufactory and all the machinery of Mr Dunn at, consumed, Aug. 14, 1822.
- Stock Exchange coffee-house entirely destroyed and several adjoining houses burnt, April 23, 1816.
- Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, a brewery destroyed with property valued at £40,000, Sept. 27, 1802.
- Strand, the English opera house destroyed, Feb. 16, 1830. Mr Wheater's, grocer, No. 460, and 10 houses destroyed, three persons perished in the flames, March 1, 1818.
- Surrey Music Hall burnt, June 11, 1861.
- Surrey Theatre destroyed, Jan. 30, 1865.
- Swallow-street, Regent-street, 14 houses burnt, April 24, 1761.
- Thames-street, 120 houses consumed, and above 50 persons perished, Jan. 13, 1715. Fresh Wharf and part of St Magnus' church burnt, April 18, 1760. Near the Custom-house, three large warehouses of West India goods, valued at £30,000, destroyed, Feb. 11, 1800. At the premises of Messrs Thomas and Co., porter merchants, damage done to the amount of £20,000, Feb., 1820. Fresh Wharf destroyed, with property valued at £100,000, June 19, 1858. Billingsgate burnt, 1718, and Jan. 13, 1754. Custom-house burnt, 1718; again burnt, and the whole range of buildings and many other houses destroyed, Feb. 12, 1814. Fishmongers' Hall and several houses destroyed, Feb. 10, 1761.
- Thames, the river of, a West Indiaman,

- of 300 tons burthen, destroyed, Dec. 16, 1821.
- Titchfield-street, Gt, a fire at the house of Mr Cruzett, carver and gilder, which spread to several houses in Mortimer-street, Wells-street, and Great Portland-street, destroying 20 or 30 houses, including a timber-yard, St Margaret's chapel, and Varley's picture gallery, in which were many fine works of art, the damage estimated at £200,000, June 21, 1825.
- Titchfield-street, Little, Mr Reeve's floor-cloth manufactory, seven houses and Mr Huntingdon's chapel destroyed, July 13, 1810.
- Tooke's-court, the premises of Mr Paris, printer, and three other houses destroyed and the housekeeper burnt, July 20, 1810.
- Tooley-street, Southwark, a destructive fire in, which destroyed several wharfs of Mr Ald. Humphrey and Mr Wigans, and property valued at £60,000, Feb. 20, 1821. Topping's wharf burnt, Aug. 17, 1843. The greatest fire since the fire of London, which destroyed many warehouses in, burnt for three days, Mr Braidwood, the chief of the Fire Brigade, killed by the falling of a wall, the loss of property valued at £2,000,000, June 22—25, 1861. Beal's wharf destroyed with 1,500,000 lbs. of tea, valued at £100,000, Oct. 30, 1865.
- Tottenham, Mr Bell's oil mills at, burnt, Aug. 8, 1852.
- Tottenham-court-road, Whitfield's tabernacle destroyed, Feb. 23, 1856.
- Tottenham-street, the premises of Messrs Astor and Co., musical instrument makers, destroyed, July 20, 1822.
- Tower-street, Messrs Skipper and East's account-book manufactory destroyed, March 17, 1860.
- Valparaiso, part of the town of, destroyed, Nov. 13, 1858.
- Varna, the magazine and stores of the allied armies at, destroyed, Aug. 10, 1854.
- Vauxhall, a fishmonger's shop, near Vauxhall turnpike, and the Oak tavern, and Vauxhall chapel, destroyed, Aug. 12, 1813. The tavern at Cumberlan Gardens burnt, May 25, 1825. The Vauxhall Railway Station burnt, April 13, 1856.
- Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, July 22 and 23, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above £1,000,000 sterling; there was £40,000 worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London in 1666.
- Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value £80,000, were burnt, and many lives lost, Oct. 6, 1800; it extended from Mew-stairs to Execution-dock.
- Wapping Dock, 20 houses burnt at, Sept. 28, 1775.
- Wapping Docks, the warehouses of Messrs Viner and Co., and several adjoining ones, were burnt down, Dec. 16, 1816.
- Wapping, 14 houses destroyed near the Gun-dock at, Sept. 23, 1783; 12 houses burnt at, June 16, 1840.
- Wardour-street, Soho, the house of Mr Seymour destroyed, three of whose daughters, the eldest only eight years of age, perished in the flames, Oct. 31, 1815.
- Washington, United States, the capitol destroyed, Dec. 24, 1851.
- Watby-street, several houses destroyed, Jan. 16, 1823.
- Waterloo Bridge, Strand, the patent shot manufactory of Messrs Walker and Parker, near, completely destroyed, Jan. 5, 1826.
- Waterloo-row, Surrey-road, three houses burnt, Oct. 19, 1821.
- Webber-row, Blackfriars-road, Mr Higgs, hat manufacturer, destroyed, two children burnt, April 14, 1818.
- Wellclose-square, Minories, a sugar house destroyed, with property valued at £30,000, Dec. 12, 1791.
- Westminster Abbey, the great tower over the choir destroyed, July 9, 1803; a fire discovered at, but put out before much damage was done, April 27, 1829.

Westminster Bridge, a fire at the foot of, 20 persons killed or maimed, Feb. 18, 1790.

Westminster, the House of Lords and Commons accidentally set on fire and totally destroyed, Oct. 16, 1834.

Westminster Palace burnt, 1512.

Westminster Road, the firework manufactory of Madam Hengler blown up, Oct. 11, 1845.

Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales' Tower at, partially destroyed, March 19, 1852.

Whitechapel, the house of Mr Worms, in which three children were destroyed, Nov., 1819. The sugar-refinery of Messrs Severn, King, and Co., was burned down, the loss estimated at £80,000, Nov., 1819; a serious fire at, several persons burnt, Sept. 16,

1848; the Pavilion Theatre at, destroyed, Feb. 14, 1856.

Whitefriars, the wharf of Messrs Pococke and Buckley, Whitefriars-dock, burnt, by which timber to the amount of £30,000, and nine valuable horses, were destroyed, Jan. 1, 1810.

Whitehall Palace partially consumed, Jan. 12, 1619; again partially consumed, and 150 houses of the nobility, April 10, 1691; totally consumed, Jan. 4, 1697, 12 persons perished.

Wynnstay, the ancient mansion of Sir Watkin W. Wynn, with its ancient library, totally destroyed, valued at £70,000, March 6, 1858.

York Minster nearly destroyed, the building set on fire by Martin, a lunatic, Feb. 2, 1829.

FIRST-FRUITS. The Mosaic Law ordered in general, that the first of all ripe fruits and of liquors should be offered in God's house, Ex. xxii. 29. On the 16th of Nisan, or the morrow after the Passover sabbath, a sheaf of new corn was ordered to be brought to the priest and waved before the altar, Lev. xxiii. 5; at the Feast of Pentecost, seven weeks after Nisan, two loaves made from the new flour was to be brought in the same way, Ex. xxxiv. 22; and at the Feast of Tabernacles, in the 7th month, the offering of the harvest was made, Ex. xxiii. 16. First-fruits and tenths instituted by Clement V., 1306; first collected in England, 1316; regulated by Henry IV., 1404; given to Henry VIII. by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1534; office of, established, 1543; granted to the poor clergy by Queen Anne, Nov. 3, 1703; by 5 & 6 Anne, c. 24, s. 1, livings under the yearly income of £50 to be discharged first-fruits, 1306; an act passed for the consolidation of first-fruits and tenths, and Queen Anne's bounty, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20, April 11, 1838.

FIRST-FRUITS of Livings. These were to be paid strictly over by a statute of Elizabeth, being one year's income of each, which in money value had been greatly augmented; the sums received were to augment poor livings; the payments, in place of, being made as required one year's existing income, are made in the ancient nominal value of the money. In 1835, in consequence, only the following should be, and were, the sums paid:—

	£	£		£	£
Archbishop of Canterbury	19,182	2,682	Bishop of St David's	1,897	383
Archbishop of York	12,629	1,449	Bishop of Salisbury	3,939	1,246
Bishop of Carlisle	2,213	478	Bishop of Bangor	4,464	118
Bishop of Chichester	4,229	609	Bishop of Bristol	2,351	294
Bishop of Exeter	2,713	450	Bishop of Worcester	6,569	929
Bishop of Hereford	2,516	691	Bishop of Lincoln	4,542	828
Bishop of Lichfield			Bishop of Oxford	2,648	343
and Coventry	3,923	503	Bishop of St Asaph	6,301	168
Bishop of Llandaff	924	139	Bishop of Bath and Wells	5,946	479
Bishop of Norwich	5,395	834	Bishop of Gloucester	2,282	283
Bishop of Peterborough	3,100	373	Bishop of Chester	3,261	378
Bishop of Rochester	1,450	322	Bishop of Winchester	11,151	2,873
			Bishop of Ely	11,105	1,921

	£	£		£	£	s.	d.
Bishop of London	13,929	900	Ashton-under-				
Bishop of Durham	19,066	1,638	Line	1,407	26	13	9
Livings of undignified clergymen paid			Lancaster	1,709	41	0	4
in 1835, in place of the full year's			Rochdale	1,730	11	4	0
value, after the following rate :			Standish	1,874	45	16	9
Middleton	£	£	Wigan	2,230	80	10	8
Rectory	1,070	36	Winwick	3,616	102	9	8
Aldingham	1,092	39	Manchester Col-				
Prestwich	1,230	46	legiate Church	4,025	53	6	8
			and thus all in inferior valuations.				

FISHER, bishop of Rochester, executed, June 22, 1535.

FISHERIES. The Scotch herring fisheries were known as early as 1100; cod-fishery carried on at Newfoundland by the Portuguese and French, 1500; by the English, 1584; Henry VIII. passed several laws encouraging this staple; regulation regarding fishing and where to fish issued, 1542; Spain, a few years later, agreed to pay a certain sum for the privilege of fishing; no foreigners prohibited from fishing in our seas by proclamation of Charles I.; the Dutch agreed to pay £30,000 for permission to use the English fisheries, 1635; corporation of free British fisheries instituted, 1750; fish was brought to London by land carriage, 1761, and machines constructed on purpose, Parliament supporting them, 1764; British Company for the Fisheries instituted in London, 1786; Irish Fishery Company formed, Dec., 1818; a convention fixing the limits of the oyster fisheries between England and France signed, Aug. 2, 1839; an act passed for carrying this convention into effect, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 79, Aug. 22, 1843, and one passed for the more effectual execution of, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 14, 1855; the North-American Fisheries regulated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 3, Feb. 19, 1855; an international commission agreed to a convention with France, July 18, 1867; the sea fisheries of Ireland encouraged by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 3, March 5, 1846; amended and extended by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 45, June 28, 1866; the laws relating to the British white herring fisheries altered and amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 52, July 15, 1867.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY. The salt fishmongers established, 1433; the stock fishmongers, 1509; united, 1536. Edward III. granted them a charter, July 10, 1363; James I. incorporated them by charter, 1604. The first hall built about 1500; this was destroyed, 1666; the hall rebuilt by Mr Jarman, 1668; finished, June, 1671; taken down, 1831, and present building erected by Mr Roberts, 1833. The Prince of Wales admitted to the freedom of the Company, Feb. 12, 1863.

FISWOOD, near Bolton, Lancashire, destroyed by fire, Oct. 17, 1825; the bleach-mills were valued at £30,000.

FITZGERALD, Earl of Desmond, committed to prison for enlisting men for the Irish brigade in the French service, March 16, 1749-50.

FITZGERALD, Lord Edward, mortally wounded in an attempt to take him into custody in Dublin, May, 1798.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Cambridge, established by the will of Richard Viscount, Feb., 1816, who bequeathed his collection and the interest of £100,000 for this purpose; the building, erected from the designs of George Basevi, commenced, Nov. 3, 1837.

FIVE HUNDRED, the Council of, established in France, Oct. 27, 1795; dissolved by Napoleon I. by force, Nov. 9, 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT, a tyrannical statute, 17 Charles II. c. 2, Oct., 1665, obliging nonconformist ministers who refused to take the oath of non-resistance, to abstain from coming within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since

the Act of Oblivion, unless when travelling, under fifty pounds' penalty; revoked by 1 Will. and Mary, c. 18, 1689.

FLAGELLANTS, a religious sect, rose in Italy, 1260, established at Perouse, 1420, who publicly lashed themselves in procession until the blood flowed freely; their leader, Conrad Schenett, was burned at the stake to convince him of his error, 1414; appeared in London about this time.

FLAGS. The celebrated Danish flag with the ensign of the Raven taken by the English, 878; Harold unfurled the Dragon banner at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; Edward III. quartered the arms of France with England, 1340; the National Flag for Gt Britain proclaimed, April 12, 1606; the flag of the United Kingdom appointed, July 28, 1707; the Saltire of St Patrick added upon the union of, with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801; the honour of a salute was exacted by England in old time, and yielded by the Dutch to the English, 1673; the French obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to them, 1680; and Tourville, the French admiral, engaged a Spanish force until it yielded to fire a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1688; flag of truce fired upon by the Russians at Odessa, April 6, 1854; the new German flag appointed, Oct. 1, 1867.

FLAMSTEAD NUNNERY, Herts, founded by Roger de Toney, *circa* 1154.

FLANDERS became subject to France, 412; governed by its earls, subject to the French crown, from 793 to 1369; rose in insurrection against Philip VI., but were defeated with the loss of 13,000 men, Aug. 23, 1328; came to Austria by marriage, 1477, but was yielded to Spain, 1556; shook off the yoke of Spain, 1572; treaty concluded between France and Spain, Aug. 15, 1684; annexed to the German Empire by the treaty of Vienna, 1725; conquered and made part of France, 1795; made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814; made the kingdom of Belgium, 1831.

FLANNEL. It is asserted that flannel shirts were first used as an article of dress by Lord Percy's regiment when it was encamped on Boston Common, 1774; Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) claimed the discovery of the utility of this practice.

FLATBUSH, battle between the English and Americans, when the latter were defeated with the loss of 2000 men killed and 1000 prisoners, 1776.

FLAX cultivated in England. Several attempts were made previous to 1747 to convert the fibre of flax into a kind of cotton; Lady Moira succeeded, 1775; a factory was established at Vienna, 1780.

FLAXLEY ABBEY, built in the reign of Henry I., 1110; totally destroyed by fire, April 1, 1777.

FLEET DITCH converted into a canal after the great fire of 1666, with wharfs and quays, at an expense of £27,777; arched over, 1738, and completed, 1765.

FLEET MARKET, the Old, opened for the sale of fish, meat, and vegetables in Farringdon-street, Sept. 30, 1737; removed, and the new one opened, Nov. 20, 1829; granite obelisk erected to Alderman Waithman at the Fleet-street end of what is now called Farringdon-street, June 25, 1833, and completed in one day.

FLEET MARRIAGES at first solemnized in the chapel of the Fleet Prison, but afterwards in any part of the prison; the earliest register known is Nov. 1, 1674; the Hon. Henry Fox married Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond, in the prison, 1744; abolished by Lord Hardwicke's Act for Preventing Clandestine Marriages, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753, to come into operation, March 25, 1754; on March 24, 217 weddings were celebrated; the parson's fee was 6s. The government purchased 1200 registers, many of which are pocket-books only, 1821, these are deposited in the Public Registry Office, Doctors' Commons.

FLEET PRISON erected in the reign of Richard I., 1189, and became the prison of

the Star Chamber and Chancery Courts; first made a debtor's prison by Charles II., 1664; destroyed in the fire of 1666, and rebuilt, 1669; a parliamentary inquiry into the cruelties inflicted upon the prisoners by the wardens, Bambridge and Huggins, Aug., 1727; burned down in the Gordon riots, and the prisoners released, June 7, 1780; rebuilt, 1782; abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842; the ground purchased by the Corporation of London for £25,000, March 13, 1845; pulled down, 1846; the ground sold to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company for £60,000, Nov. 1, 1864.

FLESH VICTUAL. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1562, an act was passed 'for the better saving of flesh victual, by ordering every Wednesday to be a fish day, unless in cases of sickness,' 5 Eliz. c. 5, s. 14.

FLETCHERS' COMPANY established, 1487; arms granted to, 2 Henry VII., 1487.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblematic lily of France, pretended to be delivered by an angel to Clovis, who in consequence won a victory and embraced Christianity, 496; adopted by Louis VII., 1137.

FLEURUS, battles. The French army under Marshal Luxemburg defeated Waldeck with a loss of 5000 men killed, 8000 prisoners, and 50 pieces of artillery, June 30, 1690; Gen. Jourdan defeated the allies under the Prince of Coburg with a loss of 10,000 men, June 26, 1794.

FLEXLEY, or **DENE ABBEY**, Gloucester, founded by Roger, second Earl of Hereford, 1154.

FLIES, singular shower of, in London, covering the clothes of the passengers in the streets, 1707.

FLINT CASTLE, North Wales, built, 1185.

FLINT WEAPONS. Public attention was first called to these relics by John Frere, F.S.A., June 22, 1797.

FLOATING BATTERIES erected by the Admiralty within the last four years, found of immense service in the American war, 1863-4.

FLODDEN FIELD, battle between the English and Scotch, under James IV., the Scotch king was slain, with most of his nobility, and 10,000 men, Sept. 9, 1513.

FLOGGING, a punishment used in the navy and army; now restricted compared to its former frequency. By a return to the House of Commons of the number of such punishments in the British army, 1830, the amount was 655; in 1831, 646; but in 1833 only 370; abolished, March 15, 1867.

FLOOR-CLOTH. The first manufactory established at Knightsbridge by Nathan Taylor, 1754.

FLORAL HALL, Covent Garden, built from the designs of Edward Barry, length 228 feet, width of arcades 75 feet; opened, March 7, 1860.

FLORALES, **LUDI**, a Roman festival in honour of Flora, which lasted for five days, from April 28 to May 2, instituted B.C. 238, afterwards discontinued, but restored, B.C. 173.

FLORENCE, Italy, colonized by the Romans, B.C. 40; Christianity established in the 3rd century; Felix, the bishop of, attended a council at Rome, 313; unsuccessfully attacked by the Goths, 406; almost destroyed by them, 541; they rebelled against the Emperor, 1113; a republic formed, 1198; the Albizzi family became chief rulers, 1360; succeeded by the Medici family, 1434; became extinct, 1737, and succeeded by Francis Lorraine. The bridge of, built, 1330; the Trinity-bridge, 1557; the cathedral commenced, 1296; Majolica ware first made here, 1470; a manufactory for porcelain established by Francis I., Grand Duke, 1580. The town taken by the French, July, 1796, and 1799; restored, 1814; occupied

by the Austrians, 1849; a revolution at, the Grand Duke fled, and a provisional executive appointed, Feb. 7, 1849; insurrection in, April, 1859; declared their desire to be annexed to Sardinia by universal suffrage, March 11, 12, 1860. Exhibition at, opened, Sept. 15, 1861. Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, April 26, 1865; the court removed to, May 11; the parliament first assembled in the new capital, Nov. 18; the second opened by the king, Dec. 15, 1866.

FLORES, one of the Azores, discovered, 1439, by Vanderburg; colonized by the Portuguese, 1448; so named for its profusion of flowers.

FLORIDA, America, one of the United States, discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Ponce de Léon, 1512; settled by the Spaniards, 1539. The French Calvinists under Ribault attempted to establish a colony, 1562; these were attacked and murdered by the Spaniards, Sept. 4, 1565; plundered by Sir Francis Drake, 1586, and by the buccaneers, 1685; invaded by the English, 1702, and by General Oglethorpe, 1740; ceded to England, 1763; captured by the Spaniards, 1781; ceded by England to Spain, 1783, and by Spain to the United States, 1821; admitted into the Union, March 3, 1845; seceded, 1860.

FLORIN, a coin varying in value: in Livonia, 1*s.* 2*d.*, and the same in Prussia; in Holland, 1*s.* 9*d.*; Belgium, 1*s.* 6*d.*; in Geneva, 4½*d.*; it is said to have been made first by the Florentines; it was first issued in England in the reign of Edward III., valued at 6*s.*, 1337; issued by proclamation of Victoria, Aug., 1849, as a silver coin of 2*s.*, or one-tenth of a pound sterling; in Frankfort the florin is in value 1*s.* 8½*d.* English; in Austria, 2*s.* 0½*d.*

FLOWERS, the art of preserving in sand, discovered, 1633.

FLUSHING, Holland, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burned, Jan., 1748-9; siege of, under the Earl of Chatham, Aug. 16, 1809; surrender of, and the object of the expedition, the destruction of the Antwerp arsenal, baffled, with great loss by the ill-management of the commander and the progress of disease.

FLUTE. This musical instrument is of great antiquity; it is mentioned by Daniel as used at the worship of the Golden Image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up, Dan. iii. 5; it was described by Père Mersenne, 1636.

FLUXIONS invented by Newton, 1666; made known, 1669; letters of Newton to Leibnitz upon, June 13 and Aug. 24, 1676; Leibnitz claimed the discovery, 1677; this led to much controversy.

FOGS: remarkable ones in London, Jan. 1, 1720, when several chairman fell with their burden into the canal in St James's Park, some into Fleet ditch, and others into the Thames; a very dense fog, Jan. 10, 1812; another, Dec. 20, 1813.

FOLEMBRAY TREATY. Henry IV. of France made over by this treaty three cautionary towns, to be held for six years, to the Duke of Mayenne, and paid all his debts, Jan., 1596.

FOLKSTONE, Kent. Eadbald VI., king of Kent, built a castle here, and founded a priory, 630; the castle destroyed by the Danes, 1052; rebuilt after the Norman conquest. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, born here, 1578. The old church partially destroyed by a storm, 1705. The harbour began by Telford, 1808; opened, 1844. The South-Western Railway opened to this town, Dec., 1843; and to Dover, Feb. 7, 1844.

FONTAINE Notre Dame, village of, nearly destroyed by fire, April 25, 1816.

FONTAINEBLEAU, France. Louis VII. had a palace here, 1169; Francis I., 1518; the palace was extended and partially rebuilt, and library formed, a few years afterwards. A treaty between France and Sweden agreed to and signed here, 1661; peace concluded with Denmark, Sept. 2, 1679; treaty between Germany and Holland, Nov. 8, 1785; treaty of, between the Emperor

Napoleon and royal family of Spain, Oct. 27, 1807 ; concordat of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., Jan. 25, 1813 ; entered by the Austrians, Feb. 17, 1814 ; Napoleon Bonaparte here resigned the imperial dignity, April 11, 1814.

FONTENAY, battle. The allies defeated Lothaire with a loss of 40,000 men, June 25, 841.

FONTENOY, battle, between the English and Dutch, and the French ; the latter, under Marshal Saxe, gained the victory, the English the glory, and the Dutch the shame, May 11, 1745 ; the Anglo-Dutch army lost 12,000 men.

FORTEVRAULT, France, the abbey founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, 1099 ; order of Friars established and taken under the protection of Pope Pascal II., 1106 ; reformed, 1507 ; the statues of the Plantagenets, kings of England, Henry II., Richard Cœur de Lion, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabel of Angoulême, erected in the chapel of the abbey ; removed by Louis Philippe to the museum of Versailles, but were restored by Napoleon III., 1849 ; Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons that they had been graciously offered to England by the emperor, and accepted, March 17, 1867, but that, owing to some opposition, Her Majesty had graciously declined the offer, and requested the emperor to have them preserved, March 29.

FONTHILL, near Salisbury, burnt down, Nov. 12, 1765 ; rebuilt by William Beckford, the author of 'Vathek,' from the designs of James Wyatt, architect, 1796 ; cost £273,000 ; sale of the abbey, 1822-23, when 7200 catalogues of the library, and articles of *vertù*, sold at a guinea each ; the tower fell down, Dec. 21, 1825.

FONTS, substitutes for baptisteries in the churches where infant baptism was adopted, but still by immersion ; when that ceased, they were made smaller. Fonts are said to have been used as early as 167.

FOOLS. Festival of the Fools, in France, held on New Year's day and continued for 240 years ; all sorts of follies were committed at them in 1198. Fools or Jesters kept at most European courts up to the end of the reign of Charles I. In humble imitation of royalty, the Lord Mayor of London kept his fool down to a late period.

FOOLS, the order of, established by Adolphus, Count of Cleves, 1380.

FORBISHER'S STRAITS, a narrow sea to the north of Cape Farewell and West Greenland ; discovered, 1578.

FORD ABBEY, Devonshire, founded for the Cistercian order by Adelicia, daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis, 1141.

FORD CASTLE, Northumberland, castellated *temp.* Edward III. ; destroyed by the Scots, 1385 ; rebuilt by the Heron family, 1503 ; taken by James IV., 1513.

FOREIGNERS banished from England by proclamation of 2 Henry I., 1155 ; forbidden to follow retail trades, 1487 ; allowed half a jury of foreigners on trials, 1420.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, prohibiting Englishmen to enlist in any foreign army, 59 Geo. III. c. 69, July 3, 1819.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION. Act passed to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 94, Aug. 24, 1843 ; explained, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 116, July 5, 1865 ; amended, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 87, Aug. 6, 1866.

FOREIGN LEGION, a regiment formed of Hessians, added to the British army, 1756 ; and in the Crimean war an act of parliament was passed to permit

foreigners to enlist and serve as officers and soldiers in Her Majesty's forces, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2, Dec. 23, 1854.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject may accept or wear any insignia without the sanction of the Queen. See *London Gazette*, May 11, 1855.

FORESTALLING, buying or contracting for any merchandise, &c., before it comes in the market-place, prohibited by 31 Edw. I., 1302, and 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14, 1552; made perpetual by 13 Eliz. c. 25, 1570; repealed, 12 Geo. III. c. 71, 1772; finally repealed, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 24, July 4, 1844.

FORESTERS, the Ancient Order of, claims to be of great antiquity; in 1850 they numbered 80,089 members; in 1864 they had increased to 277,746; their total income amounted to £500,000 a year, and the London united district alone had an income of £89,000. In 1855 they held their first gathering at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; in 1860 the number of members and their friends reached 60,000 at the same place.

FORESTS' CHARTER, or Charter de Foresta, provisions concerning, in the great charter of King John, June 15, 1215; Henry III. granted the first forest charter, Nov. 6, 1217; confirmed by Edward I., Nov. 5, 1297.

FORESTS OF ENGLAND. In the last century there were in England 68 forests and 18 chases, the relics of the times of barbarian feudalism. William I. destroyed 36 parishes, with their churches, and dispeopled 30 square miles of country, to make the New Forest in 1079-85. The following forests belonged to the crown before and in this century:—Windsor Great and Little Park, Cranburn Chase, New Forest, Essex, Alice Holt, Woolmer and Bere Forests; Greenwich, St James, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton Parks; Hampton Court Forest, preserved by Henry VIII., 1539; Whittlebury, Salcey, Rockingham, increased from six miles to 60, in 1636; Sherwood, Whichwood, and Richmond; parts of these have since been enclosed; Hainault, disafforested by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, Aug. 1, 1851; allotment of, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 37, July 23, 1858; Whichwood disafforested, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36, July 8, 1853, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 32, June 23, 1856; Whittlewood, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, Aug. 4, 1853; Woolmer, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 46, July 16, 1855; Charles I. attempted a revival of the Forests Laws, 1635; an act was passed fixing the boundaries of forests, 16 Charles I. c. 16, 1640; the last circuit of the chief justiciary of the forest was made by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1670; a board of commissioners appointed, June 9, 1810; altered, Feb. 13, 1832.

FORFARSHIRE Steamer wrecked on its passage from Hull to Dundee, when 38 persons perished; Darling, the keeper of the Outer Fern Lighthouse, and his daughter, Grace, ventured out in the storm in a coble, and saved 15 of the passengers, Sept. 6, 1838.

FORFEITED ESTATES, redemption of, act passed, 1669.

FORGERY, as of deeds and writings, made punishable by fine, pillory, cutting off the ears, slitting the nostrils, searing or branding, forfeiture of lands, or imprisonment, 5 Eliz., 1562; punished with death, 1634. Forging letters of attorney made capital, 1722; one Ward, of great wealth, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1726, and placed in the pillory, March 17, 1727. The value of the forged notes presented to the bank in ten years, from Jan. 1, 1801, was £101,661, owing principally to the slovenly manner in which the real notes were printed, and the ease of imitation. In 1817, no less than 142 persons were prosecuted by the bank for forgery. Punishment of death for, ceased 2 and 3 Will. IV., Aug., 1832, except in cases of bills or stock transfer; in July, 1837, reduced to transportation for life; last criminal hanged for, Thomas Maynard, Dec. 31, 1829.

FORKS introduced in general use in England about 1560; silver forks were used earlier by the nobility; Edward I. had one which is mentioned among his jewels,

1297 ; Piers Gaveston had four for eating pears, 1313 ; they were used on the continent in the 13th century ; Charles V., king of France, had some which are mentioned in an inventory of jewels, 1379 ; John Duke of Brittany also had one of silver, mentioned, 1202.

FORMA PAUPERIS, admitted in law courts, poor persons, who must swear that they are not worth £5, can have both counsel and attorney assigned to them without fee, by statute, 11 Henry VII. c. 12, 1495 ; they are excused from paying costs if nonsuited, but may suffer other punishment at the discretion of the judge, 23 Henry VIII. c. 15, s. 2, 1531-2.

FORNOVO, battle. The French defeated the Italians with a loss of 4000 men, July 6, 1495.

FORREST, John, burned in Smithfield, for not admitting the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII., May 22, 1538, aged 42.

FORT ST DAVID, Hindustan. An English factory first established here, 1691 ; besieged by the French, March 13, 1747 ; taken by them, June 1, 1758.

FORT DETROIT, Canada. The English army under Gen. Brock, with a strong force of Indians, defeated the Americans commanded by Gen. Hull with a loss of 2500 men and 30 guns, Aug. 16, 1812 ; the fort dismantled, 1813.

FORT ERIE, Canada, taken by the Americans, July 3, 1814 ; unsuccessfully assaulted by the English, who lost 925 men, Aug. 15 ; evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814 ; taken by the Fenians under Col. O'Neil, May 31, 1866.

FORT FISHER, N. America, one of the principal defences of Wilmington, first attacked by the Federal fleet of 150 vessels, 65 being men-of-war, under Adm. Porter, Dec. 24, 1864 ; a vessel with 215 tons of gunpowder exploded under the walls, but without effect ; a body of troops 3000 strong, under the command of Gen. Weitzel, landed, Dec. 25, but found the fort inaccessible, embarked the same evening ; Gen. Butler withdrew his whole force, Dec. 27 ; the attack renewed, Jan. 13, 1865, and after a bombardment for three days the fort was carried by storm, Jan. 15 ; the Federals lost 1000 men ; the powder magazine exploded, Jan. 16, killing 300 Federals.

FORT ST GEORGE, India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

FORTH and Clyde Canal made by Smeaton, and opened, July 28, 1790.

FORTIFICATION made a capital offence for its second act, 1650 ; the law lapsed at the Restoration.

FORTIFICATIONS. Most ancient cities were surrounded by a wall for protection and defence ; royal licences to crenellate or fortify castles in England granted to the nobility between 42 Henry III. and 19 Edw. IV., 1256—1478 ; the Duke of Sully in France first introduced the present system of fortification and organized an engineer corps ; Errard of Bois-le-duc, one of the officers of this corps, laid down a method for fortifying a town, 1594 ; the Chevalier Antoine de Ville published a treatise upon this subject, 1629 ; Vauban's treatise, 'De l'Attaque et de la Defense des Places,' issued, 1737 ; Coehorn, the great master of this art, published his first book upon the same subject ; many works have since been published upon this art. Paris fortified, 1846 ; Sebastopol, by Gen. Todleben, Oct., 1854. Fortifications for the protection of the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards, and the Ports of Dover and Portland, began ; an act passed for providing the expenses, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, June 29, 1865 ; further provisions made and a list of the forts given, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145, Aug. 21, 1867.

FORTUNE-TELLERS. The art of divination is of early origin ; the first work

upon Cartomancy printed at Venice by Francisco Marcolini, 1540 ; punishment enacted for persons carrying on this craft, June 21, 1824.

FORUM ROMANUS erected by the Romans at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, adorned with the spoils taken in war, B.C. 308. The Tabularium, or Record Office, where the public acts and decrees were preserved, erected by Q. Lutatius Catulus, B.C. 78. * The Forum of Trajan built by Apollodorus, and completed, A.D. 14. The Forum of Julius Cæsar founded by that general, the site being purchased out of the spoils of Pharsalia, A.U.C. 788.

FOSSE NUNNERY, Lincolnshire, founded and endowed by Henry III., 1218.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE, Northamptonshire, erected by Edward Langley, Duke of York, 1408 ; Richard III. was born here, 1452. Mary Queen of Scots tried, Oct. 14, 1586 ; beheaded in the hall of the castle privately, Feb. 8, 1587 ; dismantled by James I., 1604.

FOUNDERS' COMPANY, London, established and enrolled by the mayor and aldermen, July 29, 1365, in the 39th year of the reign of Edward III. ; first incorporated by James I., Sept. 18, 1614, in the 12th year of his reign ; the oldest record of this company begins at Christmas, 1497 ; arms granted to the company, Oct. 13, 1590 ; hall built, *circa* 1531 ; burnt in the fire of London, and rebuilt by subscription, 1671, at a cost of £1037 8s. 9d. ; rebuilt and opened, 1846 ; leased to the Electric Telegraph Company, 1853, the company removing to St Swithin's Lane.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS. The first founded at Milan, 787 ; the Great Hospital S. Spirito allotted by Pope Innocent III. for this purpose, 1198 ; in Paris, 1677. The Dublin Foundling Hospital founded, 1704. The Foundling Hospital, London, founded by Capt. Coram, 1736 ; incorporated by charter of George II., Oct. 17, 1739 ; the estate purchased for £5500, 1741. The present, built from the design of Mr Jacobson ; first stone laid, Sept. 16, 1742 ; opened, 1756 ; on June 2, 1756, the first day, 117 children were received.

FOUNTAINS' ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded by 13 monks who seceded from St Mary's, York, 1132 ; burnt down, 1202, and rebuilt by John of York, Abbot of Fountains, 1204.

FOUNTAINS, Public. General in eastern countries ; the most ancient are those of Nazareth, Cana, and *En-Rogel*, or the Fountain of Job. The Fountain of Egeria, at Rome, is mentioned by Juvenal, Sat. III. ; this city is still noted for its fountains ; Fontana Paolina erected by Paul V., 1612 ; Fontana di Trevi erected by Clement XII., 1735. One founded in Scotland by Edwin, king of the Firth of Forth, for the thirsty traveller, 616 ; they were general in London in the 15th and 16th centuries ; Mr Samuel Morland established one at Hammersmith, 1614 ; Trafalgar-square, 1845 ; several additions made, 1862 ; the Crystal Palace fountains opened, June 18, 1856 ; the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountains Association, established in London, April, 1859, have erected many throughout the Metropolis.

FOUR BOROUGH'S COURT, an ancient Scottish court, so called from its being composed of delegates from the first royal burghs, altered, 1348 ; Robert, Duke of Albany, uncle of James I., was Lord Chamberlain, 1405 ; it still exists.

FOXGLOVE, indigenous ; that called the Canary, imported, 1698 ; the Madeira, 1777.

FOXGRAPE SHRUB, imported from Virginia about 1656.

FOX ISLAND, North Pacific, discovered, 1760.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' COMPANY incorporated, 15 Car. II., Aug. 19, 1663.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, Suffolk, built by Roger Bigod, 1100 ; castellated,

1154; Barbican, rebuilt by Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, 1530; sold to Sir R. Hitcham and pulled down, 1670. (Its walls were 48 feet high and eight thick, with 13 towers 62 feet high.)

FRAMPTON, Dorset, nearly destroyed by fire, April 12, 1786.

FRANCE was colonized by the Gauls, a Celtic race, and the Belgæ; the Sequani, a German tribe, led by Ariovistus, overran the east of Gaul, B.C. 60; they were defeated by the Romans under Cæsar, B.C. 58, who afterwards invaded the country, B.C. 57, and partially subdued it the next year; in B.C. 55 a general insurrection against the Romans took place, headed by Ambiorix, chief of the Ubrones; the Roman General, Sabinus, and his troops, were put to the sword, and another legion, commanded by Q. Cicero, was reduced to the last extremity, when Cæsar came to his relief, and in B.C. 53 utterly destroyed the tribe. A plan was formed for a simultaneous rising throughout the country against the Roman power, under Vercingetorix, B.C. 52; he was defeated at Avaricum (Bourges) after a siege of 26 days; the whole of the population, 40,000, were slaughtered; the Romans were defeated at Gergovia, but were again successful in the siege of Alesia, the crowning event of the Gallic war; the chiefs were taken prisoners and their armies scattered, B.C. 50; the country was divided into four divisions, the Central Government being fixed at Lugdunum (Lyons), which was founded by the Consul Munatius Plaucus, B.C. 42; Augustus resided here from B.C. 16 to B.C. 10; at a general census, taken B.C. 28, 4,163,000 Roman citizens were residing in Gaul. The Druidical worship prohibited and the priests banished, A.D. 43; an insurrection among the Belgic tribes, commanded by Claudius Civilis, was put down after much slaughter, 69; an attempt to introduce Christianity was made by Pothinus and Irenæus, disciples of St Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, 155; they were persecuted by Septimus Severus, 202, and Valerian and Diocletian, 260—286; St Hilary consecrated bishop of Poitiers, 350; a council held at Paris under his auspices, which denounced Arianism. The country divided into 17 provinces, 292; about this time the Franks, a German tribe, who had committed depredations in the north-eastern provinces, appeared; Constantine the Great defeated them at Trèves, 310; they made another settlement under Pharamond, 420; Merovæus began to reign, from whom the first race of French kings were called Merovingian, 448; the Danes defeated by Theodebert, son of Thierry, 515; the Huns invaded the country, but were defeated by Sigebert, 562; the Lombards invaded France, but were cut to pieces in an engagement with Monmole, 572 and 576; war between Thierry and Theodebert, the latter, being twice defeated, was made prisoner and beheaded, 612; Dagobert gave orders to massacre in one night 10,000 Bulgarians, 631; Clovis II., during a great famine, ordered the church of St Denis, which was covered with silver, to be stripped off and sold for the relief of the poor, 651; Pepin gained a signal victory over the forces of Thierry, 683; Pepin defeated Thierry, seized his camp, and pursued him to Paris, where the inhabitants received him and delivered the king into his hands, 687; the Saracens invaded the country and captured Bourdeaux, which they plundered, but were afterwards defeated by Charles Martel, 732; he took possession of Aquitaine, Garonne, and Gascony, 735, and drove the Saracens out of Marseilles and Provence, 739. Pepin declared King of France by an assembled parliament at Soissons, 752, and defeated the Saxons, 753; he drove the Saracens entirely out of France, 759. Charlemagne divided the kingdom with his brother Carloman, 768; rise of the Carolingian dynasty, and he gained a great victory over the Saxons under Witikind, 772; conquered and proclaimed King of Italy, 774; he subdued the Saxons again, 775, and conquered Navarre and Arragon, crossing the Pyrenean mountains, 778; he again defeated the Saxons, and endeavoured to convert them, 780; he undertook to unite the German Ocean to the Pont Euxine, by a canal, a part of which is still to be seen, 792; the first irruption of the Normans, 808; Charle-

magne died at Aix-la-Chapelle, 814 ; the Danes invaded France and Tours, but were forced to retire, 838 ; the Normans burned Rouen, 841, and overran all the western provinces, burning most of the churches and public buildings up to the wall of Paris, and sacked Orleans, 843 to 857 ; they pillaged Paris and the monastery of St Denis, 859 ; defeated at Touraine by Louis III., 879, and again at San-court in Picardy, 881 ; captured Rouen and Pontoise, and besieged Paris, 885 ; 30,000 defeated by Eudes, Count of Paris, before the city of Paris, 886 ; the Normans again devastated a great part of the kingdom, and Charles, unable to resist them, made a peace with Rollo, 911 ; the first treaty made with England, 936 ; the Hungarians desolated a part of the country, a famine followed, 937 ; Otho invaded France with 28,000 men as far as Paris, but was compelled to retire, 980 ; Hugh Capet raised to the throne, commencing the Capetian dynasty, 987 ; Odo, Count of Champagne, defeated at Pontlevoi, 1016 ; the kingdom visited by a dreadful famine, 1032 ; war with William I. of England, 1075 ; he overran Vexin and burnt the city of Mantes, 1087 ; the Crusades began, 1096 ; the war between Louis VI. and Henry I. began, 1106 ; terminated through the mediation of the Earl of Anjou, 1109 ; the French defeated by the English at Brenneville, Aug. 21, 1119 ; peace concluded between France and England, 1124 ; Louis VII. and his Queen Eleanor, with a large army, embarked for the crusade, 1147, and returned, 1149 ; Eleanor divorced, March, 1152, and resumed her hereditary possession of Aquitaine, and married Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. ; birth of Philip Augustus, 1165 ; crowned at Rheims, 1179 ; the Jews banished the kingdom, April, 1182 ; Philip Augustus went to the Holy Land with Richard Cœur de Lion, March 30, 1191 ; the French invaded Normandy, 1193 ; defeated by Richard at Fretteval, near Vendôme, July 15, 1194 ; Rouen captured, June, 1204 ; a truce of two years agreed to, Oct., 1206 ; Louis, the son of Philip, crowned King of England at London, Oct. 19, 1216 ; compelled to resign that title, Sept. 11, 1217 ; Louis VIII. captures all the English possessions in France as far as the Garonne, 1223 ; Henry III. of England defeated at Saintes by Louis, July 22, 1242 ; Louis embarked with the Crusaders, Aug. 25, 1248 ; taken by the Saracens, April 6, 1250 ; returned to Paris, Sept. 7, 1254 ; embarked a second time, July 1, 1270 ; died at Carthage, Aug. 25, 1270 ; Toulouse united to France, 1271. *Sicilian Vespers* : 8000 Frenchmen and women massacred at Palermound, Messina, March 30, 1282. Invasion of Flanders by the French defeated at *Courtrai* with the loss of 7000 men, July 11, 1302 ; Philip excommunicated by Pope Boniface, April 13, 1303 ; a bull announcing his deposition issued, Sept. 8 ; a treaty of peace signed with the Flemings, June 5, 1305 ; the knights templars throughout France arrested for conspiracy, Oct. 13, 1307 ; they were tried by a commission, and 54 were burned at the stake, May 10, 1310 ; the grand-master also burnt, March 12, 1312 ; Philip of Valois ascended the throne, it was claimed by Edward III. of England, 1328 ; coronation of Philip VI. at Rheims, May 29, 1328 ; invaded Flanders and defeated the Flemings at Cassel, 13,000 men being killed, Aug. 23, 1328 ; Edward III. invaded France, 1339 ; defeated the French fleet of 400 sail, near Helveltsluys, 30,000 men being killed, the English had only 240 vessels engaged, June 23, 1340, the French navy was totally destroyed ; the English besieged Tournay unsuccessfully, 1340 ; a truce concluded, the war renewed, the English forces, being commanded by Sir Walter de Manny, raised the siege of Hennebon, 1342 ; treaty of Malestroit signed, Jan. 19, 1343, and peace restored. The King of France invited the Barons of Brittany to a grand tournament, when he treacherously seized and beheaded 15 of them, Nov. 29, 1343 ; for this act the King of England invaded France with 30,000 infantry ; he landed at Cape la Hogue in Normandy, July 12, 1346, and advanced almost to the gates of Paris, pillaging and burning the country ; he retreated towards Flanders, followed by Philip, with an army of 100,000 men ; Edward defeated them at Crecy, Aug. 26, 1346 ; besieged Calais, which bravely resisted for

11 months, capitulated, Aug. 4, 1347; a truce for 10 months agreed to, Sept. 28. 50,000 persons died in Paris alone of the Black Pestilence, 1348-9; the province of Dauphiné ceded to France by Humbert II., 1349; Philip married Blanch of Navarre, Jan. 19, 1350; died, Aug. 22, 1350. John the Good ascended the throne, 1350; Edward, the Black Prince, invaded France, and advanced to Toulouse, 1355; totally defeated the French at Poitiers, with a loss of 10,000 nobility and men-at-arms, Sept. 19, 1356; King John taken prisoner and brought to England, 1357; a truce for two years signed, the Dauphin Charles assumed the government, Sept. 30, 1357; insurrection against the House of Valois, the rioters, headed by Martel, murdered the Marshals of Champagne and Normandy in the presence of the Dauphin, Feb. 22, 1358; the *jacquerie* insurrection broke out, May, 1358; at Clermont they destroyed and sacked the residences of the nobility and put them, with their families, to the sword before the riots were suppressed; the rioters were massacred like wild beasts by the nobles who had recovered from their panic; a plot to assassinate the Dauphin and to place Charles of Navarre upon the throne discovered, and the author of it, Marcel, killed, July 31, 1358. The English invaded France, Oct., 1359, and besieged Paris; treaty of Bretigny signed, May 8, 1360; by this treaty several towns were ceded to England, and the ransom of the king of France fixed at three millions of crowns, payable in six years, hostages to be given until paid; first payment made, Oct. 25; the king entered Paris, Dec. 13; one of the hostages, Louis of Anjou, broke his parole and effected his escape; John returned and gave himself up; he was received in England with great rejoicing; he died at the Savoy Place, April 8, 1364. Charles V. ascended the throne; after a series of successes the French recovered almost all the places held by the English, 1370—1375, when a truce for two years was proclaimed, June, 1375; Charles died at Beauté-sur-Marne, Sept. 16, 1380. Charles VI. ascended the throne; he was only 12 years old; the Duke of Anjou declared Regent, who seized the treasure amassed by the late king; this led to an insurrection, which was not quelled until thousands were executed; the king entered Paris, May, 1382; civil war with Flanders, the Flemings, 50,000 strong, commanded by Philip van Artevelde, defeated by the French, and half their army slain with their leader at Rosebecque, Nov. 28, 1382; preparations made, 1400 vessels equipped, for invading England, they assembled at Sluys, 1386; sailing from Brittany in Sept., under the command of De Clissan, they were driven by a tempest upon the coast of England and many ships were lost; the English attacked the fleet on the Flemish coast and burned and captured the greater part of it; Charles VI. became deranged, 1392-3; during a temporary return to reason he concluded a definite treaty of peace with England, 1396; a civil war broke out between the Houses of Orleans and Burgundy, 1405; the Duke of Orleans murdered near the Porte Barbette by a creature of the Duke of Burgundy, Nov. 23, 1407; the Duke defeated the Liegeois, numbering 40,000, at Hasbain, near Tongres, Sept. 23, 1408; the Armagnacs ravaged the whole country up to the walls of Paris, peace concluded with, Nov., 1410; the next year hostilities were renewed, the Cabochiens, commanded by a butcher, *Legoix*, and a skinner, *Caboche*, committed frightful atrocities in Paris; Henry V. of England lands at Harfleur, with 50,000 men, Aug. 14, 1415, and captured that fortress and defeated the French army at Agincourt, with a loss of 8000 French knights and nobles, Oct. 25, 1415; he returned to Dover with his prisoners, Nov. 17; massacre of the Armagnacs by the Cabochiens, June 12, 1418; Paris was in the hands of these assassins for three days, who butchered nobles and people amounting to nearly 3000; Capeluche and several ringleaders were executed, Aug. 14; Henry of England again invaded and subdued Lower Normandy, and Rouen capitulated after a siege of seven months, Jan. 19, 1419; the city was redeemed for 300,000 golden crowns; the Duke of Burgundy assassinated in the presence of the Dauphin, Sept. 10, 1419; the treaty of Troyes signed between Henry V. of England and Charles VI. of France, in

which Henry is recognized as heir to the French throne, May 20, 1420; the marriage of Henry V. with Catherine celebrated in the church of St Jean at Troyes, June 2, 1420; she made a triumphal entry into Paris, Dec. 1, 1420; Henry expired at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422. Henry VI. was proclaimed king at Paris, Oct., 1422, the Duke of Bedford being regent. Charles VII. crowned at Poitiers, 1422; he was supported by the Scotch and Italian forces; they were defeated at Verneuil, when the Earl of Douglass and his son, with 5000, were slain, Aug. 17, 1424; besieged Orleans, Aug. 12, 1428; after various successes they raised the siege, May 8, 1429; the English defeated at Patay with the loss of 2200 slain, June 18; Charles crowned at Rheims, July 17; captured St Denis, Aug. 23; Joan of Arc taken, May 23, 1430; given up to the English, by whom she was tried at Rouen, Feb. 21, 1431; burnt at the stake in the market-place, May 30; the treaty of Arras signed, Sept. 21, 1435; Paris captured from the English, 1436; Charles made his triumphal entry into the capital, Nov. 12, 1437; a truce of 22 months signed by the English, 1444; the English driven out of Normandy, 1451; the English recovered Bordeaux, 1452; Charles died, July 22, 1461. Louis XI. crowned at Rheims, 1461; he abrogated the Pragmatic Sanction, 1461; the League for the *Public Good* published their first manifesto, 1465; the civil war began and the indecisive battle of Montlhéry fought, July 16; the treaty of Conflans ceding the duchy of Normandy to his brother, the Duke of Berry, and the towns of Somme and Picardy to the Count of Charolais, in Oct.; Louis broke the treaty and reconquered Normandy, Jan., 1466; Liege besieged and taken, Oct. 30; the Duke of Burgundy declared war against France, June, 1472; Beauvais besieged, but after a fearful carnage the siege raised, July 22; the Burgundians took Liege and gave the town up to fire and the sword, Oct., 1468; Edward IV. of England landed at Calais with 16,000 men, June, 1475; made a seven years' truce with Louis at Pequigny, Aug. 29, 1475; Louis died, Aug. 30, 1483. Charles VIII. succeeded to the throne; the Bretons defeated at St Aubin, July 22, 1488; married Anne of Brittany, Dec. 16, 1491; Henry VII. of England landed with a large army at Calais in Oct.; peace concluded at Etaples, 1492; invaded Italy, 1494; made his entry into Naples, Feb. 22, 1495; defeated them at Fornova, July 5; entered Rome, Dec. 31; died, April 7, 1498. Louis XII., Duke of Orleans, ascended the throne; divorced from his wife, Jeanne, Dec. 17, 1498; married the widow of the late king, Jan. 6, 1499; crossed the Alps into Italy in Aug.; entered Milan, Oct. 6; recovered by Ludovico Sforza, Jan. 25, 1500, but he was defeated and sent to France, where he was kept in prison for 14 years; Naples transferred to the King of France, 1501; the French army defeated by the Spanish under Gonsalvo, and surrendered, Jan. 1, 1504; a truce agreed to between Ferdinand and France for three years in Feb.; the French again invaded Italy and captured Genoa, March 29, 1507; the league of Cambray signed against Venice, Dec. 10, 1508; Lombardy again overran, and the Venetians defeated at the village of Agnadell, May 14, 1509; The Holy League signed, Oct. 9, 1511, between the Pope, Ferdinand of Spain, and the Venetian republic against the power of France; the French, under Gaston de Foix, took Brescia, Feb. 19, 1512, and defeated the Spaniards at Ravenna with a loss of 12,000 men, April 11, 1512, but rashly pursuing the defeated army with a slender escort, were surrounded and killed. The French defeated at Novara, and driven out of Italy, June 6, 1513; Henry VIII. invaded France, landing with 20,000 men at Calais, and defeated the French at the battle of Spurs, Aug. 16; Francis I. defeated the Swiss at the battle of Marignano, Sept. 13, 14, 1515, and took Milan, Oct. 4; the treaty of Geneva signed with the Helvetian republic, Nov. 7; Francis visited Henry VIII. at Dover, May 26, 1520, and Henry returned the visit on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The French, under Bonniwet, invaded Italy, but were defeated, and Bayard killed, April 20, 1524; France invaded, Toulon taken, and Marseilles besieged, Aug. 19; the siege raised, Sept.

28; the French totally defeated at the battle of Pavia, and the king taken prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525. The treaty of Madrid signed, Jan. 14, 1526, and Francis regains his liberty, March 18; invaded Italy, and besieged Naples, but his army decimated by disease, thousands dying; they capitulated, Aug. 31, 1528; the peace of Cambray signed, July, 1529; the young Princes, prisoners in Spain, restored to liberty. The doctrines of the Reformers of Germany spread into France, and the heresy of Luther condemned at Paris, 1521; the fanaticism increased, and six persons were burnt at Paris, Jan., 1535; Charles declared war against France, and invaded Provence with 50,000 men, July 25, 1533; a truce concluded between the two countries for 10 years, June 18, 1538; Francis formed an alliance with the Sultan Solymán, and in 1542 declared war against the Emperor Charles; the Algerine Corsair Barbarossa, with 110 ships of war, joined the French fleet, under the Count d'Enghien, at Marseilles, May, 1543; Nice was taken and burnt, and Barbarossa returned to Constantinople with 14,000 Christian slaves, 1544; the French army, under Count d'Enghien, defeated the Imperialists at Cerissoles with a loss of 12,000 men, and captured their artillery, standards, and stores, April 14, 1544; Henry VIII. signed a treaty with the Emperor Charles, and landed at Calais with 30,000 men, July, 1544; Boulogne captured, Sept. 14; peace concluded at Crepy, Sept. 18, with the Emperor Charles; the French equipped a large fleet to attack England—met the English fleet off St Helens, July 18, 1545; the French landed at the Isle of Wight, but were forced to retire; the second son of Francis died of consumption, Sept. 8; the terms of peace between England and France signed, Henry agreeing to give up Boulogne in eight years, on the payment of 2,000,000 crowns, June 7, 1546; the Protestants of Provence almost exterminated by the order of Francis, three towns and 22 hamlets with the whole of their inhabitants destroyed, 14 burnt at the stake, Jan. and Feb., 1545; Francis died, March 31, 1547; Henry II. ascended the throne; Boulogne surrendered to Henry for 400,000 crowns, and peace signed between England, France, and Scotland, March 24, 1550; the first Protestant church established in Paris, 1555; the French army, under the Duke of Guise, defeated before St Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557; Calais besieged, Jan. 1, 1558; surrendered by the governor, Lord Wentworth, Jan. 8; Guines submitted, Jan. 21; peace concluded between England and France, April 2, 1559; a tournament to celebrate the marriage of Henry's daughter Elizabeth, held, June 27, 1559; the king accidentally wounded, and died, July 10. Francis II. ascended the throne at the age of 16. The Protestants or Huguenots formed a conspiracy under the Prince Condé to take the king out of the power of the Duke of Guise, Feb. 1, 1560; they failed in the attempt, and upwards of 1200 were executed, March 20; the king died, Dec. 5, 1560; and the crown devolved upon his brother Charles IX. The civil war broke out between the Huguenots and the Catholics, March 1, 1562, at Vassay: the former, under Prince Condé, took Orleans; the latter, commanded by the Duke of Guise and the King of Navarre, laid siege to Rouen; it was defended with great bravery for some time, but was taken by storm, Oct. 26, when it was sacked and pillaged for eight days; the King of Navarre died of wounds received before this town, renouncing the Catholic faith on his death-bed. The next battle was fought before Dreux; after a long struggle, 8000 perished on the field, Condé being taken by the Catholics, and Count Montmorency, the Constable, by the Huguenots, Dec. 19; Orleans besieged by the Duke of Guise, Feb., 1563, who was assassinated, Feb. 18; the Edict of Amboise published, granting permission to the Huguenots to celebrate their worship throughout France, March 19. The second civil war begun in 1567; the army of the Catholics commanded by the Constable, attacked the Huguenots at St Denis; the Constable was killed, Nov. 10; the Duke of Condé fell at Jarnac in a skirmish, March 13, 1569; the Insurgents were joined by Jeanne of Navarre with her son Henry and the young Prince Condé; they were defeated at Moncontour, with the loss of 6000 men, Oct. 3;

but they were successful in 1570, in several battles, which led to the treaty of St Germain, by which they obtained free exercise of their religion throughout the kingdom, Aug. 8, 1570; a General Synod of the Reformed Church held at Rochelle under the presidency of Theodore Beza, 1571; Admiral Coligny and the Queen of Navarre invited to Paris, where the latter died suddenly, July 9, 1572; an attempt made to shoot Admiral Coligny, Aug. 21; the massacre of St Bartholomew, in which Coligny became the first victim, 30,000 Huguenots were murdered, Aug. 24; a parliament was held which approved of this bloody work, Aug. 26, and Pope Gregory XIII. had a medal struck to commemorate this event. La Rochelle besieged unsuccessfully, March, 1573; Charles IX. died at the age of 24, May 30, 1574; Henry III., his brother, ascended the throne. A confederacy, called 'The League,' formed between the Huguenots and the Moderate Catholics, Feb., 1575; the peace of *Monsieur*, by which all the sentences passed against the Reformers were annulled, and the insurgents were pronounced to have acted for the good of the king and kingdom, and free worship was granted to them, May 6, 1576; the persecution of the Huguenots again begun in Dec., 1576; and they suffered defeat in 1577; a peace again signed at Bergerac, Sept. 17; war renewed, the Royal army taking the field, June, 1587; defeated at Coutras by the Reformers, under the King of Navarre, with a loss of 3000 slain, Oct. 20, 1587; they were subsequently defeated, and the king returned in triumph to Paris, Dec. 23; the Duke of Guise returned amidst great rejoicings, May 8, 1588; the League took up arms against the king, and threw up barricades in the streets of Paris, May 12; the king escaped to Chartres, May 13; the edict of the union between the king and the Duke of Guise signed, July 19, who was assassinated by order of the king, Dec. 23; the Queen-mother died, Jan. 5, 1589; the Parisians revolted against the king, and the Duke of Mayenne, next brother to the murdered Guise, entered Paris, Feb. 12, 1589; Henry III. made an alliance with the Huguenots in April, and established his head-quarters at St Cloud, July 30; the king fell by the hand of an assassin, Jacques Clement, Aug. 2. Henry of Navarre succeeded to the crown by the title of Henry IV., and defeated the Leaguers under Mayenne, at Arques, Sept. 13-28; attacked the suburbs of Paris, Oct. 31, and gained the battle of Ivry, March 14, 1590; he again besieged Paris, and in the month of July the inhabitants were reduced to starvation, the suburbs were carried, July 21, but the Prince of Parma marched to Meaux with a large army; the king raised the siege, Aug. 30; the army of the Duke of Parma captured the town of Lagny, Sept. 6, and entered Paris, Sept. 18; the king, assisted by some English troops under the Earl of Essex, besieged Rouen, Nov. 26, 1592; the siege raised, April 21, 1593; the Spanish army returned to the Netherlands; Henry IV. renounced the Calvinistic doctrines, July 25, at St Denis, and entered Paris, March 22, 1594; the Jesuits banished from France, 1595; Amiens captured by the Spaniards, March 11, 1597; Calais taken by the Spaniards, April 24, 1596; recaptured, Sept. 19, 1597; the Edict of Nantes issued, April 15, 1598; registered by Parliament, Feb. 25, 1599; the Duke of Sully appointed *Surintendant des Finances*, 1598; by the treaty of Veroins, signed May 22, 1598, France recovered Calais, and all the towns of the Low Countries; marriage of the king with Mary de' Medici celebrated, Oct. 5, 1600; war declared against the Duke of Savoy; his army entered Chambéry, Aug. 21, and peace restored; the conspiracy of the Duke de Biron discovered, and its author executed, July 31, 1602; coronation of the Queen at St Denis, May 14, 1610; Henry murdered by Ravaillac, the same day; the assassin executed, May 27. Louis XIII. ascended the throne, Mary de' Medici appointed regent by the parliament, May 14, 1610; Louis attained his majority, Sept. 27, 1614; the States-General met, Oct. 14; dissolved, March 24, 1615, and did not meet again for 174 years; Richelieu appointed Secretary of State, Nov. 30, 1616; Prince Condé imprisoned in the Bastille, Aug. 31, 1616; Concini, the Queen-mother's favourite, assassinated, March

24, 1617; his body was afterwards carried about the streets, and at last hung on a lamp-post; the Queen-mother escaped to Angoulême, Feb. 22, 1619; Prince Condé liberated, Oct., 1619; the Queen-mother pardoned, Sept. 9, 1620; war made upon the Huguenots, 1621; Montauban besieged in Aug.; the siege raised in Nov.; Monheur captured in Dec.; the favourite De Luynes died of fever, Dec. 14; after varied successes, the treaty of Montpellier was signed, granting pardon and protection to the Reformers, Oct. 19, 1622; Richelieu made Prime Minister, April 26, 1624; war renewed against the Huguenots, 1625; their fleet destroyed at Rochelle, Sept. 15; this town besieged for 15 months, but after half the population had perished with hunger, they capitulated, Oct. 28, 1628, and with this defeat the hopes of the Huguenots perished. Italy invaded, 1629; the town of Pignerol surrendered, March 31; peace signed, Oct., 1630; Mary de' Medici imprisoned for conspiring against the crown, Feb., 1631; she escaped into the Netherlands, July 18, and died in exile at Cologne, 1642. Insurrection in Languedoc, 1632; they were defeated at Castelnaudary, and Duke Montmorency captured, Sept. 1; he was tried, Oct. 30, and executed. Richelieu founded the French Academy, 1635; war with Austria and Spain began, 1633; after varying successes, the French army captured the town of Arras, Aug. 9, 1640; Turin captured, Sept. 22; an insurrection, headed by the Count Soissons, broke out at Sedan, 1641; the Royal army defeated near that town, July 6, but the insurgents pursuing, the Count Soissons was slain; Roussillon invaded by the Royal army, March, 1642; the city of Perpignan taken, Sept. 9, which completed the conquest of that province; the Duke de Cinq Mars and De Thou executed at Lyons for conspiring against Richelieu, Sept. 12; this statesman died at Paris, Dec. 4; Mazarin added to the council. Louis XIII. died, May 14, 1643; Louis XIV., his son, succeeded him, Anne of Austria being Regent, and the Duke of Orleans Lieut.-General; the parliament declared the Queen Regent absolute, May 18, and Mazarin made chief minister; the Austrian army, commanded by Francisco de Mello, invested the fortress of Rocroi, May, 1643; the French army, commanded by the young Duke d'Enghien, afterwards the great 'Condé,' marched to its relief, and defeated the Imperialists with a loss of 15,000 men, May 19; they were again defeated by Marshal Turenne after a severe struggle at the battle of Nordlingen, Aug. 7, 1645; in Flanders they captured the town of Courtrai, June 29, 1646; and under the Duke d'Enghien besieged Dunkirk, assisted by the Dutch fleet under Admiral Van Tromp, and captured it, Oct., 1646; Ypres taken, May 29, 1648, and the Imperialists almost annihilated at the battle of Lens, Aug. 20; this led to the peace of Westphalia, which brought to a conclusion the 30 years' war, Oct. 24; the parliament refusing to increase the taxes, or to suspend their sittings, three of their body were ordered to be arrested, which led to the commencement of the civil war of the *Fronde*, Aug. 27; the members released, Aug. 28; the king left Paris, Sept. 13; a royal declaration was issued, granting the concessions demanded, Oct. 24; the Court fled to St Germain, Jan. 6, 1649, and Paris besieged by the Royal army, 25,000 strong, under the Prince Condé; a temporary peace was concluded at Ruel, March 11, and the Court returned to Paris in Aug., and the Prince Condé and his brother-in-law, the Duke of Longueville, arrested and imprisoned at Vincennes, Jan. 18, 1650; the insurgents again took up arms, and were defeated at Bordeaux, Oct. 1, and under Marshal Turenne at Rhetel, Dec. 15; but the Frondeurs, under the Duke of Orleans, compelled Cardinal Mazarin to leave Paris, Feb. 8, 1651; they surrounded the palace, and prevented the king and his mother from leaving Paris, and Prince Condé released and took command of the insurgents, Aug. 30; the king declared of age, Sept. 5; Mazarin returned to France, Dec. 24; the parliament offered a reward for him alive or dead, and decreed the sale of his library; Turenne joined the Royal army and defeated Condé at Bleneau, April 7, 1652; the insurgents under Condé defeated the Royalists in the quarter of St Antoine, June 26, and Mazarin again removed from

France, Aug. 18 ; the king returned to Paris, Oct. 21 ; this ended the war of the 'Fronde,' and Mazarin returned in triumph to Paris, Feb., 1653 ; the siege of Arras, by the Archduke Leopold, with 25,000 Spaniards, and the Prince Condé in command, were defeated by the Royalists under Turenne, Aug. 25, 1654 ; Turenne besieged Valenciennes, July, 1656 ; Condé defeated the Royal army, capturing Marshal de la Ferté, with many officers and 4000 men ; the Spaniards, commanded by Condé, totally defeated by Turenne, near Dunkirk, June 14, 1658 ; the peace of the Pyrenees signed, Nov. 7, 1659 ; Louis XIV. married the Infanta of Spain, June 9, 1660. Mazarin died, March 8, 1661 ; he founded the Institute of France, the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the magnificent 'Mazarine' library. The king took the management of public affairs into his own hands after the death of this minister ; Fouquet, the Finance Minister, arrested and sent to the Bastille, Sept., 1661 ; Colbert succeeded him in his office, and restored the National Finances. Louis declared war against England, and marched his army into Holland, Jan. 16, 1666 ; the treaty of Breda signed, restoring to France the conquests made by England in the West Indies and North America, July 31, 1667 ; the Triple Alliance signed between England, Holland, and Sweden, against the power of France, Jan. 23, 1668 ; by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Spain surrendered to France all her conquests, May 2, 1668 ; concluded a secret treaty with Charles II. of England to abandon his allies, May, 1670 ; invaded Holland, April, 1672, and overran that country, but the sluices being opened they were stopped at Muyden, July 22 ; the war was continued with varying success for several years, which ended in the peace of Nimeguen, Aug. 11, 1678 ; Spain acceded to it, Sept. 17, and the title of 'the Great' awarded to Louis by the citizens of Paris, and the triumphal arches of St Martin and St Denis erected to his honour ; Strasburg added to France, Sept., 1681. The Edict of Nantes revoked, Oct. 17, 1685, annulling all the privileges granted to the Huguenots, and prohibiting their religion throughout the empire, their temples destroyed and their ministers ordered to quit France in 15 days ; multitudes of these reformers were imprisoned, and 300,000 left the country ; the league of Augsburg against, signed, July 9, 1686. All trade prohibited with England by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 34, 1688 ; James II. of England received in Paris, Jan. 7, 1689. The invasion of Germany by 80,000 men, Oct., 1688 ; the principal towns in the Palatinate destroyed ; Heidelberg, Mannheim, Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, and Bingen were burnt, with all the crops, vines, and orchards ; the nobles and clergy of France compelled to send their plate to be coined into money to pay the army, 1689. The French army invaded Ireland, but were defeated at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690 ; and the French fleet were unsuccessful in an engagement off Beachy Head, the same day ; the French forces, under Gen. St Ruth, defeated at Aghrim, July 12, 1691 ; Louis invested Mons, March 25, 1691, with 100,000 men, capitulated in April ; a French army of 30,000 men assembled at Cherbourg, under King James II., for the invasion of England, May, 1692 ; the French fleet, under Admiral Tourville, defeated by the Dutch and English fleets off Cape Barfleur, May 19, and Admiral Rooke burnt 13 of their ships at La Hogue, May 23 ; Louis captured Namur, June 5, and the army of William III. defeated at Steinkirk, July 24, and at Neerwinden, July 29, 1693 ; Namur retaken by William, July, 1695 ; treaty of peace signed with Savoy, May 30, 1696 ; the general peace of Ryswick signed, Sept. 30, 1697 ; war of the Spanish succession begun by the French taking several fortresses in the Netherlands, Feb., 1701 ; the Triple Alliance renewed by the great powers against France, Sept. 7 ; the Duke of Marlborough removed the war into Bavaria and defeated the Franco-Bavarians near Donauwerth, July 2, 1703 ; and totally defeated the French army under Tallard at Blenheim, taking 14,000 prisoners and most of their guns, Aug. 13, 1704 ; at Ramillies, May 23, 1706 ; at Turin by Prince Eugène, Sept. 7 ; in this year the taxes were increased upon every commodity ; the French defeated the army under Lord Galway, at Almanza,

April, 1707 ; but were entirely overthrown at Oudenarde, July 11, 1708, and at Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709 ; the town of Lille taken, Dec. 10 ; a severe winter destroyed the seed crops, vines, and fruit-trees ; an income tax of one 10th of every man's revenue levied ; the war was brought to a close by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713 ; the Jansenists were persecuted by the Jesuits for their opinions, and by the bull of Pope Clement were excommunicated, Sept. 8, 1713 ; they were imprisoned and the convent of Port Royal demolished ; Louis died, Sept. 1, 1715 ; he was 77 years of age, and had reigned 72 years. Louis XV. being under age the Duke of Orleans was appointed Regent ; many political prisoners were released from the Bastille ; Peter the Great of Russia visited Paris, May 7, 1717 ; 'the chambre ardente' established, 1716 ; suppressed, March, 1717 ; the Quadruple Alliance against Spain signed, Jan., 1717 ; John Law, a Scotchman, established the first bank in France, May, 1716 ; this was made the Royal Bank, Dec., 1718 ; the Mississippi, or West India Company, established, 1719 ; the dividends rose to 40 per cent., 1720 ; Law made the Finance Minister, Jan., 1720 ; the scheme failed, and a panic ensued ; the company's shares and the notes of the bank reduced to half their nominal value, May 21, 1720 ; payments suspended, July 13, and Law driven from France. Louis XV. attained his majority, Feb., 1723 ; the Cardinal Dubois died, Aug. 10 ; the Duke of Orleans, Dec. 2 ; the king married Maria Leczynski, Sept. 4, 1725 ; the persecution against the Jansenists renewed, 1730, and parliament refused to obey the king, Aug. 18, 1732 ; the war against the Austrians in Italy commenced, Oct., 1733 ; peace restored by the treaty of Vienna, Nov. 18, 1738 ; the French defeated at Dettingen, June 26, 1743 ; war declared against Great Britain, March, 1744 ; the allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, defeated at Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, and Brussels captured, Jan., 1746 ; after several other engagements, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, Oct. 18, 1748 ; Minorca taken by the French from the English, April, 1756 ; the Parc-aux-Cerfs, the Seraglio, established by Madame Pompadour, 1756 ; Damiens attempted to stab the king at Versailles, Jan. 5, 1757 ; the treaty of Versailles, between France and Austria, for the partition of Prussia, signed, May 1, 1756 ; this led to the Seven Years' War ; the Count de Stainville (Duke de Choiseul) appointed minister of foreign affairs, Nov., 1758 ; he formed the project of invading Ireland, 1759 ; the Toulon squadron defeated by the English fleet under Admiral Boscawen, and five of their largest ships captured ; the English and Prussian army, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, defeated with great loss at Minden, Aug. 1, 1759 ; the Brest fleet defeated again off Belleisle by Admiral Hawke, Nov. 14, 1759 ; the French possessions in Canada surrendered to the British, Sept. 8, 1760. The family compact was signed at Versailles, Aug. 15, 1761 ; Louis XV. and Charles III. guaranteed their respective possessions in all parts of the world ; the war concluded by the treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10, 1763, by which France surrendered the whole of Canada, Cape Breton, and many other places ; this was followed by the peace of Hubertsburg, between Austria and Prussia, Feb. 15 ; the Jesuits banished from France by a royal edict, Nov. 26, 1764 ; Madame de Pompadour died, April, 1764 ; and Queen Maria Leczynski, June, 1768 ; Corsica annexed to the French dominions, 1768 ; Choiseul deprived of his offices, Dec. 24, 1770 ; 1200 persons trampled to death in the Rue Royale at an exhibition of fireworks to celebrate the marriage of Marie Antoinette with the eldest son of the late Dauphin, May 30, 1770 ; parliament abolished, Jan., 1771 ; the Cour des Aides abolished ; Louis died of small-pox, at Versailles, May 10, 1774, and Louis XVI. ascended the throne ; Turgot appointed Minister of Finance, and parliament restored, and the 'châtelet,' or criminal court, re-established, Jan., 1775 ; serious bread riots in Paris, in May, the shops plundered ; Turgot dismissed from office in May, 1776, and Necker appointed, June, 1777 ; he introduced a regular system of accounts, and abolished 600 sinecure offices. A treaty of commerce and alliance made with

the United States, Feb. 8, 1778; the English Ambassador withdrawn from Paris; a fleet of 32 sail-of-the-line quitted Brest under the command of Count d'Orvilliers, and were attacked by the English fleet of 30 sail off Ushant and driven back, July 27; Spain joined the alliance against England, 1779; torture abolished by the French courts, 1780; the 'Compte rendu' published, 1781; Necker resigned, May 25, 1781; the French Admiral, Count de Grasse, taken in the 'Ville de Paris' with six other ships, and his whole fleet dispersed by Admiral Rodney, April 12, 1782; peace restored by the treaty of Versailles, signed, Sept. 3, 1783; Calonne appointed Financial Minister in Oct.; the palace of St Cloud purchased for Marie Antoinette; the scandal of the diamond necklace, 1785; the country reduced to a state of bankruptcy; a meeting of the Assembly called at Versailles, Feb. 22, 1787; they refused to sanction the views of Calonne and were dissolved by the king, May 25; Calonne dismissed from office, April 8, and Cardinal Brienne appointed, May 1; the parliament of Paris, refusing to sanction new taxes, were exiled by Lettres de Cachet to Troyes, Aug. 6; this gave rise to serious popular riots in Paris and the provinces; Parliament recalled, Nov. 15, 1787; refused to register the royal edict; they presented a statement of grievances to the king, Jan., 1788; two of their members, Epesmeil and Goislart, arrested, May 4; the parliament abolished, May 8, and new Courts of Justice appointed; Cardinal de Brienne resigned, Aug. 25; Necker recalled, Aug. 26, amidst the acclamations of the people; this minister advanced 2,000,000 francs from his own funds and so saved the state from bankruptcy; he set free the political prisoners; the parliament recalled by a royal edict, Sept. 23; riots in Paris, April 27, 1789; the Three Estates met at Versailles, May 5; this was virtually the last day of the old monarchy of France, but there arose dissension between the different bodies; the Commons, having waited from May 6 to June 12 for the clergy and nobles, then proceeded with their meeting alone, and on June 17 gave themselves the title of the National Assembly; refused admission into their chamber, June 20, and on the 23rd the king cancelled their title and votes; some of the French Guards rescued from the Abbaye, a military prison, by the people, June 30; the Assembly protest against the military force, July 8; Necker dismissed and ordered to leave the country, July 11; insurrection broke out on the 12th; they captured 30,000 stand of arms at the Invalides on the 14th, and the Bastille stormed; the governor beheaded and seven of the garrison murdered, only seven prisoners were found in the prison; the king visited the Assembly and requested their assistance to put down the Revolution; Lafayette appointed commander of the National Guard, and Bailly mayor of Paris; and 450,000 francs were distributed to the poor; the four-pound loaf, which cost the municipality 16 sous, they caused to be sold at 13½, to alleviate the distress; Foulon, a corn trader, was charged by the people with monopolizing that article of food, and was hung on a lamp-post, July 22; his son-in-law was also murdered; taxes ordered to be levied upon the nobility who were protected by feudal privileges, Aug. 4; the rights of man declared by the Assembly, Aug. 13; Necker resumed his office; the Hôtel de Ville plundered by the mob, Oct. 5; the Palace of Versailles broken into by the revolutionists and the king made to return to Paris, Oct. 6; declared King of the French instead of King of France, Oct. 16; the plate of the church taken and applied to public purposes, Nov. 6; the kingdom divided into departments, Dec. 22; the king proceeded to the National Assembly and volunteered to take the oath to the New Constitution, Feb., 1790; Lettres de Cachet abolished, March 16; the nobility abolished, June 20; the fête of the Federation of the National Guards of France in the Champ de Mars on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, July 14; the king took the oath to the New Constitution; Necker resigned and retired into Switzerland in Sept.; Mirabeau appointed President of the Assembly, Jan., 1791; died, April 2; the Royal family left Paris secretly to join the Austrians and Prussians, June 20; captured by the insurgents at Varennes, June 22, and imprisoned in the Tuileries,

June 25 ; assembly of the people in the Champ de Mars dispersed by the soldiers, when 50 persons were killed, July 17 ; the king sanctioned the Convention, Sept. 15 ; the National Assembly dissolved, Sept. 30, and the Legislative Assembly met, Oct. 1, and passed a decree against the emigrants, Jan. 1, 1792 ; war declared against Austria by the king, April 20 ; the Jacobins declared their sittings permanent, June 18 ; the mob, headed by a butcher, *Legendre*, attacked the Tuileries, June 20, and placed the bonnet *rouge* upon the head of Louis ; they again attacked the palace and defeated the Swiss Guards, whom they massacred, Aug. 10, and the Royal family imprisoned in the Temple, 13 ; the allied army, commanded by the King of Prussia, invaded the French territory, July 30, and captured the fortress of Longwy, Aug. 23 ; decree issued against the Jurists, Aug. 23 ; massacre of the Royalists, Sept. 2, and the Princess de Lamballe and 300 priests, Sept. 3 ; the French army defeated at Crois-aux-bois, Sept. 13 ; engagement at Valmy, Sept. 20 ; retreat of the Prussians, Sept. 30 ; the Austrians defeated by Dumouriez at Jemappes, Nov. 6, and entered Brussels, Nov. 14 ; the National Convention held its first sittings, Sept. 21, and abolished royalty by a decree ; the French republic proclaimed, Sept. 22 ; the king ordered to be tried by the Convention, Dec. 10 ; first arraigned before them, Dec. 11 ; trial finished, Dec. 26 ; condemned to death, Jan. 20, 1793 ; executed by the guillotine, Jan. 21. War declared against Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, Feb. 1 ; insurrection against the Girondists, March 10 ; the Revolutionary Tribunal established, March 10 ; the French army under Dumouriez defeated, with a loss of 4000 men, by the Austrians at Neerwinden, March 18 ; the *Comité du Salut Public* appointed, May 27. The Reign of Terror commenced, 80,000 insurrectionists with a formidable park of artillery surrounded the Tuileries, June 2, and murdered many Girondists ; Charlotte Corday stabbed Murat, July 13 ; she was executed, July 15 ; Queen Marie Antoinette tried and executed, Oct. 16 ; the Duke of Orleans, Nov. 6, and Madame Roland, Nov. 8 ; 15,000 persons are said to have perished at Nantes by order of *Carrier* in Oct., Nov., and Dec. ; Toulon surrendered to Adm. Hood in August, he retired after destroying the fleet and arsenal, carrying away many of the inhabitants ; the town taken by the French, Dec. 19, and the people massacred ; Bonaparte was engaged in recapturing this place ; Gobel, archbishop of Paris, and many of his clergy, renounced their belief and functions as ministers of the Catholic Church, and declared that henceforth they would recognize no public worship, but that of Liberty, Equality, and Reason, Nov. 7, and by a decree of the Convention the religion of Jesus Christ was suppressed ; the Gregorian calendar was abolished and replaced by the Revolutionary Era, which dated from Sept. 22, 1792 ; the conspiracy of the Hébertists to overthrow the Republic discovered, and Hébert with 18 others were executed, March 24, 1794 ; the Dantonists seized, March 30, and Danton with his friends were executed, April 6 ; on May 7, the National Representatives voted that 'the French people acknowledge the existence of the Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul ;' the 'Fête de l'Etre Suprême,' with Robespierre as high priest, celebrated, June 8 ; the French army under Gen. Jourdan defeated the Austrians at Fleurus, June 26, and entered Brussels, July 9 ; Robespierre arrested in the Convention with St Just and three others, July 27, and executed, July 28 ; with his death closed the Reign of Terror. The Jacobin Club closed, Nov. 9 ; the French army under Pichegru entered Amsterdam, Jan. 19, 1795 ; the mob invaded the Convention, demanding bread, April 1 ; another attempt still more desperate made, May 20 ; the mob was defeated in the Rue du Faubourg St Antoine, and compelled to give up their arms ; Louis XVII. died at the age of 11 years, June 8 ; an insurrection in Paris, the troops of the Convention being under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte, who totally defeated the Insurgents, Oct. 5 ; Bonaparte appointed Gen.-in-Chief of the army of the Interior, Oct. 23 ; the Convention dissolved, Oct. 26, after a sessions of three years and two months ; the Vendean Insurgents defeated after a brave

resistance and their leaders executed, March 29, 1796 ; the Council of Five Hundred met immediately ; the assignats suppressed, March, 1796 ; Napoleon assumed the command of the French forces at Nice, March 27, and defeated the Austrians and Piedmontese ; an armistice agreed to, April 28 ; he defeated the Austrians at Placenza, May 7 ; carried the bridge of Lodi on the 10th ; entered Milan, May 15 ; the fortress of Mantua besieged, May 27 ; besieged Bologna, June 19, and compelled Pope Pius VI. to agree to an armistice, June 24 ; the army of Austria under Marshal Wurmser driven into *Mantua*, Sept. 19 ; the French army under Gen. Jourdan defeated on the Rhine at *Wurzburg*, Sept. 3 ; the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at the village *Arcole*, after three days' fighting, Sept. 17 ; again defeated them at *Rivoli*, Jan. 14, 1797 ; the Austrians surrendered, Feb. 2 ; the States of the Church taken and the pope signed the treaty of Tolentino, Feb. 19 ; treaty with the Austrians at Leoben signed, April 18 ; Venice captured by the army under Bonaparte, and the Commonwealth of Venice extinguished ; the directors, Pichegru and Barthelémy, imprisoned, Sept. 4, for corresponding with the Bourbons ; the treaty of *Campo Formio* signed, Oct. 17, and an Independent Commonwealth established, called the Cisalpine Republic ; Venice ceded to Austria ; Bonaparte was received in triumph by the Directory, Dec. 10. In the beginning of the year 1798 great preparations were made to invade England, but it was abandoned by the advice of Bonaparte ; the Egyptian Expedition of 36,000 men, under the command of Bonaparte, sailed from Toulon with a fleet of 20 ships-of-war, besides transports, May 19, 1798 ; Malta taken, June 10 ; the army landed in Egypt, July 2 ; gained the battle of the Pyramids, July 21 ; the French fleet defeated by the English under Adm. Nelson, Aug. 1 ; 700 Frenchmen massacred at Cairo, Oct. 22 ; Bonaparte besieged and took Jaffa in Syria, March 6, 1799 ; besieged Acre, March 16 ; the trenches were open for 60 days, but after a loss of 3000 men, Napoleon for the first time was compelled to retreat, May 20 ; he defeated the Turks at Mount Tabor, April 16 ; again defeated them with great slaughter at Aboukir, July 25 ; he left Gen. Kleber in command, and returned to France, Oct. 8 ; the Council of the Ancients removed to St Cloud, Nov. 9 ; the Council of Five Hundred met at St Cloud, Oct. 19, but were dispersed by the soldiers under Murat ; the Directory abolished ; Napoleon Bonaparte appointed First Consul, Dec. 15 ; he took up his residence at the Tuileries, Feb. 19, 1800 ; his first acts were to repeal the laws of hostages, to open the churches to Christian worship, and to restore Sunday ; the Austrian campaign opened in April, Napoleon crossed the Alps into Piedmont, May 15, 16, and occupied Milan, June 2 ; the battle of Marengo gained, June 14, and Hohenlinden, Dec. 2 ; an attempt made upon the life of the First Consul by an explosion of an infernal machine in Rue St Nicaise, 52 persons were killed, Dec. 24 ; the peace of Lunéville signed between Austria and France, Feb. 9, 1801 ; the Roman Catholic religion restored by a concordat, July 15 ; the French army defeated by Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, March 21, and agreed to a Convention with Gen. Hutchinson, by virtue of which the remnant of the French army returned to France ; a Congress of the several powers assembled at Amiens, and a peace concluded between Gt Britain, France, Spain, and the Batavian republic, March 27, 1802 ; the Legion of Honour instituted, May 19 ; Bonaparte elected Consul for life, Aug. 2 ; Piedmont annexed to France in Sept., and the Duchy of Parma and part of Switzerland ; the civil code promulgated, March 21, 1803 ; war renewed with St Domingo, and after suffering great loss by yellow fever capitulated to the English in Nov. ; a misunderstanding arose with England, and Lord Whitworth, the ambassador, left Paris, May 13 ; this step was followed by the seizure of all vessels belonging to France in English ports, the property and commerce were valued at three millions sterling ; all British subjects in France arrested ; an immense flotilla of 2000 sail collected, and a large army prepared to make a descent upon England ; a plot to assassinate the emperor discovered, Feb. 15, 1804 ; the Duke of Enghien arrested, March

15, and shot at Vincennes, March 21 ; Napoleon elected Emperor of the French, May 18 ; the conspirators, including, Cadoudal, and 10 of his accomplices executed, June 25 ; Moreau sentenced to two years' imprisonment ; Napoleon crowned at Notre Dame by Pope Pius VII., Dec. 2, 1804, and crowned King of Italy at Milan, May 26, 1805 ; the Ligurian republic and the Genoese territory annexed to the Empire, June 30 ; a treaty of defence between England, Russia, and Austria signed, April 11 ; the Austrian army, 80,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Mack, advanced upon Munich, Sept. 7 ; defeated and capitulated at Ulm, Oct. 20, 30,000 men laying down their arms ; Napoleon entered the capital of Austria, Nov. 13 ; the French navy almost annihilated at Trafalgar by the English fleet under Nelson, out of 33 French and Spanish ships 24 were captured with 20,000 prisoners ; Napoleon crossed the Danube, Nov. 22, and gained the battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2 ; the Austrians and Russians lost 10,000 men slain and 20,000 prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 40 standards ; peace concluded at Presburg, Dec. 26, Austria surrendering the whole of the Venetian states. In Feb., 1806, the French army invaded Naples ; the Bourbons dethroned and Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed King ; Louis created King of Holland ; the English army under Sir John Stuart defeated the French army under Gen. Regnier at *Maida*, July 4, 1806 ; by the Confederation of the Rhine, signed July 12, the kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the Grand-Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and several minor princes declared themselves separated for ever from the kingdom of Germany, and united with France ; England, Prussia, and Russia united to humble the power of France ; the Prussian army of 150,000 men was placed under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, and on the 1st of October, 1806, the Prussian minister at Paris demanded that all the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany ; Napoleon took the command of the army of the Rhine, and defeated the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14, taking 20,000 prisoners, 300 pieces of artillery, and 60 standards ; Magdeburg surrendered, Nov. 8, and he entered Berlin, Nov. 25, from whence he published his famous decrees against England, Nov. 21, declaring the British isles in a state of blockade, and interdicting all trade or intercourse with that country ; Napoleon advanced into Poland, and took up his quarters at Warsaw, Nov. 30 ; he was defeated by the Russians at Eylau, Feb. 8, 1807, losing 30,000 men ; on the 14th of June he gained the battle of Friedland ; a meeting of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Alexander, June 25, led to an armistice which resulted in the peace of Tilsit, signed July 7 ; and with Prussia, signed July 9 ; the liberty of the press abolished in Paris, and a censorship established, in Aug. ; Portugal invaded by Gen. Junot with an army of 30,000 men ; the Prince Regent taken on board a British vessel, and conveyed to Brazil ; the invaders entered Lisbon, Nov. 30 ; and Portugal declared a possession of France, Feb. 1, 1808 ; Spain invaded, Murat reached Madrid, March 19 ; Joseph Bonaparte made king and entered Madrid, July 20 ; the Spanish people rose *en masse* against the intruders, and massacred the French in the different towns ; a *Junta* established at Seville ; the French army under General Dupont defeated at Baylen, July 20 ; Saragossa sustained a siege of two months ; Joseph Bonaparte retired beyond the Ebro, and the Portuguese rebelled against their power ; the British army under Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French under Junot at Vimeira, Aug. 21, 1808 ; the convention of *Cintra* signed, Aug. 30, by which the French commander agreed to evacuate Portugal ; the English entered Lisbon, Sept. 12 ; Napoleon defeated the Spaniards and entered Madrid, Dec. 4 ; the French defeated at Corunna by the English, under Sir John Moore, who was killed, Jan. 16, 1809 ; the English embarked, and the whole of Galicia submitted to the French ; the English army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, defeated the French at Talavera, July 28 ; war renewed with Austria, April 9, 1810 ; defeated at Eckmühl, April 22, and Napoleon entered Vienna a second time, May 13 ; the Pontifical States an-

nexed to the French Empire, May 17 ; the Pope Pius VII. deposed ; he issued a bull of excommunication against Napoleon, for which he was seized and conveyed to France, and imprisoned at Fontainebleau. The desperate engagements at Aspern and Essling on the 21st and 23rd of May, were favourable to the Austrians ; the French lost 30,000 men ; but on the 6th July they defeated the Austrians at Wagram ; this led to the treaty of Schönbrunn, Oct. 14. Napoleon divorced from the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15, and married the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, March 11, 1810, by proxy ; repeated at the Tuileries, April 2 ; a son was the result of this marriage, born March 10, 1811 ; received the title of King of Rome ; Holland annexed to the French empire, July 10, 1810 ; Ciudad Rodrigo besieged and taken, July 11 ; Almeida taken, Aug. 27 ; Wellington took up a formidable position at Torres Vedras, Oct. 9 ; Massena with the French army retreated into Spain, March 5, 1811 ; the French defeated at Fuentes de Onoro, May 5, and at Albuera, May 16 ; the English, under Lord Wellington, captured Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19, 1812, and Badajoz, April 6 ; defeated the French at Salamanca, July 12 ; the French grand army under Napoleon, 450,000 strong, advanced into Russia, and reached Witepsk, July 16 ; Smolensko assaulted, Aug. 17 ; after defending it with desperation, the Russians retired after setting the city on fire ; the desperate battle of Borodino fought, Sept. 7 ; the French lost 12,000 dead, and 20,000 wounded ; the Russians lost 15,000, and 30,000 wounded, with 2000 prisoners ; they retreated to Moscow, from which they removed the magazines and valuable property, and abandoned it, Sept. 14 ; Napoleon established his quarters at the Kremlin, Sept. 15 ; the city was fired, and 7000 houses destroyed ; the French army evacuated the city, Oct. 19, after blowing up the Kremlin ; winter set in, Nov. 6, and before the army reached Smolensko, Nov. 12, 30,000 men had died with hunger and cold, and 20,000 horses ; 300 guns were left on the road ; Napoleon continued his retreat on the 17th ; 26,000 Frenchmen and 220 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Russians ; at the passage of the Beresina thousands perished, and completed the disorganization of the French army ; only 20,000 men preserved any appearance of discipline ; Napoleon quitted the army, and arrived in Paris, Dec. 18 ; the relics of the grand army retreated to Niemen, scarcely 100,000 men out of 450,000 which had invaded Russia six months before ; by means of the conscription Napoleon raised 350,000 men at the beginning of 1813. The Russian troops crossed the frontier into Prussia, and entered Berlin, March 11 ; on the 18th, Prussia declared war against France ; the allies were defeated at Lutzen, May 2 ; they retreated beyond Dresden, which Napoleon entered, May 8 ; he again defeated them at Bautzen, May 20 and 21 ; an armistice concluded for eight weeks, from June 4 till July 28 ; a congress opened at Prague, July 5, but failed to establish peace ; the Emperor of Austria joined the allied sovereigns, and the war was renewed, Aug. 10 ; the allies numbered 370,000 men ; on the 26th, they attacked the French before Dresden, the battle began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Austrians were compelled to retire ; the contest was resumed the next day, and the allies were defeated with a loss of 25,000 men ; in this battle General Moreau fell ; the allies, who had received a reinforcement of 60,000 Russians, Oct. 3, again advanced ; the battle of Leipsic began, Oct. 16, and terminated without any definite result ; it was resumed on the 18th, the troops of Saxony and Würtemberg, 12,000 strong, went over to the allies, and Napoleon was totally defeated ; the allied sovereigns entered Leipsic on the 19th ; the emperor in his retreat defeated the Bavarian army under Gen. Wrede, Oct. 30 ; he quitted the army and arrived at St Cloud, Nov. 9. The Spanish campaign opened in 1813 ; the English, under Wellington, gained the battle of Vittoria, June 21 ; the fortress of San Sebastian stormed and captured, Aug. 31 ; Pampeluna surrendered, Oct. 31 ; Napoleon assembled the senate at Paris, and demanded a fresh levy of 300,000 men, and on Dec. 19 the Legislative Chamber met and remonstrated against the policy of the Emperor ; adjourned,

Dec. 30. The Austrian army, under Schwartzberg, crossed the Rhine, Dec. 21; Langres captured, Jan. 16, 1814; Napoleon committed the Empress and the infant King of Rome to the custody of the National Guards, Jan. 23, Maria Louisa being made Regent; the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube, March 20; the allies arrived under the walls of Paris, and defeated the French army, under Marmont and Mortier, March 30, and entered Paris, March 31. The Senate decreed that Napoleon had forfeited the throne, and that the hereditary right established in his family was abolished, April 2; the treaty of Fontainebleau signed between the Emperor and the allied powers, April 11, by which he renounced for himself and his heirs and his descendants, all right to the thrones of France and Italy,—he was to retain for life the title of Emperor, with the independent sovereignty of the island of Elba, and a revenue of 2,000,000 of francs; the French army, under Soult, defeated by Wellington at Toulouse, April 10; a convention was signed between these two commanders, April 18; the Emperor quitted Fontainebleau, after taking an affectionate leave of his old Guard, April 20; he embarked on board a British frigate, and arrived at Elba, May 4; Louis XVIII. recalled by a decree of the Senate, arrived at Calais, April 24, and made his public entry into Paris, May 3; a treaty concluded in which France resumed her boundaries of the (1st Jan., 1792); the Chambers opened, June 4, 1814; while the congress of Vienna was sitting, at a ball given by Prince Metternich, news was received of the escape of Napoleon, March 7, 1815; he embarked from Elba, Feb. 26, and arrived at Cannes, March 1; the allies again issue a manifesto against him, March 13; Louis left Paris, March 19, and Napoleon entered it on the 20th; 'the Hundred Days,' March 20 to June 29, 1815; a new constitution proclaimed, April 21, and on the 1st of June he had reorganized an army of 217,000 men; he crossed the Belgian frontier, June 14; defeated the Russians at Ligny, June 16; he was totally defeated at Waterloo, June 18, the French loss exceeded 73,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; the emperor arrived in Paris, June 21, bearing the news of his defeat; he abdicated in favour of his son; the allies re-entered Paris, July 7, and Louis XVIII. the next day; Napoleon embarked on board the 'Bellérophon,' an English man-of-war, July 15, and arrived in Torbay, July 24; he arrived at St Helena, in the 'Northumberland,' Oct. 16; the treaty of Paris signed, Nov. 20; Marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7; the Chamber dissolved, Sept. 5, 1816; a new cabinet formed, Dec., 1818; the Duke of Berry assassinated at the opera by Louvel, Feb. 13, 1820; Napoleon died at St Helena, May 5, 1821; the French army entered Spain and restored Ferdinand, 1823; Louis XVIII. died at the Tuileries, Sept. 16, 1824; Charles X. succeeded to the throne; crowned at Rheims, May 29, 1825; an attempt to restrict the liberty of the press caused considerable excitement in 1826-7; the measure withdrawn, April 17; the National Guard of Paris disbanded, April 30; the Jesuits' educational establishments suppressed, June 13, 1828; the Chamber opened, March 2, 1830; dissolved, May 16; Algiers taken with a treasure of 48 millions of francs, July 4; the liberty of the press abolished, July 25; the Chamber of Deputies dissolved; Marshal Marmont appointed to command the troops in Paris, July 27; revolution, Paris declared in a state of siege, July 28; the troops defeated and Paris evacuated; the Tuileries sacked by the mob, July 29; the National Guards re-established, Aug. 2; the Chambers met on the 3rd; Charles X. flies, first to Rambouillet and then to England, July 30; the Duke of Orleans accepts the crown, Aug. 9; Louis Philippe received the title of King of the French; Polignac and the other ministers found guilty and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, Dec. 21, 1830; the hereditary peerage abolished, Dec. 27, 1831; Charles X. left Holyrood House, Scotland, for the continent, Sept. 18, 1832; Marshal Soult made Prime Minister of France, Oct. 11, 1832; the Duchess de Berri sent off to Palermo, having been delivered of a female child, which she declared to be the offspring of a secret marriage with Lucchesi-Palli, an Italian Count, June 9, 1833; Lafayette died, May 20,

1834 ; two persons, Bergeron and Benoit, tried for an attempt on the life of the king, and acquitted, March 18, 1833 ; Fieschi made an attempt on the king's life by exploding an infernal machine in the Boulevard du Temple, which killed and wounded many persons, July 28, 1835 ; arrested and guillotined, Feb. 19, 1836 ; M. Thiers appointed president of the council, Feb. 22 ; Louis Alibaud fired at the king on his way to the Tuileries, June 25 ; ministry of Count Mole, Sept. 7 ; Louis Napoleon attempted to raise an insurrection at Strasburg, Oct. 30 ; he was banished to New York, Nov. 15 ; Prince Polignac set at liberty and banished from France with other exiles, Nov. 23 ; Meunier fired at the king on his way to the Chambers, Dec. 27 ; an insurrection, headed by Barbés and Bernard, broke out at Paris, May 12, 1839 ; Marshal Soult appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs ; he was appointed ambassador to England specially, June 28, 1838 ; the Chambers decree the removal of the remains of Napoleon from St Helena to Paris, May 10, 1840 ; Louis Napoleon made a descent, with General Montholon and 50 followers, on Vimeroux, near Boulogne, and being taken and tried, was imprisoned, Aug. 6 ; Darnes fired at Louis Philippe, Oct. 15 ; M. Guizot appointed French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Oct. 29 ; the remains of the Emperor Napoleon deposited in the Invalides, Dec. 15 ; Paris fortified at the expense of 140,000,000 of francs ; statue of Napoleon in bronze placed upon the column at Boulogne, Aug. 15, 1841 ; the Duke of Orleans killed by a fall from his carriage, July 13, 1842 ; visit of the Queen of England to Louis Philippe, at Eu, Sept. 2, 1843 ; Louis Napoleon escaped from the prison, at Ham, May 26, 1846 ; attempt on the life of Louis Philippe by Joseph Henri, July 29 ; Soult made Marshal-General of France, in the room of Oudinot, who had died in his 91st year, Sept. 13, 1847 ; Jérôme Bonaparte returned to France, after an exile of 32 years ; Maria Louisa of Austria died, Dec. 17 ; the Chamber met, Dec. 28 ; the Reform Banquet of Feb. 22, 1848, suppressed ; a revolutionary tumult commenced, and great disorders committed by the populace, Feb. 22, 23, and 24, 1848 ; the king abdicated in favour of his grandson, the 'Comte de Paris,' but the offer was not accepted, Feb. 29 ; the Royal family and ministers escaped to England, March 3 ; a republic proclaimed, Feb. 26 ; a new government formed, and perpetual banishment decreed against the Royal family, May 30 ; election of Louis Napoleon for the department of the Seine, and for three other departments, to the Chamber, June 12 ; another insurrection broke out in Paris ; Paris declared in a state of siege, June 24 ; M. Affie, Abp of Paris, killed, June 27 ; the insurgents surrender, June 28 ; the National workshops closed, July 4 ; Prince Louis Napoleon took his seat in the National Assembly, Sept. 26 ; state of siege raised, having continued four months, Oct. 20 ; a Republican Government proclaimed, Nov. 12 ; Prince Louis Napoleon elected President of the Republic for four years by a majority of more than five millions of votes, Dec. 10 ; proclaimed, Dec. 20 ; Louis Philippe died in England, at Claremont, Aug. 26, 1850 ; an expedition to restore the Pope sent to Rome, April 25, 1849 ; attempted insurrection in Paris suppressed, June 13, 1849 ; Ledru Rollin and his colleagues escaped ; attempt upon the life of Louis Napoleon by a youth named Walker, July 5, 1850 ; the President held a Naval Review at Cherbourg, Sept. 6, 1850 ; visit of the Lord Mayor of London to the city of Paris, Aug., 1851 ; Coup d'état of Prince Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1851 ; he dissolved the National Assembly and the Council of State ; insurrection, barricades raised, Dec. 4 ; put down by the troops, under Gen. St Arnaud ; the President elected for 10 years, Dec. 20, 21, 1851 ; Louis Napoleon installed at Notre Dame, Jan. 7, 1852 ; promulgated a new Constitution, Jan. 23 ; the property of the Orleans family annexed to the crown, Jan. 25 ; the Constitution modified, Nov. 7 ; Napoleon announced his determination to restore the Empire, Nov. 4 ; the Senate requested him to, Nov. 7 ; the votes of the people taken, when 7,824,189 were given in his favour, Nov. 21 ; proclaimed and made his solemn entry into Paris, Dec. 2 ; the succession to the throne re-

gulated, Nov. 7 and Dec. 18 ; the Emperor recognized by the foreign powers ; he married Madame Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Comtesse de Teba, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Jan. 29, 1853 ; a treaty of alliance with England and Turkey, against the encroachment of the Emperor of Russia, signed March 12, 1854 ; war declared against Russia, March 27 ; the birth-day of the Emperor celebrated, Aug. 15 ; the King of the Belgians, Portugal, and Prince Albert visited the Emperor at Boulogne, Sept. 3 ; fête in honour of, Sept. 5 ; Marshal St Arnaud died in the Crimea, Sept. 29 ; visit of the Emperor and Empress to England, April 16, 1855 ; the Emperor made a Knight of the Garter, April 18 ; received an address from the Corporation of London in the Guildhall, April 19 ; returned to France, April 21 ; attempted assassination of the Emperor by Pianori, April 28 ; he was executed, May 14. Paris Exhibition opened, May 17 ; Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited the Emperor and Empress at Paris, Aug. 18 ; entertained by the city of Paris, Aug. 23 ; a review of 50,000 troops in the presence of the Queen, Aug. 24 ; another attempt upon the life of the Emperor made by Bellemarre, Sept. 8 ; triumphal entry of the Imperial Guards into Paris, and reception of, by the Emperor, Dec. 29 ; Peace Conference opened at Paris, Feb. 25, 1856 ; birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16 ; peace concluded with Russia, March 30 ; serious inundations in the south of France, June 1 *et seq.* ; public subscription raised in England for the sufferers—amounted to £40,000 ; the Abp of Paris, Sibour, assassinated by a priest, Verger, in the church of St Stephens on the Mount, Jan. 3, 1857 ; the Legislative Assembly met, Feb. 16 ; a conference upon the affairs of Neufchatel opened at Paris, March 15 ; Duke Constantine of Russia visited the Emperor, April 20 ; Beranger, the poet, died, July 16 ; the trial of Tibaldi, Grilli, and Bartolotti, for attempting the life of the Emperor, Aug. 6, 7 ; visit of the Emperor and Empress to Queen Victoria at Osborne, Aug. 6 ; returned to France, Aug. 10 ; inauguration of the Louvre by the Emperor, Aug. 14 ; interview with the Emperor of Russia at Stuttgardt, Sept. 25 ; Gen. Cavaignac died, Oct. 28 ; fall of the tower of Vincennes, killing 18 soldiers of the Guards, Nov. 29 ; attempt to assassinate the Emperor and Empress on their way to the opera, by Orsini shells, five persons killed and 60 wounded, Jan. 14, 1858 ; the Empress nominated Regent in case of the decease of the Emperor before the Prince Imperial comes of age, Feb. 1 ; Orsini, Pieri, and two others, tried for attempting the life of the Emperor, and condemned to death, Feb. 26 ; executed at Paris, March 13 ; inauguration of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, April 5 ; a conference upon the Danubian Principalities held at Paris, May 22 ; Queen Victoria and Prince Albert reviewed the French fleet at Cherbourg, Aug. 4, 5 ; a treaty concluded with Japan, Oct. 9 ; trial of Count de Montalembert, Nov. 24 ; marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde of Savoy, daughter of the King of Sardinia, Jan. 30, 1859 ; the French army departed for Italy, April 23 ; war declared against Austria, May 3 ; the Austrian ambassador left France, May 4 ; the Emperor sets out to join his army, May 10 ; the allied army defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20 ; at Palestro, May 30 ; Magenta, June 4 ; Malegnano, June 8 ; Solferino, June 24 ; interview between the Emperor of Austria and Napoleon III. at Villafranca ; peace concluded, July 11 ; return of the Emperor to Paris, July 16 ; the army made its triumphal entry into Paris, Aug. 14 ; an amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed, Aug. 16 ; a commercial treaty signed with Great Britain, Jan. 23, 1860 ; Savoy and Nice ceded to France by treaty, March 29 ; a French army departed for Syria to protect the Christians, Aug. 4 ; the Emperor denied any hostile designs against England in a letter to Count Persigny, Aug. 25 ; convention for the pacification of Syria, signed, Sept. 5 ; the Empress paid a private visit to Queen Victoria at Edinburgh, Nov. 21 ; visited Windsor Castle, Dec. 4 ; returned to Paris, Dec. 13 ; passports abolished between France and England, Dec. 16 ; the Legislative Sessions opened by the Emperor, Feb. 4, 1861 ; a boundary treaty was signed with Sardinia, March

7; the remains of Napoleon I. removed from the chapel of St Jerome in the Invalides to a tomb under the dome, March 31, 1861; a commercial treaty concluded with Turkey, April 29, and with Belgium, May 1; the Emperor officially recognized the King of Italy, June 23; the King of Sweden visited the Emperor, Aug. 6; the King of Prussia entertained by the Emperor at Compiègne, Oct. 6, and the King of Holland, Oct. 12; a convention for an intervention in the affairs of Mexico signed in London between France, Gt Britain, and Spain, Oct. 31; M. Fould appointed minister of finance, Nov. 14; the Constitution modified, Feb. 2, and Dec. 31; M. Fould presented his report upon the finances, Jan., 1862; the Prince of Wales visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainebleau, June 12; a letter of the Emperor upon Mexican affairs published, July 3; M. Thouvenal resigned the office of minister of foreign affairs, Oct. 14; M. Drouyn de Lhuys succeeded him, Oct. 15; an attempt made to bring about a settlement of the American civil war, Oct. and Nov.; renewed attempt made for the re-establishment of peace in America, Jan., 1863; Count Walewski appointed Minister of State, June 23; M. Billault, Minister of State, died, Oct. 13; letter of the Emperor to the various foreign powers proposing a general congress for the settlement of Europe, Nov. 4; the Italian assassins, Greco, Imperatori, Scaglioni, detected in a conspiracy against the Emperor, Dec. 29, 1863; sentenced to transportation, March, 1864; a treaty of commerce with Japan signed in June; the King of Spain visited the Emperor, Aug. 16; a treaty between Italy and France signed, the Emperor agreeing to evacuate Rome, and that the Italian government do make Florence its capital, Sept. 15; the Emperor visited the Emperor of Russia at Nice, Oct. 27; Prince Napoleon appointed vice-president of the Privy Council, Dec. 24; a treaty between France and Sweden signed, Feb. 14, 1865; an attempt made upon the life of the secretary of the Russian Legation, April 24; the Empress appointed Regent, April 26; the Emperor visited Algeria, May 3; inflammatory speech of Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio at the inauguration of a statue of Napoleon I., May 15; disapproved of by the Emperor; resignation of Prince Napoleon of his office of vice-president of the Exhibition, May 27; return of the Emperor from Algeria, June 10; visit of the English fleet to Cherbourg, Aug. 14; return visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, Aug. 29; a decree for the reduction of the army issued, Nov. 15; the Prince Imperial appointed president of the Exhibition, Feb. 25, 1866; a congress on Roumanian affairs opened, March 10; the speech of the Emperor at Auxerre, *The Empire is peace*, May 7; an attempt made by the Emperor to hold a congress for the settlement of European affairs, abandoned, June 5; letter of the Emperor upon a continental war to his minister of foreign affairs, June 11; M. Rouher brought forward in the French Chamber the draft of a 'Senatus Consultum,' July 6; the Antibes Legion for the service of the pope left for Rome, Sept. 13; destructive floods in the south of France, causing much distress, Oct. 31; the French troops left Rome, and the French occupation ceased, Dec. 11, after 17 years (it cost France 61,524,000 francs). The Chamber opened by the Emperor, Feb. 14, 1867; the Exhibition opened by the Emperor and Empress in state, April 1; the Prince of Wales visited the Emperor, May 11; the King and Queen of the Belgians visited, May 14; Lord Cowley, the English ambassador, entertained the Emperor and Empress, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, May 17; the Emperor of Russia, the Czar-ewitch, and the Grand-duke Vladimir arrived in Paris on a visit to the Emperor and Empress, June 1; the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, June 5; an attempt made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by a Pole (Anthony Berezowski) in the Bois de Boulogne, when returning from a review, June 6; a state ball given to the emperors and princes at the Russian embassy, June 6; fête at the Hôtel de Ville to, June 8; letter to the Marquis de Moustier, foreign minister, from Napoleon III., with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, June 9; fête given at the Tuileries to the emperors of Russia and Prussia, and the princes, June

10; the Viceroy of Egypt visited the Emperor, June 19; the Lord Mayor of London presented an address to the Emperor upon the late attempt upon the life of his guest, the Emperor of Russia, June 30; the Sultan of Turkey arrived in Paris on a visit to the Emperor, June 30; Napoleon III. in the presence of the Sultan distributed the prizes to the exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition, July 1; the death of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico announced to the Senate, July 5; review held in honour of the Sultan, July 8; the exhibitors entertained by the Emperor at the Tuileries, July 10; Berezowski sentenced to transportation for life, for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia, July 15; a Literary Copyright Convention between France and the Papal States signed at Rome, July 21; the Empress of the French made a private visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne, July 22; the King of Sweden arrived in Paris, Aug. 4; the Emperor received the foreign commissioners of the Paris Exhibition, Aug. 4; Napoleon III. paid a visit of condolence to the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg, Aug. 18; return visit of the Emperor of Austria at Strasbourg, Aug. 23; Napoleon III. visited Lille, Aug. 27; the Emperor and Empress arrived at Biarritz, Sept. 8; the Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor at Paris, Oct. 23; the French squadron with troops on board for the defence of Rome sailed, Oct. 26; arrived at Civita Vecchia, Oct. 29; defeated the Garibaldians at Mentona, Nov. 3; banquet to the Imperial Commissioners of the Exhibition by the Foreign Commissioners, Earl Granville presiding; M. Rouher spoke in favour of peace, Oct. 26; banquet given to the Emperor of Austria at the Hôtel de Ville, Oct. 28; the Exhibition closed, Nov. 3; the French partially evacuate Rome, Dec. 3; debate in the Chamber upon the occupation; invitation sent by the Emperor to the great powers proposing a conference upon Italian affairs, Nov. 13; the Bill for the Reconstruction of the Army passed the Senate, Dec. 29; 47 sovereigns and princes, three queens, and 10 princesses visited Paris in 1867.

FRANCE, KINGS OF.

The Merovingian dynasty.			Childebert III. Pepin really exercised the royal power	695
Pharamond	...	418	Dagobert III.	711
Clodio	...	428	Thierry IV.	720
Merovæus	...	447	Childric II. deposed by Charles Martel	716
Childeric his son	...	458	Clotaire IV., Childric replaced	719
Clovis the Great	...	481	Thierry II. succeeded, but died, 737, and Charles Martel ruled as Duke of the French, who died	741
Childebert	...	511	Childeric III.	742
Dividing with his brothers	...	548	Pepin, the first of the Carolingian race, son of Charles Martel	752
Theodebert	...	553	Charlemagne the Great	768
Thibault	...	558	Louis I. le Debonnaire	814
Clotaire	...	561	Charles the Bald	840
The four sons of Clotaire	...	575	Louis II. the Stammerer	877
Charibert II.	...	584	Louis III. and Carloman II.	879-882
Clotaire II.	...	596	Charles le Gros	884
Clotaire II. sole king	...	613	Eudes, Count of Paris	887
Dagobert the Great left the crown to his sons	...	628	Charles III. the Simple	898
Clovis II. and Sigebert	...	638	deposed	929
Clotaire III.	...	656	Robert crowned at Rheims, but killed by Charles in battle	923
Childeric II., sole king, who was assassinated with his queen in the forest of Livri	...	670	Ralpho, Duke of Burgundy	923
Thierry III.	...	673		
Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, ruled in this name	...	691		

Louis IV. d'Outremer ...	936
Lothaire, son of Louis ...	954
Louis V. the Indolent ...	986

ending the race of Charlemagne.

The Capetian Dynasty.

Hugh Capet of the Capet race, who seized the crown ...	987
Robert II. or Sage ...	996
Henry I. ...	1031
Philip I. the Fair ...	1060
Louis VI. le Gros ...	1108
Louis VII. the Young ...	1137
Philip II. the August ...	1180
Louis VIII. Cœur de Lion ...	1223
Louis IX. called St Louis ...	1226
Philip III. le Hardi ...	1270
Philip IV. the Fair ...	1285
Louis X. or Hutin ...	1314
John ...	1316
Philip V. the Long ...	1316
Charles IV. the Handsome ...	1322

The Dynasty of Valois.

Philip VI. the Courtier ...	1328
John II. the Good ...	1350
Charles V. the Wise ...	1364
Charles VI. the Well-beloved ...	1380
Henry VI. of England crowned in Paris, and proclaimed ...	1422

FRANCHISE, as an asylum or sanctuary, established by Charlemagne in his palace of Heristal, 779; as a royal privilege, by Henry VI., 1443, by Magna Charta. The franchises of the city of London, and other towns, granted by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24, 1535-6.

FRANCIS' ABBEY, Cashel, Ireland, fell down, Feb. 13, 1757.

FRANCIS, JOHN, a youth who fired a pistol at the Queen, May 30, 1842; sentenced to death, June 17; commuted to transportation, July 2.

FRANCISCAN, or GREY FRIARS, established by St Francis, 1206; the rules approved by Pope Innocent III. The first monastery built at Monte Sonbazo, in Italy, 1200; the Lateran Council approved the order, 1215; came to England, 1217; acquired the right of electing their own General, 1619. Nuns of this order established at Naples, 1583.

FRANCISCO, SAN, California. The Spaniards formed a settlement, 1776; but owing to the irruptions of the Mexicans, it fell into ruins, 1831; settlers from America rebuilt the city, 1839; gold first discovered, 1847; ceded to the United States, 1848; the population increased to 15,000, 1850; the town destroyed almost by fire, May 3, 1851; a mint established, 1854.

FRANKFORT, North America, founded, 1786, and made the seat of Government, 1792.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Germany, founded by the Franks, in the 5th century. Charlemagne held a council here in 794. The palace built by Louis the Pious, 822; fortified, 838; made the capital of the Eastern Franks, 843. The German Emperors elected here Frederick I., 1152: this privilege confirmed by the Golden Bull of Charles IV., 1356. St Bartholomew's Cathedral founded,

Charles VII. the Victorious ...	1436
Louis XI. ...	1461
Charles VIII. the Affable ...	1483
Louis XII. the Father ...	1498
Francis I. ...	1515
Henry II. ...	1547
Francis II. married to Mary Queen of Scots ...	1559
Charles IX. ...	1560
Henry III. ...	1574

The Dynasty of Bourbon.

Henry IV. ...	1589
Louis XIII. the Just ...	1610
Louis XIV. ...	1643
Louis XV. the Well-beloved ...	1715
Louis XVI. ...	1774
guillotined, Jan. 21 ...	1793
Louis XVIII. ...	1814
Charles X. ...	1824

Republic from 1792—1799.

The Empire.

Napoleon I. ...	1804
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The Orleans Dynasty.

Louis Philippe ...	1830
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The Empire.

Napoleon III. ...	1852
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1315 ; choir finished, 1338 ; the nave and aisles completed, 1352 ; the Western Tower began, 1415 ; finished, 1512 ; made a free Imperial city, and Charles V., in 1555, conferred the right of coining to the town ; Maximilian II. crowned here, 1562 ; taken by the French, 1792, and July 16, 1796 ; became a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806 ; made a Grand Duchy, 1810 ; restored to its independence, 1815 ; constitution proclaimed, Dec. 22, 1854 ; congress of German sovereigns at, Aug., 1863 ; the King of Prussia visited, Aug. 15, 1867 ; the church of St Bartholomew destroyed by fire, Aug. 15 ; the Emperor of Austria remitted 100,000 francs towards its restoration, Aug. 20.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Prussia. The university established, 1506 ; Frederick the Great defeated here with great loss by the allied Russians and Prussians, Aug. 12, 1759.

FRANKINCENSE, a vegetable resin, brittle, glittering, and of a bitter taste, used for the purpose of sacrificial fumigation, Ex. xxx. 34-36. The Hebrews imported it from Arabia, Is. lx. 6.

FRANKING LETTERS, by an act of parliament, for the establishment of the post office, 12 Charles II. c. 35, 1660, a clause giving members of both houses this right was struck out by the Lords, but it was passed a few years afterwards. In 1715, the number franked amounted to £24,000, and in 1784 to £80,000 ; abridged in 1795. Regulations made, and power given to certain official persons by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 35, July 12, 1837 ; franking abolished by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52, s. 3, Aug. 17, 1839.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, Expeditions of, to discover the North Pole : left London for America to conduct the first land expedition, May 23, 1819 ; returned to England, 1821 ; left England for another attempt, Feb., 1825, and returned, Sept. 26, 1827 ; knighted, April 20, 1829 ; sailed from Sheerness in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' May 26, 1845. The English government offered a reward of £20,000 to any parties rendering them any assistance or relief, or £10,000 to any one who might ascertain their fate, March 7, 1850 : Captain M'Clintock discovered his diary, and a portion of their remains, at Point Victory, May 6, 1859.—*See Arctic Regions.*

FRANK-PLEDGE, a pledge or surety for the behaviour of freemen : it was an ancient custom in this kingdom, borrowed from the Lombards, that, for the preservation of the public peace, every free-born man at the age of 14 years (religious persons and clerks excepted) should give security to the king for his good behaviour, &c. ; introduced into this country by Edward II., 1325.

FREDERICIA, Jutland, founded by Frederick III., and fortified by him, 1615.

FREDERICKSBURG, battle. The Federals, under Gen. Burnside, attacked this fortified position with a force of 300,000 men ; after two days' fighting, in which they were defeated with the loss of 14,000 men, Dec. 13, 1862, they retreated across the river, on the night of Dec. 15, 1862. The Federals, under Gen. Sedgwick, captured the heights overlooking the city, May 3, 1863 ; defeated the next day with great loss, and compelled to retreat across the river.

FREDERICKSHALD, Norway, siege of, and death of Charles XII. of Sweden, before, Dec. 11, 1718 ; the town nearly destroyed by fire, 1759.

FREDERICKSTADT, Denmark, bombarded by the troops of Holstein, repulsed, Oct. 4, 1850. Free Church of Scotland founded, 1843.

FREEHOLDERS permitted to alienate their lands, 1492, 1512 ; under forty shillings of land per annum not permitted to vote for members of parliament, 1429, when 37s. 6d. was equal to 62s. now in silver, and a pound in gold was worth £2 5s. 0½d. of existing money ; freeholders of Ireland of 40s. disqualified, April 13, 1829.

FREEMASONRY, founded in England by King Athelstan. A fraternity existed at Winchester, 1202, and arms granted to a company of Freemasons, 3 Edw. IV.,

1463; James I. encouraged it in Scotland; the wardenship of the order conferred by James V. on Patrick Copland, Sept. 25, 1590; the Grand Lodge of Scotland instituted, 1736; Ireland, 1730. In 1425, an act of parliament was passed to prevent their meeting in chapters and assemblies, 3 Hen. VI. c. 1, but His Majesty subsequently became one of the craft; Henry VII. was appointed Grand Master of the order, and afterwards Henry VIII.; Sir Christopher Wren elected Deputy Grand Master, 1666; he presented to the St Paul's Lodge the trowel and mallet, used by him in laying the foundation-stone of St Paul's Cathedral, June 21, 1675; he was elected Grand Master, 1685. The first regular grand lodge formed in London, 1717; the order excommunicated by the pope, 1738; York and London united into one grand lodge for England; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex chosen Grand Master of the United Lodge, 1813; lodges are now existing in every civilized country. The Freemasons' girls' school established, 1718; one for boys, 1798; the Royal Benevolent Annuity Fund, 1824; the Widows' fund, 1800. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln-Inn-Fields, built from the designs of Thomas Sandby, R.A., commenced, May 1, 1775; opened by Lord Petre, Grand Master, May 23, 1776; extended from the design of F. P. Cockerell, 1863; completed, 1866.

FREEMEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL, Brixton, established by the corporation of London, under the 13 & 14 Vict. c. x., Aug. 14, 1850; built from the designs of J. B. Bunning; first stone laid by William Hunter, Lord Mayor, April 27, 1852; opened, March 28, 1854.

FREEWILL ISLANDS, discovered by Captain Carteret in 1767.

FREISING, Bavaria, founded by the Romans, 444; made a bishopric, 724.

FRENCH CALENDAR established during the revolution, the old one being for a time superseded, Sept. 22, 1792. The names given, commencing from the above date: Vendemiaire, the vintage month, ending Oct. 21; Brumaire, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20; Frimaire, Nov. 21 to Dec. 20; Nivose, from Dec. 21 to Jan. 19; Pluviose, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 18; Ventose, from Feb. 19 to Mar. 20; Germinal, from Mar. 21 to April 19; Floreal, from April 20 to May 19; Prairial, from May 20 to June 18; Messidor, from June 19 to July 18; Fervidor, from July 19 to Aug. 17; Fructidor, from Aug. 18 to Sept. 21. This calendar became a law, Nov. 24, 1793, and existed until the old one was restored by Napoleon, Dec. 31, 1805.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS introduced into England, 1060; French subjects expelled from England, 1244; again expelled, 1558; statutes and pleadings written in the language of the French people, 1283; forbidden to be used by King Edward III. in the law courts, 1362.

FRENCHTOWN, Canada, taken by the Americans, Jan. 22, 1813, and retaken immediately afterwards by the English.

FRESTON, or **FRISSETON ABBEY**, Somersetshire, founded by Alan de Croun, chief butler to Henry I., 1134.

FRIARS :—

AUSTIN FRIARS, introduced into England, 1250.

BETHLEHEMITE FRIARS, introduced into England, and first resided at Cambridge, 1257.

BONSHOMMES, or **Good Men**, settled in England, at Ashridge, Bucks, 1244.

CARMELITES, or **WHITE FRIARS**, originally dwelt on Mount Carmel, from whence they were driven by the Saracens, *circa* 1098; established in England by Richard I., 1240; first monastery of, built at Alnwick, Northumberland.

CRUTCHED or **CRUCHED FRIARS**, instituted by Prior Gerard of Bologna, 1169; established in England, at Colchester, 1244.

FRIARS DE DOMINA, or of our Lady, settled at Cambridge and Norwich, 1288.

FRIARS DOMINICAN, or BLACK FRIARS, founded by S. Dominic (a Spaniard), *circa* 1071; first resided in England, at Oxford, 1221.

FRIARS OF THE HOLY TRINITY, instituted by John de Meatha and Felix de Valois, 1197, at Paris; introduced into England, at Kent, 1224.

FRIARS MINORS, FRANCISCAN, or GREY FRIARS, also called Minorites, from their dwelling about the minories, London, founded by S. Francis of Assisi; the rule of the fraternity approved by Pope Innocent III., 1210; revised by the Lateran Council, 1215; confirmed by Honorius III., 1224; they first came to England, and resided at Canterbury, 1224. First monastery erected at the Grey Friars (now Christ's Hospital), 1225; the second structure finished, 1327: it was 300 feet long, 89 wide, and 64 high, and was 21 years building. They changed their dress from 'London Russet' to Grey on St George's day, 1502.

FRIARS OF THE SACK DE PENITENTIA, or DE SACCO, founded by Henry III., at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1258.

More than 10,000 friars and nuns turned out of religious houses in England, by Henry VIII., who seized the monasteries and abbeys, 1535.

FRIBOURG TREATY. By this treaty, Francis I. of France annexed the Helvetic republic to France, Nov. 29, 1516.

FRIEDLAND, battle between Napoleon and the Russians, the latter being vanquished, with the loss of 50,000 men and 80 cannon, June 14, 1807.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, discovered by Tasman, 1643; so named by Cook, in consequence of the friendly conduct of the natives, 1773.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. There were many 'Gilds,' or Friendly Societies in Saxon times. The first formed in London, 1715; between 1793 and 1832 there were in England, 16,596; Wales, 769; Scotland, 2144; and in Ireland, 274; total 19,783; Mr Rose agitated for putting them under the protection of the state for some time, and got an act passed for that purpose, 33 Geo. III. c. 54, June 21, 1793; several statutes subsequently passed; consolidated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, July 23, 1855; amended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 2, 1858, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 58, Aug. 6, 1860. In 1866, 10,678 societies in England made a return of their accounts: their funds amounted to £6,668,386, having over 1,672,176 members.

FRIENDS' BOOKS. A catalogue of books written upon the sect of Friends or Quakers, collected and published by John Whiting, 1708; another by Joseph Smith, published, 1867.

FRIESLAND, Hanover. The ancient Frisians were the most steadfast allies of Rome until Olennius insulted them in A.D. 28, when they revolted; governed by its own princes till 1744, when by an imperial grant of 1690, it was ceded to Prussia; wrested from her, and annexed to Holland, 1808; made a French province, 1813; ceded to Hanover, 1815.

FRITHELSTOKE PRIORY, Devon, built, 1222.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, discovered, Aug. 11, 1576, by Martin Frobisher.

FROLIC, steam vessel, lost, and 80 persons drowned, on the Ness Sands, Wales, April 11, 1831.

FRONTENAC FORT, at the entrance of the river St Lawrence, taken by the English, Aug. 27, 1758.

FROST, one in Britain, which lasted five months, 220; the Thames frozen for nine weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen for six weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland which lasted 14 weeks, 359; the Euxine Sea was entirely frozen over for the space of 20 days, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, in 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks when booths were built on it, 695; one that con-

tinued from Oct. 1 to Feb. 26, 760; the river Seine frozen over for several months, 822; one in England which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic Sea, 859; the Mediterranean Sea partly frozen, and passable in carts, 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen for 13 weeks, 925; one that lasted 120 days, which began, Dec. 22, 937; the Thames frozen for five weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen for 14 weeks, 1063; a frost in England from Nov. to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14 to March 22, 1205; one of 15 weeks, 1207; part of the Mediterranean frozen, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, 1234; the Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Skagerat frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice for 14 weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Rostock to Gezoer, 1408; the Parisians had very severe winters, and in 1408 the soldiers' rations of wine were cut with an axe; in 1410 a severe frost which lasted 14 weeks, the Thames frozen over; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, 1423, 1426, and 10 weeks in 1459; the sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on the ice, 1420; frost in England from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was frozen below bridge to Gravesend; another for 13 weeks, 1683; 1515, carts crossed the Thames at Lambeth; again, 1524; in 1564, Dec. 21, people went along the Thames from London Bridge to Westminster; the Thames again frozen over, 1608, a fair held upon it; in 1609 the frost lasted for four months; Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belt from Holstein to Denmark, with all his army and artillery, 1684; the frost continued in Paris from Dec. 5 to March 8, 1695, there were 21 degrees of cold (centigrade); exceedingly severe in England for 13 weeks, hollies killed, the ice on the Thames 11 inches thick, and nearly all the birds died; a fair held upon the Thames, which Charles II. visited, Jan. 24, 1684; in 1691 the wolves attacked cattle and men in the streets of Vienna; 1708, very severe in Flanders; and in London a fair was held upon the Thames, Jan. 7, 1709, it lasted for three months; in 1716 a fair was held upon the Thames, and a bullock roasted on the ice, it continued from Nov. 24 to Feb. 9. In 1739-40, the 'great frost,' more severe than that of 1716, the thermometer being lower: it began on Christmas-day, 1739, all over the North of Europe; people were frozen to death in the fields and on the Thames, and ships sunk; Lough Neagh in Ireland was frozen over; more than £3000 damage was done to London Bridge alone; it lasted 103 days, and the Thames became a scene of diversions, carriages travelling over it. 1763, one in England, which lasted 94 days; 1766, one from Dec. 25 to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22, remarkably severe; 1779, one of 84 days' duration; in 1783-4, one of 89 days; and 1784-5, the longest known, being 115 days, or 12 more than the 'great frost' of 1740, but the thermometer did not descend so low; in 1788-9 the frost lasted for five months, when the Thames was frozen over opposite the Custom-house and Tower, as well as upwards, and booths were erected upon the river, it was general throughout Europe; 1795-6, one of the most severe known in human memory, the Thames impassable for several days; in Russia, 1812, setting in a fortnight before its accustomed time, with unusual severity, destroyed the veteran French army that had set out on its retreat from Moscow, Nov. 9; whole battalions and thousands of horses perished, 300,000

men being frozen to death, or made prisoners in a state of irrecoverable injury ; the severest known in France, the Seine frozen over, and the thermometer fell to 23.5.10 ; one in 1814, when the Thames was frozen between the bridges, and booths erected upon it : it lasted for four weeks, printing-presses established upon the ice ; on the Tyne the ice was 20 inches thick ; at Quebec, in Canada, a severe frost occurred on Aug. 7, 1815 ; a severe frost in London, the Thames frozen over at the entrance of the Docks, and water-side business at a standstill, 1848-9 ; a frost in London, commencing on Dec. 24, 1860, the cold being most intense for three or four days.

FRUITERERS' COMPANY incorporated, 3 Jac. I., Feb. 9, 1605.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS, of which few were indigenous, have been brought into England from other countries, for the most part as relates to the better kinds, since 1500, and many have been acclimated by art that are native to very different temperatures : thus, the Syrian apple came in about 1522 ; the red mulberry from North America about 1600 ; the black walnut from North America about 1620 ; the Cornelian cherry from Austria, 1596 ; the precise dates of their importation are now with difficulty to be recognized, but the pine-apple came in from South America, 1690 ; and the mango has been introduced from India during the present century. The acacia was introduced from America, 1630 ; the auricula from Switzerland, 1567 ; the dahlia from South America, 1803 ; the geranium from Spain and the Cape of Good Hope, also the Cape heath, 1800, and other varieties ; the *Erica vagrans* is indigenous in Cornwall, also the *Erica ciliaris* ; the magnolia from North America, 1688 ; the passion flower from America, 1790 ; the musk rose from Italy, 1522 ; sweet bay, Europe, date unknown ; the camellia from the East, supposed China, in the present century ; mignonette came from Italy, 1528.—See Gardening.

FRYTH, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

FUCHSIA introduced into England by Capt. Frith, 1788.

FUENTES DE ONORO, battle. Wellington defeated Massena here with great loss, May 3, 1811, and again on the 5th.

FULHAM, Middlesex. The Danes made it their head quarters, 879 ; the Earl of Essex caused a bridge of boats to be made to transport his army into Surrey, 1642 ; the earliest register of the parish begins in 1675 ; the wooden bridge built by Mr Philips, carpenter to George II. ; act passed, May 24, 1726 ; opened, 1729 : it is 789 feet long and 24 feet wide ; cost £23,075.

FUNDS introduced into England at the Revolution of 1688 ; the Sinking Fund established, 1716 ; subsequently distinguished by different titles, according to the interest paid ; the 3 per cents. annuity were created, 1726 ; the 3 per cents. consols, 1751 ; 3 per cent. reduced, 1747 ; 3 per cent. consols, 1751 ; 3½ per cent. annuities, 1757 ; long annuities, 1761 ; 4 per cents., 1762 ; the new 3½ per cents. annuities, 1771 ; 5 per cents., 1797 ; the 3½ per cents., 1818 ; the new 3½ per cents., 1830 ; the short annuities expired in Jan., 1808 ; the reduced 3½ per cents., 1824 ; the new 4 per cents. reduced to 3½ per cent., 1834 ; the new 2½ and 3½ per cents. annuities, 1853 ; July 5, 1787, an act was passed to set aside £250,000 quarterly for a Sinking Fund, £200,000 more was subsequently added ; May 10, 1787, it was enacted that all moneys reserved to pay annuities and not claimed for three years prior to Jan. 5, 1787, should be set apart for the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt ; by 48 Geo. III., annuities are made purchasable by the transfer of stocks ; an augmentation shall be added to the Sinking Fund of one per cent. in all future loans, 1792 ; in 1813 further regulations were made ; the restriction of 5 per cent. interest abolished, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 10, 1854.

FUNDS, Fluctuations in. From 1730 till the rebellion of 1745, the 3 per cents.

never under 89, and once, in 1737, as high as 107. During the rebellion they sank to 76; in 1749 rose to 100; between the peace of Paris in 1763 and the breaking out of the American war, they averaged from 80 to 90; towards the close of the war sunk to 54. In 1792 they were at one time as high as 96, but within five years, in 1797, fell to the low price of 44½, the consequence of the success of the French, the mutiny at the Nore, and the general distress. The highest price of consols in 1797 was 56. On the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, they advanced to 79; hostilities commencing, they again sunk to 50 in 1803. In 1806 they reached 66, in 1808 were at 70, and in 1810 at 72. The American war in 1812 brought them down to 55; and though 73 on the abdication of Bonaparte, in 1814, they were at 55 on his escaping from Elba, 1815. The battle of Waterloo caused an immediate reaction, and in the year 1817 they rose to 84. At the period of the queen's trial in 1820, consols sunk to 65, but in 1824 ascended to 97. The panic of 1825 brought them to 74; but with the exception of another sudden fall, in consequence of distress in 1831, of very slight duration, the funds continued to advance to par, an event that had not occurred before for a century. During the panic of 1866, the funds varied considerably: at the lowest, June 4, 85½; highest, 90½, Dec. 27.

FUNERALS. Several of the London companies kept state palls to use at the funerals of the members of their craft. The carpenters' pall made, 1513.

FUNERALS, Public. The Duke of Rutland's, Ireland, Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson's, Jan. 9, 1806; Pitt's, Feb. 22, 1806; Fox's, Oct. 10, 1806; Sheridan's, July 13, 1816; Canning's, Aug. 16, 1827; Wellington's, Nov. 18, 1852.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS discovered by Capt. Furneaux, March 19, 1773.

FURNESS ABBEY, Lancashire, founded by the Earl of Morton, afterwards King Stephen, 1127. The castle built, 1340. Lambert Simmel landed here, 1487.

FURNIVAL'S INN SOCIETY began, 1563; the inn rebuilt by Peto, 1818-19.

FURS forbidden by the Emperor Honorius, 397; the laws against them renewed, 399, 416; used first by the Goths; sent to England from Norway, 878; ambassadors wore them, 1001; abbesses and nuns in London wore them of lamb and cat's skin, 1127; worn by Henry I., 1125; prohibited by statute unless the wearers were worth £100 per annum, 1336; permitted in Germany on robes only, 1497, 1530; counts and lords not allowed ermine there, 1548; sea-otter skins imported to China, 1780; regulations for the making of, issued in the City of London, *temp.* Edw. I. The Hudson Bay Company established by Charles II., 1670; the North-west Company, 1783; united, March 26, 1821.

FUSILIERS. The 7th regiment of Royal Fusiliers raised on the occasion of the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth; George Lord Dartmouth appointed colonel, June 11, 1685, and royal warrant for the formation of the regiment issued by James II., June 20, 1685; the 5th regiment of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers, first formed for service in Holland, 1674; the 21st regiment, or the Royal North British Fusiliers, formed, Sept. 23, 1678; Charles, Earl of Mar, appointed colonel; this was the first regiment which attained the distinction of Fusiliers from being armed with a fusil, or light musket; the 23rd regiment, or the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, formed by William III., March 17, 1689; Charles Herbert appointed colonel, April 10; the 87th regiment, or Royal Irish Fusiliers, ordered to be raised, Sept. 18, 1793; Sir John Doyle appointed colonel.

FUTTEGHUR, Hindustan, rebellion of the native troops, June, 1857, and massacre of the English; the rebels defeated by Sir Colin Campbell, Jan. 2, 1858.

FYZABAD, Hindustan, the former capital of Oude, founded by Nabob Sudder Jung, 1740; during the out-break of 1857, the native troops stationed here rebelled, June 8.

G

GABEL, Bohemia, town of, totally destroyed by fire, May 11, 1738.

GABELLE, a duty laid in France upon salt by Philip VI., 1340; suppressed for a short period by Charles VI., 1380; abolished, May 20, 1790.

GAELIC, a society instituted in London for the study of the language, poetry, music, and dress of the Gael, 1830.

GAETA, Italy, *Cageta* of the Romans, a famed resort and residence in the reign of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138; after the fall of the Western Empire it enjoyed a republican government; a ducal, 572; annexed to the kingdom of Naples by Alfonso V. of Aragon, 1435; captured by the Spaniards, Aug. 7, 1734; by the French, 1799; retaken by the English, Oct. 31; recaptured by the French, July 18, 1806; Pope Pio IX. escaped from Rome and resided here, Nov. 24, 1848; Francis II. of Naples took refuge here, Sept. 7, 1860; taken by the Sardinian army, Feb. 14, 1861.

GALAPAGOS. The islands were first visited by whalers of the Pacific Ocean at the close of the 18th century; a colony formed by a grant from the Ecuadorian Government to a Spaniard of La Floriania, 1832; ceded to America, Nov. 20, 1854, for 3,000,000 dollars.

GALATIA, Asia Minor, so named from a body of Gauls, who invaded the country, B.C. 279, and being defeated by Attalus, king of Pergamus, compelled to settle here, B.C. 239; they were also defeated by Prusias I., king of Bithynia, B.C. 216; invaded by the Romans, B.C. 189; the inhabitants defeated with great slaughter; assisted Mithridates against the Romans, but were defeated, B.C. 86; King Amyntas received this country as a gift from M. Antonius, B.C. 39; made a Roman province by Augustus, B.C. 26; visited by the Apostle St Paul, A.D. 53.

GALATIANS, St Paul's Epistle to the. Two journeys of the Apostle to, are mentioned in the Acts; one, A.D. 50, Acts xvi. 6; and the other in 55, Acts xviii. 23; the Epistle written on account of the Judaism beginning to work in the churches there, *circa* A.D. 57.

GALENISTS, a sect of Anabaptists, so called from their founder, Galenus; Abrahams de Haan, a doctor of medicine and a minister among the Mennonites at Amsterdam, 1664.

GALICIA, Austria, formerly belonging to Hungary, incorporated with Poland, 1374; claimed by Maria Theresa, 1772, and ceded by the Poles, Sept. 18, 1773.

GALICIA, Spain, anciently inhabited by the Galli, who took refuge here; taken by the Suevians and Vandals, 408; made the capital of the Suevians, 411; conquered by the Visi-Goths, 590; invaded by the Moors, 713; made a separate kingdom by Ferdinand I., 1065; made independent until 1474.

GALILEANS, a sect among the ancient Jews, who refused to pay tribute to Augustus; the Christians were opprobriously called Galileans, Acts ii. 7.

GALILEO, the astronomer, imprisoned by the Inquisition for asserting that the earth went round the sun, Feb. 11, 1633; died, Jan. 9, 1642.

GALL, ST, Switzerland. The abbey founded by Gallus, a learned monk, in the 8th century, and became the great seat of learning in the next century; the abbot fortified the town which had sprung up here by a wall in the 10th century; the town allied with the free canton, 1454; the revenues of the abbey sequestered and secularized, 1805.

GALLE, POINT DE, Ceylon, colonized by the Portuguese, *circa* 1518; the Chinese formed a settlement, 1801; a jetty constructed, 1847; an iron lighthouse erected by the English, 1848, and a new landing wharf, 1853.

GALLEYS, a kind of low, flat-built vessels with one or more rows of oars, used by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians; their invention is attributed to the Corinthians, B.C. 700; the largest kind were employed by the Venetians; they were introduced into France in the reign of Charles VI., who kept upwards of 40 in his service; criminals were condemned to serve in the Royal Gallies by an ordinance of Charles IX., 1564; the judges were enjoined not to condemn a criminal to the galleys for a less term than 10 years, and in 1579 Henry III. prohibited the captains from detaining their prisoners after their sentence had expired; they were abolished by Louis XV., 1748.

GALLIPOLI, Turkey, captured by the Ottomans, 1353; repaired and fortified by Bajazet I., 1391; the first division of the French army arrived at, previous to the Crimean war, March 31, 1854; the English followed, April 5, they did much to improve the town.

GALLOWAY, Scotland. New abbey erected by Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, 1275.

GALLOWS. One erected on Tower-Hill in the reign of Edward IV.; 24 set up in London for the punishment of persons connected with the Wyat's Rebellion, Feb. 12, 1554; taken down, June 4, 1554.—*See* Gibbet.

GALVANISM. This derived its name from M. Galvani, its discoverer, 1789; Volta discovered the circle, called after him the Voltaic pile, 1800; Sir H. Davy made several discoveries in this science, 1806; Mr Children, 1815; Messrs Nicholson and Carlisle discovered that water was decomposed within the circuit of the current, May 2, 1800.

GALWAY, Ireland. This ancient town was fortified *circa* 1120; walled, 1270; incorporated by Richard II.; West Bridge erected by Fitz-Thomas, 1442; a patent granted to Gorman Lynch to coin money here, 1462; Henry VIII. confirmed their privileges by charter, 1545; college founded by Edward VI., 1551; taken by Sir Charles Coote, July 10, 1651; captured by Gen. Ginkle, July 21, 1691; serious riots at Father Gavazzi's lectures against Popery, March 29, 1859.

GALWAY JURORS celebrated in history for resisting the commissioners of the Earl of Strafford, 1635.

GAMBIA, W. Africa, colonized by the English, 1618; ceded to England, Sept. 3, 1783.

GAMBIER'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Wilson, May, 1797; visited and surveyed by Capt. Beechy, 1826.

GAMBLINGHAY, Cambridgeshire, had 23 houses destroyed by fire, July 9, 1814.

GAME COCK, English, used for combat, first noticed by Fitzstephen in the 12th century; schoolboys used to fight them under the master's arbitration on Shrove Tuesday; a proclamation, 39 of Edw. III., against; of Henry VIII., although he had a pit of his own at Whitehall; forbidden by Elizabeth, 1569; ordinance of Cromwell against, March 31, 1654.

GAME LAWS. The remnant of the ancient forest laws; the first statute prohibiting any but the nobility from shooting, 13 Rich. II. c. 13, 1389; the qualification increased by 3 Jac. I. c. 13, 1605, and limited by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 25, 1670; the qualification abrogated for a tax, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32, Oct. 5, 1831; the preservation of, encouraged by 1 Jac. I. c. 27, 1603, and 7 Jac. I. c. 11, 1609; certificates for shooting were first required, 25 Geo. III. c. 50, 1785; uncertified persons permitted to kill hares on enclosed grounds, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29, July 22, 1848; keepers first allowed to be appointed by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 25, 1670; any

number permitted to be appointed by lords of manors, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32, Oct. 5, 1831; certificate duties altered, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 13, 1860. An act passed for the more easy discovery and conviction of persons destroying game, 4 Will. & Mary, c. 23, 1692; an act for the prevention of poaching, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 7, 1862.

GAMING. Unlawful gaming prohibited by 12 Richard II. c. 6, 1388; amended by 11 Henry IV. c. 6, 1409-10; again amended, 17 Edw. IV. c. 3, 1477-8; prohibited in England, except to people of condition, unless at Christmas, 1541; an act passed for debarring of unlawful games, 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1541; any persons winning money by cheating, &c., to forfeit treble the sum won, 16 Charles II. c. 7, 1664; again, 9 Anne, c. 14, 1710, may sue for money lost over £10; laws relating to, altered and amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 41; penalties upon persons keeping gaming-houses and persons gaming there, 18 Geo. II. c. 34, 1745; act amending the laws relating to, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109; gaming-houses suppressed, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 38, July 24, 1854; betting in the streets of the city of London prevented, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134, s. 23, Aug. 20, 1867.

GAMUT in music invented *circa* 1020.

GAOL FEES abolished in all prisons except the King's Bench, Fleet, Marshalsea, and Place Court prisons, 55 Geo. III. c. 50, May 12, 1815; amended and extended to all prisoners, whether for debt or crime, in all prisons (except as aforesaid), 56 Geo. III. c. 116, July 1, 1816; explained and further amended, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 8, 1845; fees abolished in the Queen's prison, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, s. 11, May 31, 1842.

GAOLS. Sheriffs to have the keeping of gaols, 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 10, 1340; how gaols shall be made and edified, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 1531-2; an act passed to enable justices of the peace to build and repair gaols in their respective counties, 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 19, 1700; amended, 24 Geo. III. c. 54, 1784.

GARDENING introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk melons and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with salads, garden roots, cabbages, &c., brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the Isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry VIII.'s gardener; at and about Norwich, the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c., 1567; woad originally from Toulouse, in France; tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and salads now in common use, 1660. *See* Fruits.

GARDENERS' COMPANY incorporated, 14 James I., Nov. 9, 1616.

GARENDON ABBEY, Leicestershire, founded by Robert de Bossu, Earl of Leicester, 1133.

GAROTTE, a Spanish mode of punishment; the criminal is seated on a stool with his back to a stake with an iron collar, which is closed with a screw, causing strangulation. This method adopted by the London thieves with their hands in 1859-60; made felony and punished with servitude for life by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 21, Aug. 6, 1861; punishment of whipping supplemented, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 44, July 13, 1863.

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, Change Alley, Cornhill, kept by Thomas Garraway, a tobacconist and tea man, 1650-2; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt and a lottery kept by Ogilby at, April 7, 1673; wines were sold by candle auction, 1673; Swift mentions it in his 'South Sea ballad,' 1721; burnt in the Cornhill

fire of 1748; rebuilt, 1750, and became the famous sale rooms; closed, Aug. 18, 1866.

GARRICK THEATRE, Goodman's-Fields, London, erected, 1830; burnt down, Nov. 4, 1846.

GARRICK THEATRICAL CLUB AND LIBRARY, instituted, 1831, in London; the present club-house built from the designs of Mr Marrable, 1862; opened, 1864. It has a fine collection of theatrical portraits.

GARTER order of Knighthood founded, according to Selden, St George's day, in the 18th year of Edward III., 1344; this is corroborated by Froissart. Camden assigns the foundation of the order to have been after the battle of Crecy; the first statutes of the order fixed their quarters at Windsor Castle. The prelate of the order assigned a livery by Charles II., Feb. 19, 1661; the numbers fixed by the statute, Jan. 17, 1805. It is remarkable that this is the only order that has been granted to foreign princes. Of this order there have been:—

Eight emperors of Germany
Two emperors of Russia
Five kings of France
Three kings of Spain
One king of Arragon
Seven kings of Portugal
One king of Poland

Two kings of Sweden
Six kings of Denmark
Two kings of Naples
One king of Sicily and Jerusalem
One king of Bohemia
Two kings of Scotland
Five princes of Orange

And 34 foreign electors, dukes, margraves, and counts. The first knight was Edward, the Black Prince, who had just before restored Don Pedro in Castile; to the prince were added 24 other knights from among the English nobility.

GARTER King-at-arms, appointed by Henry V., 1420; the order established by Edward IV. in Ireland, 1466; was abolished by Henry VII., 1494.

GAS. Coal gas first demonstrated before the Royal Society, May, 1733; Dr Richard Watson published his researches, 1767; Clayton proved the existence of gas in bituminous pit coal, 1737-8; and in 1784, Mr Diller exhibited in London and other large towns his 'philosophical fireworks,' inflammable gases; Mr W. Murdoch of Soho, near Birmingham, first applied gas to the usual purposes of artificial lighting, at his house and offices at Redruth, Cornwall, 1792; the first public exhibition was made by this gentleman at his Soho works, at the celebration of peace, 1802; Mr Windsor obtained a patent, 1802; and exhibited his plan of illumination by coal gas at the Lyceum Theatre, 1803; Messrs Philips and Lee's factory, at Manchester, lighted with, 1805; Mr Aldwood, the Golden Lane Brewery, at Beech-street, Aug. 16, 1807; one side of Pall Mall lighted with, Jan. 28, 1807; the whole lighted, June 4; Westminster Bridge lighted the last night in 1812; used in London partially, 1814; generally, 1823; a charter granted to the Chartered Gas Company, 1812; laid down their mains from their works in Curtain Road into the city, 1816; at Dublin, 1825; at Sydney, Australia, May 25, 1841; Calcutta first lighted with, July 6, 1857. The Haymarket Theatre was the last theatre to admit the change, and gas first used in, April 15, 1853. The Gas Works Clauses Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 15, April 23, 1847; an act passed regulating the measures used in the sale of, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 66, Aug. 13, 1859; amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 146, Aug. 28, 1860; the provisions of, extended to Scotland, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 96, July 29, 1864; the supply to the metropolis regulated, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 125, Aug. 28, 1860. There are 13 gas companies in London, having more than 23 gas manufacturing stations, 175 miles of mains, besides 500 branch services pipes; and there are 40,000 street lamps. A parliamentary inquiry into the supply of London, 1866-7.

GAS COMPANIES in London, Westminster, and its environs:—

British Gaslight Company for lighting places in the county of Essex, established

by 10 Geo. IV. c. cxxviii., June 19, 1829; powers transferred to the Commercial Gas Company, 15 & 16 Vict. c. clv., June 30, 1852.

London Gaslight and Coke Company established, 1812; powers for lighting the streets, &c., given to, 57 Geo. III. c. xxiii., May 23, 1817; company incorporated, 1833 and 1844.

Equitable Gaslight Company incorporated by 5 & 6 Vict. c. xxxvi., May 31, 1842.

Great Central Gas Consumers' Company incorporated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. lxxix., July 3, 1851.

Imperial Gaslight and Coke Company established by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. cxvii., June 23, 1821; consolidated and amended, 17 & 18 Vict. c. lvi., June 2, 1854.

Independent Gaslight and Coke Company incorporated by 10 Geo. IV. c. cxviii., June 4, 1829.

Phoenix Gaslight and Coke Company established, 1816; incorporated, 5 Geo. IV. c. cxxviii., May 28, 1824.

Ratcliffe Gaslight and Coke Company established, 4 Geo. IV., June 17, 1823; consolidated and amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. xii., May 5, 1855.

South London Gaslight and Coke Company established, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. li., May 7, 1821.

South Metropolitan Gaslight and Coke Company incorporated, 5 & 6 Vict. c. lxxix., June 18, 1842.

Surrey Consumers' Company incorporated, 17 & 18 Vict. c. xciv., July 3, 1854; transfer of the Deptford Company to, 18 & 19 Vict. c. clxxxvi., July 30, 1855.

Whitechapel Gaslight Company established, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. lii., May 7, 1821.

GAS COMPANIES, GENERAL, with the date of their establishment.

Airedaile	1853	City of Moscow	1865
Aldeburgh	1856	Coleshill	1860
Alton	1847	Colonial and General	1862
Antrim	1854	Commercial	1833
Aspatia	1859	Continental	1863
Bahia	1860	Cootehill	1856
Bakewell	1848	Corbridge	1863
Ballymena and Harryville	1842	County and General Gas Con-	
Ballyshannon	1861	sumers' Company	1857
Barmouth	1862	Croft and Hurworth-on-Tees	1857
Belper	1848	Croston	1863
Berwick and Tweedmouth	1845	Crystal Palace, Sydenham	1858
Blanford	1836	Dalbeattie	1858
Blantyre	1863	Dartmouth	1858
Bolsover	1859	Diss	1864
Bombay	1862	Downham Market	1857
Bothwell	1852	Dundalk	1836
Brackley	1850	East Barnet	1865
Brazilian and River Plate	1865	Eastbourne	1852
Brecon (New)	1865	Eccleshall	1853
Bridge of Earn	1859	Edinburgh	1818
Brierley Hill	1849	Emsworth	1853
Bromyard	1856	European	1835
Burford	1863	Fazeley	1861
Burton	1859	Fenny Stratford	1857
Castle Donnington	1853	Framlingham	1849
Castlebar	1863	Frodsham	1856
Chesham	1846	Glasgow	1817
Chesterton	1861	Great Stanmore	1859
Chigwell and Woodford	1864	Guildford	1824

GASCONY

Hadleigh	1862
Hartley Wintney	1861
Hatfield	1860
Hebden Bridge	1852
Heckington	1861
Hedon	1856
Henley-in-Arden	1862
Herne Bay	1853
Holbeach	1864
Holyhead	1856
Hungerford	1845
Huntingdon and Godmanchester	1856
Hythe and Sandgate	1851
Ilkeston	1846
Ilkley	1856
Imperial Austrian	1865
Kent, consumers'	1865
Keynsham	1858
Kimbolton	1853
Knighton	1852
Knutsford	1864
Lanark, consumers'	1860
Larne	1851
Leighton Buzzard	1835
Leominster	1835
Lisburn	1837
Llandovery	1862
Lochgilthead	1844
Long Sutton	1852
Longton	1858
Lostwithiel	1858
Malta and Mediterranean	1861
Malvern Link	1862
Market Harborough	1833
Marsden	1856
Matlock	1853
Matlock Bridge	1857
Middlewich	1854
Midhurst	1860
Milverton	1861
Minster	1863
Morpeth	1833
Mullingar	1859
Navan	1856
Needham Market	1847

GASTEIN CONVENTION 341

Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1864
New Mill	1861
Newry	1857
North Bierley	1860
North of Europe	1857
Northleach	1863
Nuneaton	1851
Okehampton	1858
Oriental	1853
Ottoman	1862
Outlane	1863
Over and Wharton	1857
Owston	1864
Para, North Brazils	1862
Plympton	1863
Pwllheli	1854
Rio de Janeiro	1865
Saintfield	1859
Saltash	1863
Seaton	1863
Shelley and Shepley	1859
Sheppy, consumers'	1857
Shotley Bridge	1856
Skelmanthorpe	1859
Slaithwaite	1855
Southam	1853
Staveley	1856
Sutton-in-Ashfield	1852
Sutton Bridge	1864
Swadlincote	1859
Theale	1863
Tideswell	1861
Torpoint	1856
Tramore	1845
Tring	1850
Welch Pool	1832
Wenlock	1857
Western	1844
West Malling	1856
Wetherby	1845
Wolverhampton	1820
Wootton Bassett	1859
York Town and Blackwater	1859
Yoxford	1863

GASCONY, France, annexed to England, 1152 ; revolted and returned to France, recovered by England, 1253 ; again return under French dominion, 1374 ; recovered by the English, 1400 ; retaken by France, 1451 ; again captured by the English, under Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, 1452 ; finally restored to France, 1453.

GAS-METER, patented by Mr Clegg, 1816 ; Malam patented his dry meter, 1820 ; and in 1844 Defries introduced several improvements in it.

GASTEIN CONVENTION between Prussia and Austria for the division of Holstein and Schleswig, signed at Gastein, Aug. 14, 1865. It consisted of 10 articles. The British government protested against this convention, Sept. 14, 1865.

GATESHEAD, Durham. First charter granted by Bishop Pudsey, 1164. The Glovers' company incorporated by Bishop Tunstall, 1557; the Dyers', Fullers', Blacksmiths', and other companies, incorporated, 1594. St Mary's Chantry founded by Alan Prestore, 1330; represented in Parliament by the reform bill of 1832. A serious fire broke out at the worsted manufactory of Messrs Wilson & Son; several ships in the river caught fire; the steam mill and timber-yard of Messrs Davidson destroyed; it burnt for three days, Oct. 6, 1854.

GAUGAMELA, battle. Alexander the Great defeated the Persians, under Darius, with immense slaughter, Oct., B.C. 331.

GAUGING OF WINE. A certain duty was levied for the king upon the gauging of wine in the reign of Henry III. The office of gauger of all wines coming to the city conferred upon the Mayor of London, by charter of Edward IV., June 20, 1478; confirmed by act of parliament, 5 & 6 Will. III. c. 10, s. 9, 1694.

GAUL. The Celts probably settled here, B.C. 600; conquered by the Romans and formed into a Prætorian province, B.C. 118, upon the decline of the Roman power; the Franks overran the country, A.D. 341 and 355; invaded by Attila with an army of 400,000 Huns, who after doing considerable damage, were defeated, 451; conquered and made the principal station of the Franks, 481, and from them called France.

GAUZE, lawn, and thread manufacture, began at Paisley, in Scotland, 1759; which in 1784 yielded £575,185, and employed 27,664 hands; in gauze alone, £350,900.

GAVELKIND, a Saxon tenure existing in the county of Kent, in the reign of Edward II. All the lands of England, it is said, were held upon a title of this nature, in 1066; disgavelling of lands in 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1539.

GAVESTON, PERS, beheaded on Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, June 19, 1312, the favourite of Edward II. He had been banished, 1307; was recalled, 1308; again banished by the Barons; recalled by the king, and decapitated.

GAWELGUR, Hindustan. This strong fortress was taken by the English under Gen. Wellesley, Dec. 14, 1803, after two days' siege.

GAZA, Palestine, first mentioned in Gen. x. 19. Samson carried away the gates, and pulled down the temple of Dagon. It was besieged by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, and taken after a siege of several months, B.C. 332. Jonathan Maccabæus destroyed its suburbs; Simon Maccabæus captured the city; afterwards taken by Alexander Jannæus.

GAZETTE. The Romans had their daily report of public occurrences called *Acta Diurna*; the London Gazette, first printed at Oxford, Nov. 16, 1665, and called the Oxford Gazette; afterwards removed to London, and called the London Gazette, Feb. 6, 1665; Edinburgh Gazette first published by John Donaldson, by license, dated, March 10, 1699; the Dublin Gazette, 1775. By an order in council, this Gazette was prohibited from publishing any news not guaranteed by government, March 18, 1776.

GEELONG, Australia. This town founded, 1837. Gold first discovered in, 1851.

GELA, Sicily, founded by the Rhodians from Lindus, B.C. 690; colonized Agrigentum, B.C. 582; Æschylus died here, B.C. 456; captured by the Carthaginians, B.C. 405; the town soon after fell into decay.

GENDARMERIE, or **MEN AT ARMS**, established, circa 360; made a corps of cavalry by Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.; made a royal corps, by Charles VII., 1439-40. They are divided into gendarmes à pied, gendarmes à cheval. At present they are generally picked men employed under the police, and reporting both to the police and the military commander-in-chief; regulated and reformed, Oct. 29, 1820.

GENERAL, a title given at one time to officers both naval and military ; it is said to be of French origin, about 1450 ; in the English army, 1557.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, first held Dec. 20, 1560 ; it now meets once a year in Edinburgh, where it sits for ten days, being the principal ecclesiastical court of Scotland.

GENERAL WARRANTS. John Wilkes arrested, April 30, 1763, by virtue of one, for publishing a libel in the 'North Briton,' No. 45 ; denounced as illegal by the House of Commons, May 6, 1763 ; obtained a verdict with £1000 damages against Mr Under-Secretary Wood, Dec. 6, 1763.

GENERALISSIMO, the commander-in-chief of an army, first conferred upon Cardinal Richelieu, 1627.

GENEROSITY, order of knighthood ; a Prussian order, instituted by Frederick III. of Brandenburg, 1685.

GENESIS, the first book of the law, or Pentateuch, so called from its title in the Septuagint, that is, *Creation*, written by Moses, circa B.C. 1430.

GENET, order of knighthood, founded in France by Charles Martel, 726 ; in Spain, 786.

GENEVA, Switzerland, one of the chief towns of the Allobroges, when Cæsar invaded this country ; taken by the Burgundians in the 5th century, and made a bishopric ; taken by the Franks, 534 ; several privileges conferred upon it by Charlemagne ; became a part of the Western Empire, 800 ; destroyed by fire, 1321 ; again injured by fire, 1333, and 1430 ; a republic founded, 1512 ; treaty of, signed, Nov. 7, 1515, and at Fribourg, Nov. 29, 1516. Calvin settled here, 1536 ; watches first made at, 1587 ; made independent, 1763 ; insurrection at, 1781 ; natives, refugees from, settled in Ireland, and founded Geneva New Town, 1782 ; revolution in, 1794 ; taken by the French revolutionary forces, and became the capital of the department of Du Léman, April, 1798 ; restored by the allied powers to its independence, 1814 ; Corn-fields destroyed by fire from lightning for twenty miles round, July 29, 1831 ; the town lighted with gas, 1845 ; the League or Sonderbund, 1846 ; decided to be illegal, Sept. 5, 1846. Serious election riots at, Aug., 1864. The Calvin Memorial College founded, 1866 ; opened, Nov., 1867. A peace congress held at, Garibaldi being present ; opened, Sept. 9 ; broken up, Sept. 12, 1867.

GENEVA or GIN SHOPS suppressed, 1743 ; 7000 abolished, 1750.

GENOA, Italy, first mentioned by Livy in the second Punic war as a friendly colony, xxi. 32, B.C. 218 ; taken by Mago, the Carthaginian general, by surprise, and partly destroyed, B.C. 205 ; ordered to be restored by the Roman senate, B.C. 203 ; Strabo mentioned this town as an emporium for the sale of honey, cattle, and hides, B.C. 29 ; invaded by the Goths, A.D. 641, and by the Saracens, 935 ; fortified, 935 ; declared independent, 960 ; the cathedral built, 985 ; finished, 1118 ; the Saracens expelled from Capraja, Corsica, and Sardinia, 1019 ; re-public founded, 1096 ; took Minorca island from the Moors, 1146 ; captured Tortosa, 1148 ; the dockyard and arsenal built, 1276 ; Porto Pisano destroyed, 1290 ; defeated the Venetians, 1271, and 1346 ; submitted to Visconti, Duke of Milan, 1381 ; the city almost destroyed by an insurrection, 1339 ; elected a magistrate, called a *Doge*, 1340 ; the bank of St George founded, 1346 ; taken by the French, 1515 ; recovered by André Doria, 1528 ; the Strada Nuova built, 1552 ; the church of Santa Maria built, 1555 ; the town strongly refortified, 1630 ; bombarded by the French, 1684 ; by the English, 1688, and in Oct., 1745 ; taken by the Austrians, Sept. 30, 1746 ; Austrians expelled, and second siege of, Aug. 17, 1747 ; loses Corsica, 1730 ; bank of St George failed at, 16,000,000 of crowns deficient, Dec. 22, 1750. The French under Massena were besieged by the English

and Austrians for 60 days, to whom they capitulated, June 4, 1800; given up to the French; annexed to the French Empire, May 25, 1805; surrendered to the Anglo-Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; handed over to the King of Sardinia, 1816; seized by the inhabitants and proclaimed a republic, April, 1850.

GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS, originally the honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, established by Henry VIII. in the first year of his reign, 1509; Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, was the first captain; he was succeeded by Sir Anthony Browne; they accompanied the king to France, 1544; re-named the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners by William IV., Dec. 3, 1830.

GEODESY. This science of mensuration established by the Arabs, 814.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, instituted in London, 1830; the 'African Association' coalesced with, 1831; the 'Palestine Association,' 1834; first Journal of, published, 1831.

GEOGRAPHY. This science, says the learned Mr Bevan, was known as early as the 9th century B.C.; considerably extended in the Hesiodian age, B.C. 800; Herodotus is looked upon as the father of this science, B. C. 443; he was succeeded by Ptolemy, B.C. 150; and by Strabo, B.C. 24; Eratosthenes reduced this science to a regular system, B.C. 240.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM and Survey of Gt Britain and Ireland instituted in London, 1839; an act passed for facilitating and completing, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 63, July 31, 1845.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY instituted in London, 1807; incorporated, April 23, 1823; Glasgow, instituted, 1858; Dublin, 1832.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION formed in London for the study of geology and allied sciences, 1858.

GEOLOGY. This science first formed, *circa* 1755-6. The first account of British Strata published by William Smith, 'Mineral Survey or Delineations of the Strata of England, Wales, and part of Scotland,' with coloured maps, 4to, Lond., 1815; and 'Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils,' published, 1817.

GEOMETRY. This science, according to the testimony of Herodotus, was first cultivated in Egypt; brought by the philosopher Thales into Greece from Egypt, B.C. 640; greatly improved by Anaximander, B.C. 650-60, who was succeeded by Anaximenes, B.C. 536-40, and by Pythagoras, B.C. 540; Euclid computed, B.C. 280; taught in Europe, A.D. 300; first translated into Latin by Adelard, a monk, 1150; believed a part of magic in the time of Edward VI.; cultivated in England, 1550; books of, destroyed, 1552; an imperfect Latin edition of Euclid printed at Venice by Zamberti, 1505; first printed at Rome in Arabic, 1594; the earliest printed in England, 1551; Kepler wrote his Nova Stereometria, 1618, and Descartes his Geometria, 1637.

GEORGE, a gold coin, value 6s. 8d., struck in the reign of Henry VIII., 1533-4.

GEORGE I., equestrian statue of, in Grosvenor-square, defaced, the left leg torn off; the sword and truncheon broken and carried away; the neck hacked, as if to cut off the head, and a libel left upon it, 1739.

GEORGE I., II., III., and IV.—See England, Kings of.

GEORGE CADOU DAL, conspiracy of, 1804; a native of Brittany, and son of a miller; he planned the insurrections in the Morbihan, in favour of the Bourbons, 1793; came to England, and with the Bourbon princes planned fresh insurrections, 1800; in 1802 he returned to France, reached Paris at the close of 1802, intending to overturn the government of Napoleon, when he was seized by the police, Feb. 15, 1804; he was connected with the projectors of the infernal machine, so far that they were his known adherents, but he denied having had any concern with it; he was executed, June 25, 1804.

GEORGE'S CHURCH, ST, Bloomsbury, built, 1706; consecrated, Sept. 26, 1723.

GEORGE, Fort, in Scotland, destroyed by the rebels, March 14, 1745-6.

GEORGE, Fort St, India, built, 1620; taken by the French, April 20, 1747.

GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, ST, Hyde Park Corner, instituted, Oct. 19, 1733; the present edifice designed by Mr Wilkins, 1831.

GEORGE INN, Southwark, mentioned, 1554; totally destroyed in the fire of Southwark, 1676.

GEORGE'S ISLAND, ST, South Pacific, discovered by Commodore Byron, 1765; again observed by Capt. Cook, 1774.

GEORGE, Pr., man-of-war, burned off Lisbon, with 435 of the crew, Feb. 13, 1758.

GEORGE, the Royal, overturned at Portsmouth, with Adm. Kempenfelt, the crew, 100 women, and 200 Jews, Aug. 26, 1782: nearly all perished.

GEORGE, ST, the Martyr, Southwark, built by John Price, 1733-36.

GEORGE, ST, of Cappadocia, a notorious oppressor and robber; made a bishop, 356; met with a merited end, being put to death by the people whom he had plundered, about 372; made a saint by the Roman Church, and patron saint of England by Edward III.

GEORGE, ST, order of knighthood, at first called the Order of the Golden Angel, is said to have been instituted by Constantine the Great, A.D. 312; St George of Cappadocia began in Carinthia, 1290; at Burgundy, 1400; at Genoa, and the doge of Venice made perpetual grand-master, 1472; at Rome by Pope Alexander VI., 1492; at Ravenna by Pope Paul III., 1534, abolished by Pope Gregory, 1572; at Munich, 1739; at Russia by Catherine II., 1769; England, *see* Garter.

GEORGE TOWN, Granada, West Indies, destroyed by fire, Nov. 1, 1775.

GEORGIA, Asia. Farnavaz is said to have been the first king of this country, B.C. 300; Islamism introduced in the 7th century, and Kalif Valid sent an army of 3000 men against Derbend, A.D. 684; the Turks invaded the country, 1049; Timoor ravaged it, 1388, but abandoned it, 1404; taken by Persia, 1618; Peter the Great of Russia obtained some of this country by treaty, 1722; Heraclius II., King of Georgia, constituted himself the vassal of Catherine II. of Russia, July 24, 1783; bequeathed to Russia by his son David, 1800; accepted by Russia, Sept. 12, 1801; attempted to throw off the Russian yoke, 1810.

GEORGIA, United States. The first colony founded by Gen. Oglethorpe at Savannah, 1733; the Germans founded Ebenezer on the river about 25 miles above this settlement, 1737; the Darien settlement endeavoured, 1694, but prevented by the Spaniards of Florida; Oglethorpe invaded Florida and took Fort Diego, 1739; the Spaniards invaded Georgia, 1742; slaves first admitted into the colony, 1749; incorporated into the Union, 1752; Savannah captured by the English, Dec. 29, 1778, and they repulsed the allied French and American armies, Oct., 1779; the Cherokee Indians removed to the Indian territory, 1838; joined the Southern confederacy, Jan., 1861.

GEORGIA, The, trading vessel, captured by the Federal steam frigate, Niagara, off Lisbon, Aug. 24, 1864.

GEORGIUM SIDUS. This planet discovered by Herschel, March 13, 1781, and so named in honour of George III.

GERA, near Leipsic in Germany, destroyed by fire, Sept. 18, 1780.

GERANIUMS, red, first raised by Mr Davey of Chelsea, 1822.

GERARD'S HALL, or Gisors' Hall, Basing-lane, erected by John Gisors, Mayor of London, 1245 ; taken down, 1852.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, ST, France. The chapel and monastery of Germanus founded by King Robert in the 11th century ; the Royal Palace built by Charles V., 1370 ; rebuilt by Francis I., and embellished by Louis XIV. ; treaty signed at, giving the Huguenots free exercise of their religion, Aug. 8, 1570 ; James II. of England resided here during his exile, 1689 ; he died, Sept. 6, 1701, and George IV. erected a monument to him in the parish church.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. The several German, Prussian, and Bavarian states united for the purposes of defence, June 8, 1815 ; the 50th anniversary held, June 8, 1865.

GERMANO, SAN, Italy, founded, 1511 ; taken by the Spaniards, 1730 ; the French army under Murat defeated here by the Austrians, March 16, 1815.

GERMANS, ST, Cornwall. Athelstan having conquered the Cornish Britons, founded a bishopric, 931—1049 ; united to Crediton ; subsequently merged into the see of Exeter.

GERMANTOWN, battle. The Americans defeated by the English, under Gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 3, 1777.

GERMANY. This name was given by the Romans to this and the several neighbouring countries. The ancient inhabitants, the Cimbri, defeated the Romans at Noreja, B.C. 113 ; they were in turn defeated by the Romans, B.C. 102, and Cæsar entered the country by means of a bridge over the Rhine, B.C. 55 ; he was succeeded by Tiberius, who extended the Roman invasion to the north of the river, B.C. 7. The Romans defeated by the Germans, under Arminius, A.D. 9 ; they defeated the Romans, 180, and again on the banks of the Elbe, 220 ; invaded by the Huns, 375. The Saxons emigrated to England, 450. Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West, Dec. 25, 800 ; his son Louis crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, 813 ; the kingdom divided by him, 839, Germany being given to his son Lothaire, France to Charles, and Bavaria to Louis. Lothaire I. attempted to invade France, but was defeated at Fontenay, 841, and by the treaty of Verdun, signed, 843, he retained Italy, Provence, and all the provinces between the Rhine and the Scheldt. Louis II. established his court at Pavia, 855 ; the Saracens invaded the country, 866 ; Charles III. succeeds to the kingdom of France as well as Germany, upon the death of his brother Louis, 881 ; the Germans took Rome, 896 ; the Danes defeated and driven off, 934-5 ; Lorraine added to this kingdom by Henry I., Bohemia, 950 ; a war between France and Germany broke out, 977 ; a treaty agreed to, by which Lorraine is ceded to Germany, 980 ; the Sclavonians invaded Brandenburg, but were defeated, 997 ; the Saracens defeated in Italy, 1001 ; the Greeks driven out of Italy, 1021. Henry IV. carried on a series of wars against the Saxons, 1073, defeating them, 1075 ; he defeated Pope Gregory, and took Rome, March 21, 1084. The faction of the Guelphs and Ghibelines arose in the reign of Conrad III., 1138 ; Frederick I. having reduced several revolted cities in Italy, was crowned at Rome, 1155 ; captured, and almost destroyed Milan, 1162 ; he besieged Alexandria without success, 1176 ; defeated near Como, 1181. Richard Cœur de Lion captured and imprisoned by Henry VI. whilst travelling through Germany, 1192. Otho IV. entered into a league with England and Flanders against France, 1213, but was defeated at Bovines, 1214. Frederick II. crowned King of the Romans, 1212 ; crowned Emperor by the Pope ; Honorius III., 1219 ; excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX., 1227 ; again excommunicated, and the crown offered to the St Louis of France, who refused it, 1238 ; deposed by the Council of Lyons, 1245. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, crowned King of the Romans, 1256. Rodolph I. defeated Ottacar II., king of Bohemia, and acquired Austria, 1278. The Swiss revolted,

1307. Henry VII. of Luxemburg crowned King of Italy, 1311, and reduced the cities in revolt; advanced against Rome, but was defeated, 1312. Louis V. elected at Frankfort by five electors, and crowned, 1314; his election declared void by Pope John XXII., 1323, Germany protesting against it; Louis is excommunicated, 1327; he marched to Rome, and deposed the pope, 1328; the kingdom declared independent of the Pontifical Chair, 1338; the crown offered to Edward III. of England, 1347; Rienzo usurped the sovereign power at Rome, and caused himself to be declared tribune of the people, expelled, 1348; Charles issued the celebrated *Golden Bull*, 1356; the empire divided, 1387; the Emperor Sigismund betrayed John Huss to the Elector Palatine, who caused him to be burnt alive, 1415; Albert II. received the three crowns, Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, 1438. Frederick III. engaged in an unsuccessful war against Matthias, king of Hungary, 1482; Matthias defeated him, and took Vienna, 1485. Maximilian I. invaded Burgundy, 1498; defeated by the Venetians and French in Italy, 1508; entered into the famous league of Cambray, with the pope and the king of France, 1508; he formed another league with the pope, Spain, and England against France, 1512; he assembled a diet at Augsburg, where Luther appeared to defend the reformed doctrines, 1518. A war broke out between Germany and France, 1521, and Francis I. is taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, 1525; Rome taken and plundered, 1527; peace concluded with Pope Clement VII., 1529; Charles took Tunis, and freed 22,000 Christian slaves, 1535; Luther died, 1546; Charles gained the battle of Mulberg, and took the Elector of Saxony prisoner, 1547; Hungary invaded by the Turks, 1566; annexed to the kingdom, 1570; the league of Halle concluded by the Protestants, headed by Frederick Elector Palatine, 1610. Bohemia ceded to Matthias, king of Hungary, 1611; commencement of the 30 years' war, Nov. 1, 1618; Ferdinand II. opposed by Frederick V., but he was defeated near Prague, Nov. 8, 1620; General Tilly gained a complete victory over Christian IV., king of Denmark, at Lutter, 1626; Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany with a large army, 1630; died at Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632; the Swedes defeated, 1634. Turenne gains a victory at Sommershausen near Augsburg, which led to the peace of Westphalia, which ended the 30 years' war, Oct. 24, 1648. The diet at Ratisbon commenced its sittings, 1663; the Imperialists defeated the Turks at St Gothard, 1664; war with France, 1674; the league of Augsburg concluded, 1686; peace restored at Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697; the treaty of Carlowitz with the Turks, Jan. 26, 1699; war declared against France, Oct. 6, 1700; the French, after being defeated at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704, agreed to the peace of Utrecht, April 11, 1713; war declared against the Turks, 1715; the Spaniards invaded Sardinia, 1718; treaty of peace concluded, 1720; the commencement of the Polish war, 1733; Maria Theresa succeeded Charles VI. by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction, Oct. 20, 1740; Charles VII., elector, claimed the throne, and was crowned at Frankfort, Jan. 22, 1742; commencement of the 7 years' war, 1756; Joseph II. extended the Austrian dominions considerably, through the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; war with Turkey declared, 1788; Brabant declared independent, 1789; revolt in the Rhenish provinces, 1793; a second partition of Poland adds to the dominion of Germany, 1795; a considerable part of the territories of this country conceded to the several powers by the treaty of Ratisbon, Feb. 25, 1803; Francis I. became Emperor of Austria, in place of Germany, Aug. 11, 1804, having lost the Netherlands, and large portions of his dominions, by joining in the coalitions against France; the German empire, in its old form, being dissolved to form the Confederation of the Rhine, by the French Emperor, Napoleon, July 12, 1806; Northern Germany annexed to France, Dec., 1810; Hamburg, 1811; congress of Vienna, Nov. 1, 1814; second congress, May 25, 1815; new constitution agreed to at the congress of Vienna, July 8, 1815; a new federal body formed, governed by a diet, having votes according to

the class of territory attaching to each—Austria 4, Bavaria 4, Prussia 4, Saxony 4, Hanover 4, Baden 3, Hesse Cassel 3, Hesse Darmstadt 3, Holstein 3, Brunswick 3, Nassau 2, Mecklenburg 1, Saxe-Weimar 1, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 1, 1814; the king of Prussia issued a proclamation with the view to consolidate the German Empire, March 27, 1848; the confederation greatly agitated, 1848; the emperor of Austria retired to Innsbruck, May 18; a temporary government established at Prague, May 29; the emperor returned to his capital, Aug. 12; Count Lamberg killed at Buda, Sept. 20; insurrection in Vienna, Count Latour killed, and the city in the possession of the insurgents, Oct. 6; the Austrians entered Presburgh, Dec. 18; the Austrians claimed the victory in a combat at Szekszó, Dec. 8, 1848; Pesth taken by the Austrians, Jan. 5, 1849; Austria protested against the decision of the Frankfort diet, Aug. 8; defeat of the Austrians at Gran, April 17; the Austrians implored Russia for aid; insurrection at Dresden, May 8; Dresden bombarded; the king of Prussia, who had stimulated the diet at Frankfort, recalled the Prussian members of the assembly, May 14; the Frankfort assembly transferred to Stutgardt, May 30; battle of the Russo-Austrian army with the Hungarians before Komorn, July 16; the Hungarians entered Moldavia, July 23; the Austrians routed and driven from Raab, with great loss, Aug. 3; the Hungarian leader of the principal army treacherously treated with the Russians, and 25,000 men surrender to them, Aug. 13; the Austrians then reoccupy Raab, Aug. 15; Peterwaradin surrendered, Sept. 6; Komorn, Sept. 28; treaty between Austria and Prussia for a new central power, an appeal having been made to some of the lesser powers of the empire, Sept. 30; Austria protested against the alliance of Prussia with some of the inferior states of Germany, and against any parliament of these states being convened at Erfurt, Nov. 12; Hanover withdrew from the Prussian union, Feb. 23, 1850; treaty of Munich, between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for a German union, Feb. 27; Hesse Cassel refused to send a representative to Wurtemberg, and Hesse Darmstadt withdrew from the Prussian league, June; Austria convened an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfort, July 19; plenipotentiaries of Austria, Hanover, and seven other states, met at Frankfort, and declared themselves the council of the German diet, Sept.; an Austrian and Bavarian corps entered Hesse Cassel, and also a Prussian force on the following day, Nov. 1; a conference held at Dresden, Dec. 23; conference closed, May 15, 1851, having passed a resolution to restore the diet of Frankfort; attempt to establish a commercial code, 1857; several attempts made to revise the constitution of the confederation, 1859; a commercial code adopted, May 31, 1861; a congress of sovereigns held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Aug. 17, 1863; a congress of deputies held at the same town, Aug. 21; the diet resolved to invade Denmark, Dec. 7; the Prussian and Austrian forces invaded Holstein, Dec. 23; the diet resolved to evacuate that state, Dec. 5, 1864; the 50th anniversary of the Germanic confederation held, June 8, 1865; a proposition for the election of a representative assembly by universal suffrage made to the diet by Prussia, April 9, 1866; a committee on reform appointed, April 26; a conference held by the states upon military affairs, May 8, and they called upon the states to reduce the armies to a peace footing, May 18; a resolution passed to assist Saxony against Prussia, June 16; and Prince Charles of Bavaria appointed commander-in-chief of the forces, June 27; invitation from Prussia to 16 states to conclude an alliance with that state, July 16; concluded subsequently; the North German parliament opened by the King of Prussia, Feb. 24, 1867; constitution adopted, April 17; the Prussian Chamber opened by King William, April 29; the North German parliament opened, Sept. 10; closed, Oct. 26.

GERMANY, KINGS OF:

Carolingian Dynasty.	Louis I., Le Debonnaire	...	814
Charlemagne	Lothaire I.	...	840

Louis II.	855
Charles II., the Bald ...	875
Louis III., the Stammerer ...	877
Charles III., the Gross ...	879
Arnold	887
„ made Emperor ...	891
Louis IV., seven years old ...	899

The House of Franconia.

Conrad I.	912
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The House of Saxony.

Henry I.	918
Otho I.	936
Otho II.	973
Otho III.	983
St Henry II.	1002

The House of Franconia.

Conrad II., the Salique ...	1024
Henry III., the Black ...	1039
Henry IV.	1056
Henry V.	1106
Lothaire II.	1125

House of Suabia.

Conrad III.	1138
Frederick I., Barbarossa ...	1152
Henry VI.	1190
Philip	1197
Otho IV., Duke of Brunswick	1208
Frederick II., King of Sicily	1212
Conrad IV.	1253
William, Count of Holland	1254
Richard, Earl of Cornwall	1256
Alphonso X., King of Castile	1271

House of Hapsburg.

Rodolph I., the Merciful ...	1273
Adolphus of Nassau ...	1291
Albert I.	1298

House of Luxemburg.

Henry VII.	1308
Louis V.	1314
Charles IV.	1347
Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia	1378
Robert	1400
Sigismund	1410

Hereditary Emperors of the House of Austria.

Albert II., the Magnanimous	1438
Frederick III.	1440
Maximilian I.	1493
Charles V.	1519
Ferdinand I.	1558
Maximilian II.	1564
Rodolph II.	1576
Matthias	1612
Ferdinand II.	1619
Ferdinand III.	1637
Leopold I.	1657
Joseph I.	1703
Charles VI.	1711
Charles VII.	1740

The House of Lorraine.

Francis I.	1745
Joseph II.	1765
Leopold II.	1790
Francis II.	1792

GERON, ST, order of knighthood of, in Germany, began, 1154.

GERONA, Spain, a fortified city. St Paul and St James first rested here when they came into this country; taken by Charlemagne, 785; recaptured by the Moors, who sacked it, 795; it was soon after recovered by the Count of Arragon; Philip V. abolished its university and privileges, 1715; besieged by Duhesme, but unsuccessfully, June, 1808; he renewed the siege in July, but was again defeated. An Ulster regiment under Col. O'Daly and compelled to retire, Aug. 16; again besieged and bombarded by the French, 35,000 strong, for seven months; capitulated, Dec. 12, 1809; the conquerors lost 15,000 men. Made a bishop's see by Charlemagne, 786; cathedral founded, 910; rebuilt, 1316.

GERTRUYDENBERG, Holland. This town was founded and fortified, 647; the castle built, 1321; taken by the French, Feb., 1793; and again, 1795.

GERVIS ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded, 1145.

GETTYSBURG, battle. The Confederates, under Gen. Lee, attacked the Federals under Gen. Meade, and after a severe struggle with varying success, retreated with 24,000 prisoners, July 1—3, 1863; the loss on both sides exceeded 15,000 men.

GHENT, Belgium, the capital of the Nervii. St Arnaud endeavoured to convert its inhabitants from Paganism, A.D. 630. Gravensteen Castle built in the 12th century;

Count Baldwin granted a charter conferring many liberties upon the inhabitants, 1180; John of Gaunt born here, 1340; and Charles V. born here, 1500; revolted, 1539; treaty or 'pacification of Ghent,' signed, Nov. 8, 1576; the Spaniards capitulated, Nov. 11, 1576; restored to Spain by treaty, Sept. 17, 1584; taken by Louis of France, after a siege of 6 days, March 8, 1678; the citadel surrendered, March 11; restored by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678; taken by the allies, under Marlborough, 1706; seized by the French, 1708; recaptured by the allies, under Prince Eugène and the Duke of Marlborough; the peace between England and the United States signed here, Dec. 24, 1814; Louis XVIII. took refuge here upon the return of Napoleon from Elba, 1815; became a part of the new kingdom of Belgium, 1830; the railway opened to Ostend, 1838; erected into a bishopric, 1559, by Pope Paul IV.

GHERGONG, the capital of Assam, India, nearly all engulfed by an earthquake, when many thousands of persons perished, 1803.

GHERIAH, Hindustan, taken possession of by the Mahrattas, in the 17th century; Conajee Angria, the pirate, established an independent sovereignty here, 1707; defeated and destroyed by the British fleet, 1756; ceded to the East India Company, 1818.

GHIBELLINES and the GUELPHS. This faction rose in Italy, 1240, upon the excommunication of the Emperor Frederick II., by Pope Gregory IX.; the former were in favour of the Emperor, and the latter of the Pope; the Ghibellines defeated in Italy, 1267-8.

GHIZNI, Afghanistan. This celebrated town and fortress made the seat of government by Abustakeen, 976; stormed by Allahudeen, Prince of Ghoor, 1151; the tomb of Mahmood, of Ghizni, the great Persian ruler, is situated here; the town was stormed and carried by the English, under Sir John Keane, July 23, 1839; surrendered by the English to the Afghans, March, 1842; retaken by Gen. Nott, Sept. 6, 1842.

GIANTS are first spoken of in Gen. vi. 4, under the name of *Nephilim*. Goliath, a famous giant of Gath, who defied the armies of Israel, 1 Sam. xvii. 4, his height was six cubits and a span, which, taking the cubit at 21 inches, would make him 10½ feet high. Some of the noted giants of modern times: John Middleton, child, of Hale, Lancashire, born, 1578, was nine feet three inches high; Walter Parsons, porter to James I., was seven feet seven inches high; Christopher Miller, the German giant, born at Leipzig, 1674, was seven feet eight inches high; Edmund Malone, the Irish giant, exhibited at Southwark fair, was seven feet seven inches high,—he subsequently reached eight feet; Patrick Cotter, another Irish giant, born at Kinsale, Ireland, 1760, eight feet three inches high; James Toller, the Huntingdon giant, born at St Neots, Aug. 28, 1795, eight feet six inches high; Samuel M'Donald, or 'Big Sam,' porter to the Prince of Wales at Carlton House, was nearly eight feet high; Thomas Bell, the Cambridge giant, exhibited in Oxford-street, 1813, was seven feet two inches high; Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, born at Somerton, near Great Yarmouth, May 2, 1820, was seven feet six inches high; Joseph Brice, a French giant, 1862, measured seven feet seven inches; the Chinese giant, Chang, exhibited in London, 1866, was seven feet nine inches high.

GIBBETS. The last one erected in England was for Mr George Cook, the murderer of Mr Paas, of Leicester; the gibbet was 30 feet high and stood in Saffron Lane, near the Aylestone toll gate, Aug. 11, 1832. The last demolished in England upon Jarrow, Stoke-on-the-Tyne, March, 1856, the last person hung upon it being William Jobbing, June, 1832.

GIBRALTAR, Spain. The Saracens built a fortress here, 711; taken by the Spaniards, 1309; the Moors recaptured it by surprise, 1333; it was taken from

the Moors by the King of Castile, 1462; incorporated by Spain, 1502; taken by a combined English and Dutch fleet under Sir G. Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the French and Spaniards, Oct. 11, 1704, who lost 10,000 men before it in vain; confirmed to England by the peace of Utrecht, April 11, 1713; again attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed, 1720; a third siege and repulse of the Spaniards, with a loss of 5000 men, 1727; communication of, with Spain cut off, 1732; Gen. Sabine, governor of, fined £700 for cruelty, Feb. 21, 1738; greatly injured by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766. Memorable siege of, by the French and Spaniards with an army of 40,000 men, from July, 1779, to Feb., 1783, when 1000 guns were brought to bear upon it, and 47 sail-of-the-line and 10 floating batteries, with 212 guns, besides mortars: they were defeated, Sept. 13, 1782. Royal battery destroyed by fire, Nov., 1800; the yellow fever raged in the town and garrison, 1804-5; a fatal fever again, Sept. 5 to Jan. 12, 1828-9; the celebrated Spanish lines across the isthmus from Fort San Philipe to Fort San Barbara, blown up and destroyed by the English, on the advance of Marshal Soult, 1810; the yellow fever destroyed the major part of the garrison, 1813 and 1828; a bishopric established, 1842.

GILBERTINES, a religious order founded at Lincoln by Gilbert, Lord of Sempingham, 1148; at the dissolution of monasteries there were 25 houses of this order.

GILDING, an art practised by the ancients, according to Herodotus, Pliny, and others. Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritore, 1273; on wood, 1680, in a more approved manner than before; Mr Elkington's patent for gilding copper or brass, June, 1836, and Dec. 8, 1840; M. de Ruolz patented his process, Dec. 19, 1840.

GILES' CHURCH, ST, Cripplegate, London, built, 1090; partially burnt, 1545; tower raised, 1682; Milton buried in, 1674.

GILES', ST, Camberwell, burnt, Feb. 7, 1841; rebuilt and opened, Nov. 27, 1844.

GILES', ST, In-the-Fields. This church was built, 1733.

GILES' HOSPITAL, ST, In-the-Fields, founded for lepers by Queen Matilda, 1117; the village built, 1213; the gallows were removed from the Elms in Smithfield to the north end of the garden wall of the hospital, *circa* 1413. Seven Dials built in the *temp.* of Charles II.; Evelyn mentions in his Diary the new building at, 1694; the Rookery first colonized by the Irish in the *temp.* of Elizabeth.

GILLINGHAM, Dorsetshire, injured by fire, May 5, 1752.

GILLINGWOOD, near Richmond, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER, London, built from the designs of G. Dance, 1791, cost £20,473; the prisoners removed to the New Prison at Holloway, Oct. 6, 1852; taken down, 1853; the Great Fire ended at Pie Corner. A figure of a boy with his arms folded, with the following inscription upon his body: 'This boy is in memory put up for the late Fire of London, occasioned by the sin of Gluttony, 1666,' erected against a public-house (The Fortune of War).

GIN, corrupted from Geneva, or to distinguish that distilled in this country; the distillation encouraged by the 2 Will. & Mary, c. 9, 1690, and the 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 30, 1696; a duty of 5s. per gallon levied upon, by 2 Geo. II. c. 17, 1729; inquiry into the excessive drinking of, 1736; the sellers of, required to take out a license of £50 annually, and a duty of 20s. per gallon levied upon, 9 Geo. II. c. 23, to come into operation, Sept. 29, 1736; repealed, 1743; in 1849 the duty upon, was 7s. 10d. per gallon in England, 3s. 8d. in Scotland, and 2s. 8d. in Ireland. The consumption of British spirits in 1854 had increased to 25,000,000 gallons;

the duty increased in the three kingdoms to 10s. per gallon, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 28, 1860.

GIN SHOPS, act for excise upon, 9 Geo. II. c. 23, 1736; amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 28, 1860.

GINGEE, Hindustan. This town fortified by Runga Naik, 1442; surprised and captured by the French, 1750; surrendered to the English, April 5, 1761.

GIRDLE, an ancient article of dress worn by both men and women in the East. The common girdle made of leather, Matt. iii. 4; sometimes studded with gold and precious stones; the making of, formed part of the employment of women, Prov. xxxi. 24; the military girdle for carrying the sword or dagger, Judg. iii. 16, 2 Sam. xx. 8; girdles of sackcloth worn as mourning, Is. iii. 24; xxii. 12; they were also worn by the priests, Ex. xxviii. 39; girdlers permitted to garnish their girdles with white metal, 15 Rich. II. c. 11, 1391; John Baret of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, describes in his will girdles of different colours, some enriched with gold ornaments, which he left to different friends, 1463.

GIRDLESLERS' COMPANY incorporated, 27 Henry VI., Aug. 6, 1449; the pinners and wireworkers united to, 10 Eliz., Oct. 12, 1568; re-incorporated, 15 Charles I., Oct. 17, 1639; arms granted to, 32 Henry VI., 1454; hall built in Basinghall-street, 1681.

GIRONDISTES. This political party in France first came into power, March, 1792; the ministry being formed,—Roland, minister of the interior, Clavière of finance, Servan of war, Duranton of justice, Gen. Dumouriez of foreign affairs; war declared by them, April 20, 1792; dismissed from office, June 12; united with the Jacobins in an insurrectionary movement in June; opposed the Montagne party in the National Convention, Sept. 21; they were arrested, June 2, 1793; 21 condemned to death, Oct. 16; 73 members of this party recalled to the Convention, Nov., 1795.

GISBOROUGH PRIORY, Yorkshire, founded by Robert de Brus, 1129.

GISORS, battle. Richard I. defeated the French under Philip II. of France, 40 barons and 100 knights killed, Oct. 28, 1194.

GITSCHIN, battle. The Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Austrian and Saxon troops commanded by Count Clam Gallas, who lost in killed and wounded 3000 men and 7000 prisoners, June 29, 1866.

GIURGEVO, Wallachia, a fortified town. The Russians defeated the Turks here, 1773; captured the town, 1811, and again, 1829, when its defences were destroyed; the Russians defeated by the Turks, July 7, 1854.

GLADIATORS, Combats of, abolished by Constantine the Great in the East, 325; and everywhere suppressed by Theodoric, 500. The Emperor Trajan exhibited combats of gladiators for 123 days, 103, when 1000 gladiators contended; war of, at Mount Vesuvius, B.C. 73; at the Triumph of Probus, A.D. 281, when about 80 gladiators exhibited their courage.

GLADIATORS, Order of, began in Livonia, 1204.

GLAMORGAN, S. Wales, explosion in the Ferndale Colliery, 170 lives lost, Nov. 8, 1867.

GLANDELUGH, Irish bishopric, united to the archbishopric of Dublin, 1214; St Keven, the founder, 610; it is called commonly the Seven Churches.

GLARUS, Switzerland, united to the Helvetic Confederation, 1352; defeated the Austrians at Näfels, 1388; Zuinglius was the pastor here from 1506 to 1516.

GLASGOW, Scotland, founded by St Kentigern, circa 560; cathedral founded in the 10th century; rebuilt, July, 1136; made a free burgh by William the Lion, 1178 and 1190; a battle fought in the High-street by the Scots under Wallace

and the English under Percy, the former being successful, 1300; visited by the plague in the years 1350, 1380, and 1381; charter given by James II., 1451; university founded, 1451; the castle besieged by the Regent, Arran, 1542, and town plundered; Queen Mary visited the city, 1563; the castle again besieged, 1570; made a royal burgh, 1611; the Presbyterian Church Assembly met here, 1638; greatly damaged by fire, 1652; the Tolbooth broken open and the prisoners released, 1678; a charter granted by William III., June 4, 1690; the first vessel sailed thence to America, in the tobacco trade, 1718; great riot on account of the malt tax, June 24, 1725; magistrates confined for it at Edinburgh, July 16, 1725; shock of an earthquake at, July 11, 1732; compelled to raise £5500 for the Pretender, Oct. 4, 1745; 200 families at, rendered destitute by a fire, June 3, 1749; theatre opened at, April, 1764; power-loom introduced at, 1773; a regiment of 1000 men raised by the city upon the breaking out of the American war, 1775; theatre burned, 1780; an inundation of the Clyde, 1782; Chamber of Commerce formed, 1783; Trades' Hall built, 1791; new college buildings erected, 1811; commotions and trials for treason at, 1811; theatre burned, Jan. 12, 1829; Exchange opened, Sept. 3, 1829; destructive fire and £150,000 damage, Jan. 14, 1832; lotteries suppressed by William IV., July 25, 1834; 70 persons crushed to death in consequence of an alarm of fire in the theatre, Feb. 17, 1849; visited by the Queen and Prince Albert, Aug. 14, 1849; Lord Palmerston installed as Lord Rector, March 29, 1863; the Polytechnic Institution destroyed by fire, among the valuables burnt was Watt's first steam-engine, Sept. 2, 1864; Reform Demonstration at, Oct. 16, 1866; meeting of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland at, July 30, 1867.

GLASGOW, The City of. This steam vessel, of 1087 tons burden and 350 horse power, having on board 480 persons, left Liverpool for America, March 1, 1854, and has never since been heard of.

GLASGOW, screw steam-ship, destroyed by fire, the crew saved, July 31, 1865.

GLASGOW, Bishopric of, before the Revolution, said to have been founded by St Mungo, 560; the see archiepiscopal, 1491; suppressed at the Revolution; the cathedral commenced, 1121; bishopric revived, 1724.

GLASGOW SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES: Archæological Society instituted, 1856; Geological, 1858; Literary, 1758; Natural History, 1851; Philosophical Society, 1802; Statistical, 1836.

GLASITES, or **SANDEMANIANS**, a modern sect, originated in Scotland by Mr J. Glas, 1728, and by Mr Sandeman, 1762.

GLASS. Sir Gardner Wilkinson adduces proofs that this art was known in Egypt before the Exodus. A glass head bearing the name of a king who lived B.C. 1450, discovered at Thebes; on the paintings at *Beni Hassan* the figures of glass-blowers at work are depicted, B.C. 2000; Mr Layard discovered a small vase of green glass at the palace of Nimrod with a cuneiform inscription to 'Sargon,' King of Assyria, the founder of Khorsabad, B.C. 709; glass utensils were found in the ruins of Herculaneum, destroyed A.D. 79; the Barberini or Portland Vase found in the tomb of Alexander Severus at Rome, A.D. 222—235; the celebrated glass cup of Chosroes, King of Persia, A.D. 531—79. The art of glass-making rediscovered by a monk, circa 635; Abbot Benedict brought over from France artificers skilled in this art, who taught the English; Weremouth church glazed, 674; private mansions began to be glazed with glass, 1180; used generally in ecclesiastical buildings, 1450; glass for domestic purposes was in general use throughout England, 1465; manufactory established in the Savoy, 1557, and by the Huguenot refugees at Birmingham, 1557-8; the finer sort made at Crutched Friars, 1635; a patent granted to Sir Robert Mansell for making, 1559. The Venetians were famed for this art in the 9th century: the glasshouses removed to the adjacent

island, called Muran, 1291. Bottles first made in England, 1557; improved, 1635. Lehmann invented the cutting of glass by a crystal, 1609; plate-glass for looking-glasses made at Lambeth, 1673; incorporated company instituted at Ravenhead, 1773; glass-making introduced into America by Robert Hewes, 1790; a factory erected at Boston, 1800; German glass introduced into England, 1804. A duty imposed upon, by 6 & 7 Will. & Mary, c. 18, 1695; partially repealed, 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45, 1698; repealed, 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 18, 1699; reimposed by 19 George II. c. 12, 1746; amended by 35 George III. c. 114, 1795; abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 6, April 24, 1845.

GLASS, painted or stained, known at an early period. The treatise of Theophilus, '*Diversarum Artium Schedula*,' published in the 10th century, described the art of glass-painting. Practised in England by Abbot Suger in the middle of the 12th century; France was noted for this art at that time; painted glass is mentioned in the will of John Baret of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, 1463; reached great perfection, in 1530.

GLASSES, MUSICAL, invented by a German; revived by Franklin, 1760; brought to perfection by the brothers Cartwrights, in England, 1799. Optical glasses, Mr Guinand succeeded in producing discs of good flint glass of 12 to 14 inches in diameter, 1828; pure discs of flint glass of 29 inches in diameter, exhibited at the Exhibition of 1851.

GLASS-SELLERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Charles I., July 25, 1640; re-incorporated by Charles II., July 25, 1664; livery granted by the court of Aldermen, March 20, 1710; increased, Feb. 1, 1825.

GLASTONBURY, Somerset, the abbey said to be founded by Joseph of Arimathea. First Saxon abbot was Berthwald, 630; enlarged by Ina, King of Wessex, 708; rebuilt, 954; burnt down, 1184, and rebuilt, 1197. The town destroyed by the Danes, 873; rebuilt by Henry III.; almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1276; restored, 1282. Riching Whiting, the last abbot, hanged in his robes, because he denied the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII., Nov. 15, 1539.

GLATZ, Prussia, taken by the Poles, 1114; annexed to Bohemia, from 1561 to 1742; ceded to Frederick II., King of Prussia, March, 1742; surrendered to the Austrians, July 26, 1760.

GLAZIERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Charles I., Nov. 6, 1637; confirmed by Charles II. Their hall destroyed in the fire of 1666.

GLEASTON CASTLE, Yorkshire, built by Lord Harington, 1340.

GLENCOE, massacre of the M'Donalds, under the pretence of not surrendering to King William's proclamation. A pacification had been entered into with, Aug., 1691, to all who should take the oaths of allegiance before Dec. 31: all took the required oaths except M'Ivan and the chief of the M'Donalds; 60 unoffending men were murdered, and their wives and children turned out in a freezing night to perish of cold and hunger; the Earl of Argyle's regiment committed these assassinations, Feb. 13, 1692.

GLENLIVAT, battle. The popish lords, Eiról and Huntley, with a body of gentlemen of the Low Countries, totally defeated the Highlanders, 7000 strong, commanded by the Earl of Argyle and Lord Forbes, Oct. 3, 1594.

GLOBE, or SPHERE, as a term used for the earth's form, first stated by Thales, 640 A.C., as well as by Pythagoras, 506 A.C. The first ship that sailed round the earth was that of Magellan, 1520, who died before he reached home; the survivors demonstrated the fact. Sir Francis Drake completed his voyage of circumnavigation, 1577; and others quickly followed.

GLOBE of fire passed over the island of Funen, in Denmark, in open day, Sept., 1807. A similar phenomenon observed the same time at Jutland.

GLOBES, ARTIFICIAL. One in the royal library in Paris is of a large size; at Cambridge is one of 18 feet diameter, and at Gottorp, one of 11 feet; the last made at the expense of the Duke of Holstein, Frederick III., was, under the direction of Olearius, planned after a design of Tycho Brahe, discovered among his papers; it was presented to Peter the Great of Russia, 1713; nearly destroyed by fire, 1757; it was reconstructed. A globe of very large dimensions was erected in the centre of Leicester Square, by Mr Wyld, the hydrographer, so large as to admit a numerous body of spectators within-side it, 1851; removed, 1861.

GLOBE THEATRE, Bankside, built for Richard Burbage, Dec. 22, 1593; licence granted by King James I. to Shakespeare, 1603; destroyed by fire, June 29, 1613. It was rebuilt, 1614.

GLORIA PATRI, the doxology of, first used, 382; called doxology because it began with 'doxa,' glory.

GLOUCESTER, City of. This town taken by the Romans, 47; captured by the West Saxons, 578, and called by them *Gleau-ceasters*; the city enlarged by Wulfhere, first Christian King of Mercia, 679; monastery of St Peter's founded by Ethelred, 680; made a royal burgh by Edgar, 964; plundered by the Danes and burnt in the reign of Ethelred II.; the castle built by William I., 1068—1080; William II. and Edward I. resided in, and the latter held a parliament here, 1279; Richard II. also held a parliament in the castle, 1378; Henry IV., 1403, and Henry V., 1420; a mint established, 1216. Cathedral began by Abbot Serlo, 1100; south aisle of nave, by Abbot Thokey, 1318—1329; south transept, by Abbot Wiggemore, 1340; cloisters, 1351—1412; west front and south porch, by Abbot Morwent, 1430; central tower, by Abbot Seabroke, 1460; lady chapel, by Abbot Hanley, 1466—1470; Saxon, 408 feet long, 83 wide; tower 225 feet high. The town declared for the Parliament in the civil war, and defeated Lord Herbert at the head of 2000 Welsh Royalists, 1642; the city besieged by Prince Rupert, Aug. 5, 1643; the garrison skirmished with the king's troops, Aug. 7; Charles arrived with 6000 horse, Aug. 10; they besieged the town, Aug. 11; the East Gate mined by the Royalists, Aug. 26—29; the siege raised, Sept. 11; the garrison harassed the retreating forces of the king, and captured considerable booty, Sept. 12; Charles II. ordered the fortifications and city walls to be destroyed on account of the resistance offered to his father, 1662; he also destroyed the castle and deprived the town of its charters, but subsequently for a consideration granted them a new one; visited by James II., 1687; George IV. when Prince of Wales received the freedom of this city, 1807; new bridge began, 1814; the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal opened, April, 1827.

GLOUCESTER COLLEGE, or **PRIORY**, Oxford, founded by John Gifford, 1283.

GLOUCESTER, Duchess of, punished for a witch, 1442.

GLOUCESTER, Duchess of, the last of the family of George III., died at the age of 81, April 30, 1857.

GLOUCESTER, Duke of, smothered between two feather-beds at Calais, Sept. 28, 1397, by Richard II.

GLOUCESTER, Humphrey, Duke of, fourth son of Henry IV., murdered at St Edmondsbury, and buried at St Albans, 1447.

GLOUCESTER, Richard, Duke of, and brother of Edward IV., appointed Protector, 1483; murdered his nephews, Edward, Prince of Wales, and Richard, Duke of York, 1483.

GLOUCESTER, See of, founded, Sept. 3, 1541; remodelled by Henry VIII.,

1550 ; suppressed, and its territory united to that of Worcester, John Hooper being made bishop, May 20, 1552 ; Bristol united to Gloucester, Oct. 5, 1836.

GLOUCESTER, Statutes of, making several alterations in the holding of land, &c., passed by the parliament held at this town by Edward I., Aug., 1278.

GLOVERS' COMPANY incorporated, 14 Charles I., Sept. 5, 1638 ; given the power of search over all the trade within three miles of London ; arms granted to, Oct. 20, 1464.

GLOVES, of considerable antiquity. Xenophon in the *Cyropædia* mentions the fact that on one occasion Cyrus went without his gloves ; during the middle ages gloves were worn by ecclesiastical and other dignitaries as a mark of distinction ; William of Colchester, abbot of Westminster, is represented in jewelled gloves, 1420 ; embroidered gloves introduced, 1580 ; importation prohibited, 3 Edw. IV. c. 4, 1463, 6 Geo. III. c. 19, 1766 ; prohibition annulled and a duty fixed, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, July 5, 1825.

GLUCKSTADT, Denmark, founded by Christian IV., 1616 ; fortified, 1620 ; besieged unsuccessfully for 15 weeks by Tilly, 1628 ; fortifications destroyed, 1815 ; made a free port, 1830.

GLYCERINE discovered by Scheele, 1789 ; since used for medicinal purposes, first so used by Mr T. De la Rue, 1844. Nitro-glycerine, an explosive substance stronger than gunpowder, discovered by Sombrero, 1847, but was comparatively useless until Andrew Nobel, a Swede, discovered a method of exploding it by concussion. A serious explosion of, on board the ship 'European' in the harbour of Colon Panama, April 3, 1866 ; another on the Town Moor at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, seven persons killed, Dec. 17, 1867.

GNOSTICS, a sect who professed to interpret the Scriptures by philosophy taught in the apostolical age by Simon, the Samaritan, Acts of the Apostles viii. 10 ; Basilides and Valentinus, the two greatest philosophers of their time, taught this doctrine, A.D. 125.

GOA, Western India, taken by Bijanagur, a Hindoo Raja, 1469 ; besieged and captured by Albuquerque, who made it the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East, 1510 ; possessed by the English, 1807 ; the Inquisition abolished, 1812.

GOBELIN, the celebrated French dyer, lived, 1662 ; Gobelin tapestry, so called from the brothers wool-dyers of that name ; the tapestry still manufactured by Colbert, in the residence of Giles Gobelin, which was purchased by Louis XIV. for the purpose, 1666.

GODALMING BRIDGE, Surrey, began, July, 1782.

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION formed by Lord Goderich, Aug. 10, 1827 ; resigned, Jan. 8, 1828.

GODESTOW NUNNERY, Oxfordshire. John de St John gave the land, *temp.* Henry I., and the abbess, Editha, founded the nunnery, 1138.

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS, in the baptism of infants and of bells, instituted by Pope Telesphorus in the 2nd century, about 130. The number in the Church of Rome is two, and the Church of England three.

GODFREY, Sir Edmondsbury, found murdered near Primrose-hill, Oct. 17, 1678.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION in Queen Anne's reign, May 8, 1702 ; the Earl was Lord Treasurer until Aug. 8, 1710, when he resigned.

GODWIN'S OATH, a phrase for perjury, after Earl Godwin, brother of Edward the Confessor, who was tried for the murder of Prince Alfred, and pardoned ; hoping the bread he was eating might stick in his throat if he were guilty, it did stick, and he was choked, 1053.

GODWIN SANDS, off the coast of Kent, once part of the estate of Earl Godwin of Kent. Florence of Worcester in his *Chronicles* describes a disastrous irruption of the sea, by which whole villages were submerged and an innumerable multitude of people were drowned, 1014; this is confirmed by Henry of Huntingdon. Another inundation occurred, according to the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, Nov. 11, 1099. Previous to the erection of a lighthouse in 1817 it was found that there was 15 feet of sand.

GOG AND MAGOG, the Guildhall Giants. When Henry V. made his triumphal entry to London, 1415, a male and female giant stood at London Bridge, the male bearing an axe and the keys of the city; a mighty giant awaited Henry VI. in the same place, 1432; and in 1554, when Philip and Mary made their public entry, the two giants, Corineus and Gog-Magog, received them at London Bridge; the same two were stationed at Temple Bar when Elizabeth passed through the city, Jan. 12, 1558; they were afterwards used in the Lord Mayor's Show from 1605; these two wicker giants falling into decay, the present effigies were made by Capt. Richard Carver of King-street, Cheapside, 1707.

GOLD. The scarcest and most pure of metallic bodies, and the most valuable, from its colour, lustre, weight, and ductility. It was known from the earliest times, Gen. ii. 11, but chiefly used for ornaments, Gen. xxiv. 22, and was very abundant, 1 Chro. xxii. 14, 2 Chro. i. 15, ix. 9. The chief gold-producing countries were Arabia, Sheba, Ophir, and Uphez. A goldsmith is mentioned as making gold idols, Is. xlv. 6. It has been found in many parts of the world: brought from the mines of Chili, 1540; from Brazil, 1694-5; the Moluccas, Oct. 27, 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785; in Cornwall, 1795; and at Wicklow, Ireland, more than 1000 ounces were collected, 1795; Ceylon, 1800; Russia, 1809; in large quantities in California, 1847; Australia, Sept. 18, 1851; British Columbia, 1856; three vessels arrived in the Thames from, with seven tons of gold on board, Nov. 23, 1852; the Australian steamer arrived at Plymouth with the Victoria Nugget, weighing 340 ounces, Jan. 11, 1853; the Blanche Barkly Nugget, weighing 146 lbs of pure gold, exhibited to the Queen, April 28, 1858. Gold manufactured in England as early as the 6th century; standard fixed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 10, 1854; wedding rings the next year exempted, c. 60, July 23, 1855. There are now five standards, viz. 22, 18, 15, 12, 9 carats; several bars of gold connected by links, supposed to be ornaments worn by Celtic kings, were found at Mantfield in East Sussex by a labourer, Jan. 12, 1863.

GOLD AND SILVER STANDARDS. At the first coinage of gold by Edward III., 1344, the current value of 1 lb. of the old standard gold ($\frac{1}{8}$ of a carat alloy to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ carats of fine gold) was £15; it was progressively raised till it reached £25 2s. 6d. in the reign of Henry VIII., who established the new standard of 22 carats gold and 2 carats alloy, and the two standards had currency together for more than a century, by the name of angel (or fine) gold and crown gold respectively. In 1670, the new standard was established by Charles II. as the sole standard, and has so continued ever since; its current value had been raised at various times, and was raised to £46 14s. 6d., 1718; 1 lb. of standard gold being now coined after the rate of 46 29-40 sovereigns to the pound weight troy. *Silver*: the current value of 1 lb. weight of old standard silver, the 'Old right standard of England,' as it is called in the Mint Indenture of 1357 (11 oz. 2 dwts of fine silver, and 18 dwts of alloy), increased progressively from 20s. in 1279 to 45s. in 1526; the standard was afterwards debased, and for sixpences and smaller moneys Edward VI. sanctioned a coinage of 3 oz. fine to 9 oz. alloy, the basest silver ever sanctioned in this country. Queen Mary restored the silver to a standard of 11 oz. fine to 1 oz. alloy; Elizabeth restored the old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts fine, and this has still continued in force; the 1 lb. weight was coined into 62s., 1817; it was fixed at 66s. The gold and silver coinage was legalized by the 56 Geo. III. c. 68, June 22, 1816.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS' COMPANY incorporated, 21 James I., June 14, 1623 ; confirmed by William and Mary, June 16, 1693 ; the ordinances approved by the Lord Keeper, Oct. 17, 1700 ; a livery granted to the Company by the Court of Aldermen, July 18, 1780 ; this was the first company which admitted Jews to partake of its privileges.

GOLD COINAGE. The Romans established a coinage in this metal, B.C. 200 ; the Florentines, A.D. 1252 ; introduced into England by Henry III., 1257 ; the florin and half florin of Edward III., 1344, and the noble, 1345 ; Henry VI. in 1470 coined the angel in imitation of the noble ; Edward IV., 1460, coined the rose noble ; the ryal or sovereign first coined by Henry VII., 1485 ; crowns by Henry VIII., 1509 ; half-sovereigns by Edward VI., 1547 ; by several indentures of Elizabeth, 1600, one pound weight troy was to be coined in 24 sovereigns, 48 ryals, 72 angels ; new coinage ordered by James I., 1617 ; guineas coined by Charles II., 1660 ; half guinea, two guinea, and five guinea shortly afterwards. The gold coinage was called in by proclamations and recoined, 1695, *temp.* William III. ; seven-shilling pieces were coined, 1797 ; sovereigns coined, 1817.

GOLDEN BULL, a decree from the papal authority, sealed with a bull of gold, silver, or lead. The golden bull of Brabant issued, 1349 ; of Milan, 1549 ; one made at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356, by Charles IV., related to what became a fundamental law of the empire.

GOLDEN CHAIN, the laburnum, brought into England from Hungary before 1576 ; the golden plant was brought from China, 1782.

GOLDEN FLEECE, the order of, was founded by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands, Jan. 10, 1429, to celebrate his marriage with the Princess Isabella of Portugal ; the number fixed at 31, increased by Pope Leo X. to 52, 1516 ; after the accession of Charles V., 1556, the Spanish-Dutch line of the house of Austria claimed the order ; in 1700 the Emperor Charles VI. and King Philip of Spain both urged their claims to it ; the archives were taken by Charles VI. to Vienna, where the inauguration of the order was solemnized, 1713 ; the festival is celebrated annually at Vienna on St Andrew's day, Nov. 30 ; the chapter meets in the Court Chapel every year, on Jan. 6.

GOLDEN GATE. This vessel destroyed by fire with 204 persons, it had 1,400,000 dollars on board, July 29, 1862.

GOLDEN ROSE, a papal gift presented by the pope to the sovereigns who supported the papacy ; one presented to Henry VIII. by Julius II., 1510 ; the last presented to the Queen of Spain by Pope Pius IX., 1867.

GOLDEN SHIELD AND THISTLE, order of, began, 1370.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, incorporated by Edward III., March 30, 1327 ; confirmed by Richard II., Feb. 6, 1392, and Edward IV., May 30, 1462 ; confirmed in subsequent reigns, ending with the charter of Will. & Mary, the arms granted to, Oct. 15, 1551 ; crest, 1561 ; assaying of the precious metals conferred upon the company by 28 Edw. I. c. 20, 1300 ; the wardens to go from shop to shop to see if the gold being used was good ; ordered to be brought to the hall to be assayed, 1336 ; every goldsmith to mark their wares, 1363 ; no gold wares to be sold unless stamped, 1424. Elizabeth ordered that no goldsmith should sell or exchange wares under 22 carats ; and silver wares, 11 oz. 2 dwts in the pound, 1573. The company issued an order to enter the names and marks of all goldsmiths in a book, Feb. 23, 1675 ; this company was the foundation of the present banking system, the merchants depositing their money in the hands of the company after Charles II. had plundered the mint, the previous depositary ; the old hall taken down, 1829, and the present noble building erected, by Philip Hardwick, R.A., and opened, July 15, 1835. The following towns besides London have a goldsmiths' hall for assaying :—

Birmingham
Chester
Dublin
Edinburgh
Exeter

Glasgow
Newcastle
Sheffield
York

GOOD FRIDAY, a day early observed by the Church as the anniversary of the Crucifixion, 33; and it is observed with fastings and penances; it was called Long Friday by the Anglo-Saxons.

GOODIER, Captain, hung for the murder of his brother, Sir John Dinely Goodier, at Bristol, Jan. 20, 1740-41.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE, built by Thomas Odell, and opened Oct., 1729. Owing to a religious prosecution, he sold the house to Mr Henry Giffard, who reopened it, Oct. 20, 1732; the clamour increasing, he removed to it Lincoln's-Inn Fields; he returned to Goodman's Fields, where Garrick made his first appearance as Richard III., Oct. 19, 1741; pulled down, 1746; new theatre subsequently erected; this was burnt down, June, 1802.

GOODRICH CASTLE, Herefordshire, given by King John to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; rebuilt and fortified by Richard Talbot, 1384-5.

GORDIAN KNOT, said to have been made in the leathers or harness of the chariot of Gordius, King of Phrygia, so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended; the tradition existed that whoever effected it would be the master of Asia. Alexander attempted it, but failing, cut it asunder with his sword, and thus accomplished the oracle, B.C. 333.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, he led the 'no popery' mob of that day, the receipt often used in the reign of George III. to raise or quell a mob, according to the ends of those opposed to religious freedom. Lord George Gordon's mob was styled the 'Protestant Association,' the object of which was to urge the return of all the past severities against the Romanists. They met in St George's Fields to present a petition to parliament against the penal laws, June 2, 1780; London was given over to pillage and fire for the six following days; Roman Catholic chapels burned, and private houses plundered and set fire to; Newgate was broken open and burnt, 300 prisoners being released, June 6, and Lord Mansfield's mansion, with his valuable library, entirely destroyed, on the 7th; the military were called out, 210 rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals. The author of these riots was apprehended on the 9th, and committed to the Tower for high treason. Many of the rioters were tried and convicted, and some executed, June 28. Lord George Gordon was tried in Westminster Hall for high treason, and acquitted, Feb. 5, 1781; died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793.

GORÉE ISLAND, on the coast of Africa, settled by the Dutch, 1617; nearly destroyed by the explosion of a magazine, 1662; taken by the English, 1663; ceded to France, 1678; again taken by the English, Dec. 29, 1758; nearly destroyed by fire, March, 1761; restored to France, 1763; abandoned, 1779; captured by the English, 1800, and restored to the French, 1803; retaken by the English, March 9, 1804; restored to France, 1814.

GOREY, battle of, between the English and Irish rebels, in which the latter were victorious; the former lost several guns, abandoning Gorey and Arklow to the enemy, Jan. 4, 1798.

GORING NUNNERY, Oxfordshire, founded by John Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, *circa* 1186.

GORTZ, Baron, the Swedish ambassador in Holland, seized for treasonable practices against England, Jan. 17, 1716; sent home and beheaded in Sweden, Feb., 1718-19.

GOSPELLERS, a name given to the followers of Wickliffe, 1377, on account of their professing to abide only by the gospel, and setting at nought the authorities of bishops and popes.

GOSPORT, Hampshire, 'God's port,' so mentioned in a deed in the archives of the see of Winchester, 1158. Haslar Hospital for sick and wounded seamen, began, 1746, and finished, 1762; the Royal Clarence victualling yard, the victualling department of the navy, removed here from Portsmouth, 1827-8.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden. This town founded by Gustavus Adolphus, 1610; injured by a fire, which burned 120 houses, 1794; again, Dec. 22, 1802, destroying the cathedral, palace, post-office, several other public buildings, and a fourth part of the city; again in 1813, which consumed a large part of the town.

GOTHLAND ISLAND, Baltic Sea, taken from the Swedes by Vladimir III. of Denmark, 1361; restored to the Swedes by treaty, Aug. 14, 1645; occupied by the Russians for a short time, 1807.

GOTHS. This important branch of the Germanic family is spoken of by Alexander as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic; they conquered Dacia and part of Moesia, and besieged Marcianopolis, A.D. 246; invaded Moesia a second time, but were defeated by Decius, 250; they marched through Macedonia and advanced as far as the pass of Thermopylæ, but were defeated and forced to return, 251; they became master of the Black Sea, 254, and captured several towns and many vessels; they visited the Sea of Azov, 258; they were subsequently defeated by Claudius at Naissus, 269; Dacia given up to them by Aurelian, 272; invaded Thrace as far as Illyrium, 273; defeated by Constantine, April, 332, nearly 100,000 of their number being slain; defeated again by Valens, 368-9; their territories invaded by the Huns, 375; they sued for the protection of the Romans, who treated them so badly that they united with the Huns against the Romans, and defeated them, 378; commanded by Alaric, they marched into Greece and conquered many towns, 396; he approached to besiege Milan, but was defeated by the Roman General, Stilicho, at Pollentia, 403; marched to Rome, taking the cities of Aquileia, Cremona, and others, and pitched his camp under the walls of Rome, 408; ransomed, 409; he besieged and sacked Rome, Aug. 24, 410; made peace with the Romans, 453; invaded Spain, 457; Italy, 536; and reduced Naples, 537; Rome again taken by them, Dec., 546, and 549; Totila, their king, defeated and killed, July, 552; Teias, their last king, was defeated and slain, March, 553, and soon after they ceased to be a kingdom.

GOTTINGEN, University of, founded by George II. of England, 1734; the library contains 200,000 vols.; Academy of Sciences established at, 1751; taken by the Austrians, Aug. 25, 1760.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACIES: first formed between the Earl of Mar and Glencairn, Lord Ruthven, who had been created Earl of Gowrie, to seize James VI. at Ruthven Castle, 1582; approved of by the Convention of Estates, Oct. 3. The king escaped, June 27, 1583; Earl Gowrie beheaded, 1584. The second was formed by John Ruthven, the Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander, sons of the above, who persuaded the king to visit them at their castle of Perth, 1600, where they made an attempt upon his life; both the brothers were killed, Aug. 5; a public thanksgiving appointed to be held annually, for the king's delivery from the conspiracy, Aug. 5, 1600.

GRACE, title of, first assumed by Henry IV. of England, 1399, on his accession; 'Excellent Grace' assumed by Henry VI., 1425; James I. assumed the title of Majesty only; archbishops and dukes are now only addressed as 'your grace.'

GRACE DIEU ABBEY, Belton, Leicestershire, founded by Rocsia de Verdon, 1239.

GRACE DIEU ABBEY, Monmouthshire, founded by John Lord de Monmouth, 1266.

GRACE DIEU MONASTERY, near Ashby de la Zouch, founded, 1151.

GRAFTON'S ADMINISTRATION, Duke of, began, Dec., 1767; resigned, Jan. 28, 1770.

GRAGNANO, near Castellamare, a land-slip in the mountain above destroyed above 60 dwellings with their inhabitants, Jan. 22, 1841.

GRAHAM'S DYKE, the wall built by the Emperor Severus between England and Scotland, 209.

GRAHOVO stormed by the Turkish army under Omar Pasha, and taken, Jan. 19, 1853.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, battle at, between Agricola, and the Picts under Galgacus, in which the Caledonians were routed, 84.

GRAN, Hungary, founded by the Romans; long the residence of the Hungarian kings; taken by the Turks, 1600; defeated and driven out by Sobieski, King of Poland, 1683; the Magyars defeated the Austrians here, Feb. 27, 1849.

GRANADA, Spain, founded by the Phœnicians, and taken by the Romans in the 5th century; refounded by the Moors in the 10th century; became the capital, 1235; besieged by Ferdinand and Isabella, and after a brave resistance by the Moors, captured, Jan. 2, 1492. The Moors formed the majority of the inhabitants, even as late as 1700.

GRANADA, NEW, South America, discovered by Columbus, 1498; remained a colony of Spain, a republic, 1732; threw off the Spanish yoke, 1810, and an incessant war against that power maintained, until they were finally beaten, 1824; united with Venezuela, Dec. 17, 1819; Venezuela seceded from it, Nov., 1829; constituted itself the republic of New Granada, Nov. 21, 1831; the constitution promulgated, 1832; re-formed, 1843; slavery abolished, Jan. 1, 1852.

GRANARIES. These storehouses against a time of scarcity were early provided by the citizens of London: the Manor of Leaden Hall was invested in the mayor and commonalty, to provide granaries, 1443. Sir Simon Eyre erected the first, 1449; twelve new, ordered to be built to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for sea coal, to prevent the dearness of those articles by the great increase of inhabitants of London, 7 James I., 1610.

GRAND ALLIANCE between the Emperor of Germany, England, and Holland, which Spain afterwards joined, May 12, 1689.

GRAND CAIRO built by the Saracens, 969.

GRANDELLA, near Benevento, battle. Manfred defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou, Feb. 27, 1266.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, connecting the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, commencing at Branston, Northamptonshire, began, 1793.

GRANSON, battle. Charles of Burgundy defeated by the Swiss, who took their camp and a considerable treasure, March 2, 1476.

GRANTHAM, Lincolnshire, incorporated by Edward IV., 1463; made a parliamentary borough, 1467. The Grammar School founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, 1528, and endowed by Edward VI.; the Guildhall rebuilt, 1787; the Exchange Hall burnt, Nov. 21, 1862.

GRANVILLE, France, bombarded and burned by the English, 1695; again partly destroyed by the Vendéans, 30,000 strong, 1793, but they were unable to carry the town; again bombarded by the English, 1803.

GRAPES early cultivated in England; large quantities brought from Flanders,

1276 ; grown of good quality formerly south of Cambridgeshire, but not north of that county ; the Vale of Gloucester celebrated for their production by William of Malmesbury ; the vines of Lincombe, near Bath, noted, 1150, by Archbishop Theobald ; there is a celebrated vine at Hampton Court, planted in 1769 ; and a noted muscatel at Chevening, Kent, that in 1836 bore 2040 bunches of grapes.

GRAPHOTYPE ENGRAVING, invented by Mr Dewitt, and C. Hitchcock, of the United States, 1860.

GRATES introduced at a late period ; the fire kindled upon the hearth in the midst of the hall, until chimneys were introduced, 1200.

GRAVELINES, France, founded, 1160 ; fortified by Vauban. The Emperor Charles V. here paid a visit to Henry VIII., on his return from the field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520 ; 300 persons killed by an explosion of powder, 1654.

GRAVESEND, Kent, built in the reign of Richard II. ; towards the close of his reign, the French made a descent upon the town, and burnt it ; the town was soon after re-erected, and the privilege of conveying passengers and goods to London conferred, confirmed by charter of Henry IV. ; incorporated by Elizabeth, 1567 ; a new charter granted by Charles I., 1632 ; part of the town destroyed by fire, Aug. 24, 1727 ; the Town Hall erected from the designs of C. Sloane, 1764 ; explosion of powder at, Nov. 4, 1798, which did much mischief ; new pier at, designed by Tierney Clark, injured by a mob, Jan. 22, 1833 ; opened to the public, July 29, 1834 ; the great resort of pleasure steamers ; prodigious intercourse with the metropolis attained, 1844.

GRAVITATION, the principle of, explained by Sir I. Newton, 1687, until which the cause had been conjectural.

GRAYS'-INN, London, formerly the town residence of the Grays of Wilton, who sold it in 1505 ; afterwards sold to the Prior of East Sheen, who leased it to certain law students ; the entrance gateway erected, 1592 ; the hall, 1560 ; the garden planted soon afterwards.

GREAT BRITAIN, first so called, James I. being proclaimed King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Oct. 24, 1604 ; a national flag adopted by proclamation, April 12, 1606. At a meeting of the Scottish Parliament, June 28, 1705, a proposal for union with England was debated, and commissioners appointed to settle the terms. The commissioners for the union held their first meeting at Westminster, April 16, 1706 ; terms of the union agreed to by them, July 22, 1706 ; passed by the Scottish Parliament, Jan. 16, 1707 ; the debates upon the Act of Union commenced in the English Parliament, Feb. 15, passed, 6 Anne, c. 11, March 6, 1707 ; to come into operation, May 1 ; a national flag appointed by proclamation, July 28.—*See* England.

GREAT BRITAIN Iron Steam-ship, of enormous size, sailed from the Mersey for New York, on her first voyage, July 26, 1845 ; reached New York, Aug. 10 ; sailed again, Sept. 22, 1846, with goods and 185 passengers ; went aground in Dundrum Bay, on the Irish coast, Sept. 22, 1846, where she remained until Aug. 27, 1847 ; being got off with little injury, she arrived in Liverpool and was refitted ; sailed in 1852 with 800 passengers to Australia, besides intermediate voyages.

GREAT EASTERN Steam-ship, built by Brunel ; commencement of the attempt to launch at Milwall, Poplar, then called the Leviathan, Nov. 3, 1857 ; completed, Jan. 31, 1858 ; cost about £70,000 ; visited by the Queen and the Prince Consort at Deptford, June 28, 1858 ; one of the boilers exploded, killing 10 firemen, and wounding several others, Sept. 7, 1859 ; Captain Harrison, commander, drowned at the entrance to the Southampton harbour, Jan. 21, 1860 ; disabled at sea in a heavy storm, Sept. 12, 1861 ; made the voyage from New York to Liverpool in 11 days, Aug., 1862.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—*See* Exhibition.

GREAT SALT LAKE visited by the Baron de la Hontan, *circa* 1690 ; surveyed partially by Col. Frémont, 1845, which was scientifically completed by Captain Howard Stansbury, 1849-50 ; the length of the lake is about 500 miles, covering an area of 175,000 square miles ; the Mormons formed a settlement at, July 24, 1847.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND first used by Edward the Confessor, being affixed to crown grants, 1048 ; a new one made for Cromwell, Jan. 9, 1648-9 ; the great seal of England was stolen from the house of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, by thieves, March 24, 1784, and never recovered—the day before the dissolution of parliament ; a new seal was made on the Union with Ireland, 1801 ; a new seal for Ireland adopted, and the ancient one defaced, 1832.

GREAT WESTERN Steam-ship, the first steam vessel which had ever crossed the Atlantic, arrived at New York, from Bristol, June 17, 1838.

GRECIAN THEATRE, London, adjoining the Eagle Tavern, City Road, built by Thomas Rouse, 1826 ; altered and remodelled by Mr Conquest, 1858.

GREECE, Ancient, founded B.C. 2089 ; Troy captured, 1184 ; Cumæ founded, 1050 ; the commencement of the Olympiads, 776 ; the first Messenian war began, 743 ; Syracuse founded, 734 ; end of the first Messenian war, 723 ; Sybaris founded, 720 ; Croton founded, 710 ; the second Messenian war, 685 ; end of, 668 ; the most ancient sea-fight, between the Corinthians and the Corcyraeans, 664 ; Byzantium founded, 657 ; commencement of the Cirihoean, or sacred war, which lasted ten years, 595 ; the conquest of, completed, 586 ; Agrigentum founded, 582 ; Cyrus began to reign in Persia, 559 ; the Temple of Delphi burnt, 548 ; Cyrus took Sardis and overthrew the Lydian monarchy, 546 ; took Babylon, 538 ; death of, 529 ; the Ionian revolt, 500 ; defeated in a naval battle near Miletus, 495 ; the Persians took the islands of Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos, 493 ; defeated at Marathon, 490 ; revolt of Egypt, 486 ; Xerxes invaded Greece, 480 ; defeated at Platæa, 479 ; Sestos taken by the Greeks, 478 ; revolt of Eubœa and Megara from Athens, 445 ; the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, 431, the 28th and last year of, 404 ; retreat of the 10,000 to Greece, 401 ; first year of the Olynthian war, 382 ; peace concluded, 379 ; war between Arcadia and Elis, 365 ; battle of Olympia, 364 ; battle of Mantinea, June, 362 ; first year of the Social War, 357 ; commencement of the Sacred War, 357 ; last year of the Social War, peace concluded, 355 ; Olynthian War begins, 349 ; Sacred War concluded, 346 ; Philip becomes master of Greece, 338 ; Alexander commenced the war against Persia, 334 ; Agis defeated and slain by Antipater, 331 ; the Greek States made war against Macedonia, 323 ; war against Antigonos, 315 ; peace concluded after five years' war, 311 ; Ptolemy's expedition to Greece, 308 ; the Gauls invade Greece, 279 ; Social War commenced, 220 ; peace concluded, 317 ; Greece declared free by Flamininus, 196 ; destruction of Corinth by Mummius ; Greece became a Roman province, 146.

GREECE, Modern. Constantinople became the head of an effeminate Greek rule, A.D. 328, and thus the empire of the East survived that of its conquerors ; the Eastern empire separated from the Western, 364 ; from that time to May 29, 1453, the Greek empire existed under 90 emperors, the last of whom, Constantine XIII., was killed by the Turks, who stormed Constantinople ; though lost in name, this nation had thus far survived, but they were doomed to be slaves of the Moslem, in the most demoralising and degrading of all slavery, until the 19th century ; revolts indeed, occurred, but they were put down by the Turks, and the actors in them mercilessly exterminated ; in 1770, after long submission, symptoms of a free spirit appeared ; the crown offered to a Russian Prince, 1790, and the inhabitants of Suli arose in arms, but after a severe struggle, were defeated and reduced to a remnant,

1803 ; the Turks were beaten at Yassa, 1819, by the Servians ; the Greeks joined in secret conspiracy, took a part in the insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, Feb., 1821 ; proclaimed the independence of Greece, March 13 ; the Greek patriarch was put to death in Constantinople, April 23, 1821 ; 10,000 Christians were massacred in Cyprus, who were unoffending ; the inhabitants of Bucharest were murdered even to the women and children, 1821 ; the Greeks at once proclaimed independence, Jan. 27, 1822 ; Corinth was besieged and taken, Jan. 26, 1822 ; Russia favoured the Greeks secretly ; the Turks bombarded Scio, and slaughtered its 40,000 inhabitants for ten days, and reserved 30,000 women and boys for slaves, April 15, 1823 ; the Turks defeated at Argos, and in their retreat severely handled, 1823 ; a congress formed at Argos, Feb., 1823 ; victories of the brave Bozzaris, June 18, 1823 ; Byron landed to assist the Greeks, Jan. 5, 1824 ; died at Missolonghi, April 19 ; the Turks, with the capitan-pacha, routed at Samos, Aug. 16, 1824 ; a Greek provisional government established, Oct., 1824 ; the first loan negotiated in London, Feb., 1824 ; second, Feb., 1825 ; Ibrahim Pacha landed at Modon, Feb. 26, 1825 ; commenced the siege of Navarin, the Greeks capitulated, May 18 ; the protection of England invited, July 24, 1825 ; siege of Missolonghi, taken, April 22, 1826 ; the Greeks dispersed the Turkish fleet, Jan. 28 ; Ibrahim Pacha took Missolonghi, April 23 ; battle with Omar Pacha, June 1 ; Ibrahim Pacha defeated by the Mainotes, Aug. 9 ; Athens taken by the Turks ; treaty of England, Russia, and France, in behalf of the Greeks, July 6, 1827 ; battle of Navarino, Oct. 20 ; Count Capo d'Istria made President of Greece, Jan. 18, 1828 ; a council of state established in Greece, Feb. 2 ; a national bank founded, Feb. 14 ; Greece divided into eight departments, viz. :—Argolis, Achaia, Elis, Upper Messenia, Lower Messenia, Laconia, and Arcadia, with the islands, April 26 ; a convention entered into between the English Admiral and the Egyptian Commander, Ibrahim Pacha, for the evacuation of the Morea and delivery up of the Greek captives, Aug. 6 ; Navarino, Patras, and Modon surrendered, Oct. 6 ; the Morea ultimately evacuated by the Turks, Oct. 30 ; surrender of Missolonghi to the Greeks, May 17, 1829 ; the Greek deputies commenced their assembly at Argos, July 23 ; the Porte acknowledged Greek independence, Sept. 14, 1829 ; sovereignty offered to Prince Leopold of the House of Coburg, and refused, May 21, 1830 ; Count Capo d'Istria assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaeli, whom he had imprisoned, Oct. 9, 1831 ; the assassins executed in the most barbarous manner, being built into a wall to the chin, and supplied with food, until death put an end to their torments, Oct., 1831 ; Otho, a youthful prince of Bavaria, elected King of Greece, Jan. 25, 1833 ; conspiracy of Colocotroni, Oct. 27, 1833 ; a revolution at Athens, to enforce the responsibility of the ministry, Sept. 14, 1843 ; the king accepted the new constitution, March 16, 1844 ; Adm. Parker blockaded the Piræus, the Greek government refusing justice to British subjects, and refusing to surrender the islands of Sapranga and Cabrera, Jan. 18, 1850 ; France mediated, the blockade discontinued, March 1, 1850 ; negotiations unsuccessful between the English and French representatives, and the blockade renewed, April, 1850 ; the question settled in London, April 19, 1850 ; France took offence at the arrangements and recalled her ambassador, when it was agreed to substitute for a convention signed *ad interim* at Athens, that signed at London, June 21, 1850 ; treaty of succession to the crown of, agreed to, Feb. 1, 1853 ; revolt of the Albanians, Feb. 10, 1854 ; insurrection broke out at Nauplia, amongst the army, Feb. 13, 1862 ; proclamation issued by the king, granting an amnesty to the soldiers, Feb. 27 ; the town taken by the Royal forces, April 20 ; the Turkish ambassadors returned home, March 28 ; blockaded, May 18 ; the allies landed at Piræus and seized the Greek ships in the harbour, May 25 ; insurrection in, against the Emperor Otho, Oct. 13 ; a provisional government formed, Oct. 23 ; the Emperor left the country, Oct. 24 ; the National Assembly declare Prince Alfred elected by universal suffrage, Feb. 3, 1863 ; the election refused by

the English government ; Prince William of Denmark elected king, March 30 ; declared of age by the National Assembly, June 27 ; accepted by the Great Powers, England, France, and Russia, July 13 ; King George I. landed in, Nov. 2 ; the Ionian islands ceded to, by treaty, Nov. 14, 1863 ; carried into effect, June 1, 1864 ; the king recognized, 1864 ; a council of state established, Oct. 21 ; new constitution settled, Oct. 29 ; the king made a tour of the island, in April and May, 1865 ; marriage of the King to the Duchess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Oct. 27, 1867 ; new ministry formed, Jan. 1, 1868.

GREEK CHURCH. In the 5th century the jurisdiction of this Church was largely extended, and the jealousy of Rome excited ; this was increased by the Council of Chalcedon conferring the same privileges on their bishop as upon the Bishop of Rome, 451 ; this breach was further widened by an alteration in the ritual, 767, and by the excommunication of their bishop, by Pope Nicholas, 862 ; completed at St Sophia, June 16, 1054 ; the Russian Church adopted the Greek tenets, 866.

GREEK FIRE, the invention of, is attributed to Callinicus, an architect of Heliopolis at Constantinople, 673 ; the Emperor Leo described its use, 911 ; the Princess Anna Comnena wrote an account of its properties, 1106 ; Joinville described the effects of its use, 1249.

GREEK LANGUAGE, established as the legal tongue in the Byzantine empire in the 6th century ; received and encouraged, 1360 ; first professor appointed at Florence, Leo Pilatus, 1363 ; and Manuel Chrysoloras, 1390 ; began to be studied in England, 1491.

GREEN, Saxon colour, so called, invented, 1744.

GREENBACKS, or Shinplasters, small notes issued by the Federal government of the United States, during the Civil War, in consequence of the rise in the price of gold, 1862.

GREEN BAG, certain inquiries into documents declared to be seditious by the minister when he desired to suspend the Habeas Corpus, and obtain the power of an unquestioned imprisonment of the subject ; introduced by Addington Lord Sidmouth, Feb. 2, 1817 ; secretly reported upon some days afterwards, and the bill brought in to suspend the liberty of the subject, Feb. 21 ; passed, March 25.

GREEN CLOTH, Board of, or the Court of Marshalsea, having jurisdiction within the palace, established previous to Edward IV. ; its powers extended by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1541-2 ; Charles I., by letters patent of the sixth year of his reign, erected this into the palace court ; reconstructed, 16 of Charles II. ; abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 1, 1849.

GREEN DYE for cotton, invented by Dr Williams, 1777.

GREENFIELD PRIORY, Lincolnshire, built by Eudo de Greinsby and his son Ralph, 1153.

GREENLAND, N. America, discovered, 980 ; visited by a Venetian, 1378 ; again by Frobisher, who discovered the Straits, 1577 ; Davis made several discoveries, 1585 ; Muscovy Company established, 1604 ; first ship to, from England in the whale fishery, 1604 ; Hudson discovered the straits bearing his name, 1610, and Capt Digge ; and Willoughby Baffin discovered the bay known by that name, 1616. Greenland Fishery Company incorporated, 1693 ; colony of natives discovered at, 1751 ; Capt. Scoresby made several discoveries, 1822 ; Capt. Clavering, 1823, and Capt. Graal, 1829-30.

GREENLAND, two new metals discovered in Sodalite and Allanto, analyzed, Nov. 5, 1810.

GREENOCK, Renfrewshire. Permission given by James VI., 1589, to John Schaw, to erect a place of worship ; confirmed by Charles I., June 5, 1635 ;

harbour built by him, 1660 ; charter of Charles II. granting him the lands in life-rent, July 11, 1670 ; Sir John Schaw prosecuted the extension of the harbour, 1734 ; Custom House established, 1710 ; new quay erected under the superintendence of James Watt, March 3, 1773 ; Dry Docks built, 1785, 1818, and 1824 ; an act passed for the construction of a new harbour and dock, 1840 ; opened, and called the Victoria, Oct. 17, 1850 ; Society of Arts established, 1812.

GREEN PARK, a portion of land enclosed in the reign of Henry VIII., called Little St James's Park ; reduced by George III., 1767, to add to the garden of Buckingham Palace ; a magnificent structure erected for displaying the fireworks in honour of the general peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 27, 1749 ; Temple of Concord erected here by Sir Wm. Congreve at the peace of Aug. 1, 1814 ; separated from Buckingham Palace gardens by Constitution-hill road, leading from St James's to Hyde Park ; reconstructed and laid out, 1839 ; drained, 1841 ; grand display of fireworks in commemoration of peace with Russia, May 29, 1856.

GREENWICH, Kent. The station of the Danish fleet, 1011 ; Edward I. had a residence here, 1300 ; Henry IV. dated his will from his manor of Greenwich, 1408 ; granted to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, by Henry V., 1417 ; permission given to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to fortify the house and empark the lands, 1433 ; he afterwards erected a palace here, which was beautified and enlarged by Edward IV., 1449 ; Henry VII. founded a convent here ; Henry VIII. born at, 1491 ; his marriage with Catherine of Arragon celebrated here, 1510, and with Anne of Cleves, Jan. 10, 1540 ; the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth were born here ; Edward VI. kept his Christmas festival, 1552-3, and died here, July 6, 1553 ; the favourite summer residence of Elizabeth ; Mary, daughter of James I., baptized with much pomp, 1605 ; Charles I. occasionally resided here, and it was called Greenwich Castle ; Charles II. had the old building taken down and commenced a new one, one wing of which was completed at a cost of £36,000, 1680 ; the chapel destroyed by fire, Jan. 2, 1779. Greenwich fair abolished, 1857.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Kent, built on the site of the old palace, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren ; first stone laid, June 30, 1696 ; a charter granted by William and Mary making it a naval hospital, Oct. 25, 1694 ; first empowered to receive 6*d.* per month out of every seaman's pay by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 21, 1696, and 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 23, 1697 ; the effects of Kidd the Pirate, £6472, given to, 4 Anne, c. 12, 1705 ; pensioners first received in, 1705 ; the unclaimed prize-money given to, 1707 ; an act passed for the Collecting and Recovery of the Duties granted for the support of, 10 Anne, c. 17, 1711 ; the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, valued at £70,000 per annum, given to, 8 Geo. II., 1735 ; the prize-money of deserters granted to, 1747 ; dining-hall and chapel destroyed by fire, Jan. 2, 1779 ; rebuilt and opened, Sept. 20, 1789 ; the income for the year 1859 was £148,198 ; commission of inquiry appointed to inquire into, 1848-59 ; an act passed to provide funds for the widows of seamen and marines slain or otherwise killed in the service of the Crown, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 67, July 21, 1863 ; an act passed to provide for the better government of, and the more beneficial application of the revenues, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 89, July 5, 1865. The Royal Naval Asylum established in connection with, 5 Geo. IV. c. 26, 1825.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY built by Charles II. on Flamstead Hill, Greenwich Park, the architect was Sir Christopher Wren, 1674 ; opened, Aug. 10, 1675-6 ; longitude computed from, about 1677. Flamsted appointed first astronomer-royal, with a salary of £100 a year.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR. In order to rectify the errors of the Julian Calendar, Pope Gregory XIII. invited men of the first mathematical talents to Rome, and after a consideration of 10 years of the various *formulae*, gave preference to

that of the two brothers, Aloysio and Antonio Lilio ; he sent copies of it to all countries, republics, and learned academies, 1757 ; he published his New Calendar, in which 10 days of them were retrenched, the 5th of Oct. being accounted the 15th, 1582 ; adopted in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy, and in France by letters patent of Henry III., Nov. 3, 1582 ; the 10th of Dec. was accounted the 20th ; Switzerland adopted it, Feb., 1585 ; Poland, 1586 ; Sweden, by royal edict, March 24, 1752 ; England, 1751.

GRENADA, West Indies. This island discovered by Columbus, 1498 ; inhabited by the Caribs. Du Parquet endeavoured to form a French colony here, 1650 ; they committed great cruelties upon the Indians ; capitulated to England, April 5, 1762 ; to whom it was ceded, Feb. 10, 1763 ; retaken by the French, 1779 ; restored to England, Sept. 3, 1783 ; insurrection of the slaves in, 1796.

GRENADÉ, a small shell with a fusee to be thrown by hand among the besieged, on entering a breach, or in similar circumstances, invented 1594.

GRENADIER GUARDS, formed from the Royalists who had followed Charles II. into exile ; first received their present title after the battle of Waterloo, 1815.

GRENADIERS, the tallest soldiers formed into a company to throw the Grenades ; first adopted in France, 1667 ; in England, 1678 ; most of the infantry regiments had a company of, 1684.

GRENADINES, or **GRENADILLAS**, Atlantic, dependent on the island of Grenada, first settled by the French, 1650 ; ceded to England, Feb. 10, 1763.

GRENELLE, near Paris, powder-mills at, blown up, and nearly 3000 persons and all the buildings in the vicinity destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, or that of the Hon. George Grenville, April 8, 1763 ; the Stamp Act imposed at the suggestion of George III., by that minister, cost the British crown its North American colonies. The Grenville Administration of the noble peer of that name lasted from Feb. 6 to Sept. 13, 1806, when Mr Fox died, and the ministry being favourable to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and Catholic Emancipation, was on that account dismissed by George III., March, 1807.

GRESHAM CLUB, London, built in St Swithin's Lane, for the merchants of London, from the designs of H. Flower, 1844.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, London, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1575, after the death of Lady Gresham ; the first lecture was read at his mansion in Broad-street, June, 1597 ; the Royal Society founded here, 1645, and held its meetings until 1710 ; the lectures removed to a room over the Royal Exchange, and the college let to the government for an excise office, at £500 per annum ground rent, 1768 ; the Joint Gresham Committee purchased a plot of ground at the corner of Basinghall-street and Gresham-street, July 29, 1841, and the present building erected from the designs of G. Smith ; opened, Nov. 2, 1843 ; the building cost £7000.

GRETHAM HOSPITAL, Durham, built, 1220.

GRETN-GREEN, Scotland, a parish called Graitney, just 'over the border' in Scotland, where marriages were performed according to the law of the country. The ceremony here is binding, performed by a layman, in the simplest form, when being registered, and the parties declared man and wife in the presence of witnesses ; the first person who officiated at these strange unions was G. Scott, *circa* 1756 ; John Pasley, a tobacconist, who died 1814, officiated commonly up to that year, and since then David Laing, a smith. Attempts had been made, unsuccessfully, to set aside the Scotch law ; abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 196, July 29, 1856, to come into operation, Dec. 31.

GREVILLE, Fulke, Lord Brooke, killed by his own servant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged 74.

GREY ADMINISTRATION, memorable in political history for passing the Reform Bill, began, Nov. 16, 1830; terminated, July 9, 1834.

GREY-COAT HOSPITAL, Westminster, founded, 1698, and a subsequent foundation, 1707.

GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, established in the 9th year of the reign of Henry III. in St Nicholas' Shambles, near Newgate; the first chapel built by Sir William Joyner, Mayor of London, 1239; the nave of the church added by Sir Henry Waleys in the reign of Edward I.; the chapter-house by Walter the Potter, alderman, 1270-73; the dormitory erected by Sir Gregory de Rokesley, mayor, 1280. The second church began, 1301; completed, 1327; it was 300 feet long, 89 wide, and 64 high; visited by Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, 1524; surrendered, Nov. 12, 1539.—*See* Christ Hospital.

GREYHOUND PACKET, lost on the Culner Sands, on her passage from Cork to Bristol, and all on board perished, Dec. 29, 1815.

GREY, LADY JANE, proclaimed Queen, July 10, 1553; sent to the Tower, July 28; herself, Lord Guildford her husband, with her father, all beheaded, April 12, 1554.

GREYSTOCK CASTLE, Cumberland, fortified by William de Greystock, 1353.

GRILLION'S CLUB, London, a political club formerly met at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street, *circa* 1812; the 50th anniversary of this club was celebrated at the 'Clarendon,' Earl Derby in the chair, May 6, 1863. There was sold at Puttick's, Leicester-square, a series of 79 portraits of members of this club, Jan. 30, 1860; for a list of the names, *see Notes and Queries*, May 23, 1860, p. 409.

GRIMESBY NUNNERY, Lincolnshire, founded by Henry II., *circa* 1180.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, Lincolnshire. In the reign of Edward III. this town furnished the king with 11 vessels and 170 sailors for his support at Calais; the town incorporated by King John; a harbour built, 1802; extended, 1846; the Victoria Docks built from the design of Mr Rendel; the first stone laid by Prince Albert, April 18, 1849; they cover 132 acres; opened, May, 1852.

GRISONS, Switzerland. Confederacy established, 1424; another league was formed, 1436; invaded by the French, 1799; they allied themselves with the Austrians and the Russians; made a canton of the New Helvetic Confederation, 1803.

GROAT, a silver coin, ordered to be struck, 1279; half, struck, 1351, called fiddlers' money, the largest in England until 1351; the modern, is diminutive; the value of £70,884 in this coin were issued from the mint, 1836, and £16,038, 1837.

GROBY CASTLE, Leicestershire, built by Henry Ferrars de Groby, *circa* 1340; enlarged by Thomas, first Marquis of Dorset, *circa* 1479-81.

GROCERS' COMPANY, anciently called the Peppercers', before the 11th century; ordinances made for their government, 1315; the Grocers', established, 20 Edward III., June 12, 1345; incorporated, 7 Henry VI., Feb. 16, 1429; a second charter granted, Nov. 1, 1429; the garbling of spices confirmed to them by 26 Hen. VI.; charters confirmed by 4 James I., April, 1606; 15 Charles I., April 15, 1639; Cromwell, 1652; Charles II., 1686; William III. & Mary, July 7, 1690; exemplified by George I., March 8, 1715; arms granted by Henry VIII., 1531. Hall, first stone of the original building laid, May 8, 1427; completed, 1428-9; garden purchased, 1433; destroyed in the fire of 1666; the present building erected in Prince's-street, 1798-1802, and altered from the design of Thomas Leverton, and the entrance built, 1827; the Committee of Safety during the Civil

War met here, 1641 ; leased to the Bank of England, Oct. 4, 1694 ; removed, 1734.

GROCHOW, battle, near Praga, Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians ; the latter were defeated, losing 7000 men, Feb. 19-20, 1831.

GRODNO, Poland, the capital town of Lithuania, built in the 10th century ; destroyed by fire, 1184 ; taken by Charles XII., 1708 ; by the Russians, 1792.

GROG, a sea term for rum and water, so called from Admiral Vernon, who wore a program coat in bad weather, and was nicknamed Old Grogram ; the name was first applied to the rum and water drank on board his ship in the West Indies, 1740.

GRONINGEN, Holland. This town was attached to the United Provinces, 1576 ; it was captured by the Spaniards, 1590 ; retaken by Prince Maurice, 1594 ; the citadel built, 1607 ; the university founded, 1615 ; St. Martin's Church is of some antiquity ; the Town Hall built, 1793. The Duke of York's army suffered much from a severe frost here, 1795 ; taken by the French, 1795 ; the dykes overflowed, and the town was partially under water for three months, 1826.

GROSMONT CASTLE, Monmouthshire, the residence of the Earls of Lancaster, built and fortified by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, 1224-6.

GROSVENOR HOTEL, Pimlico, built from the designs of J. T. Knowles, it contains upwards of 300 rooms, cost over £100,000 ; opened, 1862.

GROSVENOR PLACE, Hyde Park Corner, built, 1767.

GROSVENOR SQUARE, so called from Sir Richard Grosvenor, who died in 1732 ; the garden was laid out by Mr Kent, 1733-4 ; the centre house here was raffled for guinea tickets, valued at £10,000, and won by a grocer's wife, June 10, 1739.

GRUB-STREET, Cripplegate, built in the 14th century, tenanted by Bowyers and others connected with archery. The Goldsmiths' Company met here, 1667. Fox the Martyrologist and Speed lived in this street, and Welby the Hermit, who lived in one house for 40 years, and there died, 1636 ; the chapel opened as a theatre, 1831 ; the soap works in, burnt down, Aug., 1855 ; the name changed to Milton-street, 1830.

GUADALOUPE, West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493 ; settled by the French, 1635 ; Dutch, 1638 ; taken from the French and pillaged by the Spanish, 1746 ; surrendered to the English, Jan., 1759 ; restored, 1763 ; the allied powers bestowed it upon Sweden, and took it back and gave it to France, 1814.

GUANO, employed by the Peruvians from the earliest times ; first brought to London, 1840 ; and in 1843 guano was discovered on the island of Ichaboe.

GUARDIAN, frigate, struck on an island of ice, and wonderfully preserved, Dec., 1789, reaching the Cape of Good Hope safely afterwards, Feb. 14, 1790.

GUARDS, BODY, first appointed in England by Henry VII., then called the Yeomen of the Guards, Oct. 30, 1485 ; Horse Guards, first troop, 1693 ; second, 1702 ; reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay ; mutinous, 1715. The Scotch Guards formed by Charles VII. of France, 1454 ; complained to Louis XIII., 1612, of the injustices put upon them.

GUARDS' CLUB, London, formerly met in St James's-street, 1810 ; their present club-house built from the design of H. Harrison, in Pall Mall, and opened, 1850.

GUARDS' INSTITUTE, The, London, instituted for affording the conveniences and social recreations of a club to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army in general, designed by Mr Darbishire, 1867.

GUASTALLA, North Italy. The French defeated the Imperialists here, 1734 ;

became a part of the Austrian dominions, 1746; ceded to the Duke of Parma, 1748; became a part of the Duchy of Modena, 1847.

GUATEMALA, America. The country being conquered by Alvarado, 1524, he founded this town; he exercised authority over the Spanish settlements until 1541; made a bishopric, 1534; became metropolitan, 1742; almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1773; rebuilt, 1776; became independent, Sept. 21, 1821; separated, July 1, 1823; dissolved, 1846, and became independent; constitution approved, Oct. 19, 1851.

GUELPHS. This Hanoverian order of knighthood instituted in 1816 by George IV., when Prince Regent, to commemorate the establishment of the kingdom of Hanover, Aug. 12, 1815.

GUERNSEY, English Channel. This was anciently a Frankish town, and sent a bishop to the Council of Tours, A.D. 461; came into the possession of the English with the Duchy of Normandy, in the reign of the Conqueror; Pope Pius IV., 1380, issued a bull anathematizing any persons disturbing the islanders; charters granted by Edward III., Richard II., and succeeding monarchs; harbour ordered to be built, 1275; extended, 1580, and 1780; town fortified, 1593; war declared by Charles I. against France, and these islands attacked, 1628; Fort George erected, 1775; the French again attempted to take the town, 1780.

GUERRE and **PORTO CAVELLO**, in the West Indies, taken, Feb. 18, 1743.

GUILDHALL, London. The ancient hall built previous to 1189, and had its entrance in Alderman Bury; the hall rebuilt, 1326; part of its crypt still remains; the present hall 'begun to be builded new' by Thomas Knolles, Mayor, and his brethren the aldermen, 1411, 12 Henry IV.; the mayors' court added, 1424; the kitchen and offices built, 1550; Sir John Shaa held the first feast in the new hall, 1501; Common Council Chamber built, 1615; first court held, Nov. 7, 1625; the roof of the hall and the offices destroyed in the fire of 1666 (Tuesday, Sept. 4); an additional story added, and a temporary roof by Sir C. Wren; the colours taken at the battle of Ramillies hung around the hall, Dec., 1706; the present front added by Mr George Dance, city architect, 1789; interior of the hall altered, 1815, and a new flight of stairs to the Council Chamber erected; the crypt restored by Mr Bunning, city architect, 1851; the present oak roof erected from the designs of Mr Horace Jones, city architect; first stone laid, June 22, 1864; finished, and opened in the mayoralty of Mr Ald. Hale, Nov. 9, 1864; the hall re-embellished and a new stone floor added, 1866-7, and several painted windows, the gift of Mr Ald. Wilson, Mr Ald. Stone, and the city companies. *Entertainments* in: John, King of France, and Edward the Black Prince, feasted by the Corporation, May 24, 1357; Henry V., 1419; Charles I., 1641; Charles II. entertained nine times in the hall; the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and Frederick William III. of Prussia, June 18, 1814; the Duke of Wellington and Field-Marshal Blucher, July 9, 1814; Queen Victoria, Nov. 9, 1837; again upon the opening of the Great Exhibition, July 9, 1851; the Emperor of the French, April 19, 1855; the King of Sardinia, Dec. 4, 1855; the Prince and Princess of Wales, June 8, 1863; the Belgium Volunteers, July 12, 1867, and the Sultan, July 18, 1867. The *Law Courts*, the Courts of Common Pleas, and Queen's Bench, built upon the site of the chapel and Blackwell Hall, from the design of Mr Montague, 1823; the north and south courts added, 1857; *library*, the ancient, founded by Sir Richard Whittington in the 15th century; several valuable books left by John Carpenter to, by Will, March 8, 1441; part of the books taken away by order of Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector in the reign of Henry VI.; the present library founded by the corporation, June 2, 1824.

GUILDHALL CHAPEL, dedicated to St Mary Magdalen and All Saints, 1299;

timber and lead granted for the building of, by the corporation, 1326 and 1379; Richard Whittington rebuilt it in 1413; again rebuilt in the mayoralty of John Welles, grocer, 1431; purchased by the corporation at the dissolution of the religious houses, and used as a court of requests; greatly damaged by the fire in 1666; taken down, 1822.

GUILDS. These institutions appear to have grown out of the Anglo-Saxon law of frank-pledge, which dividing the people into companies of 10 householders apiece, made each responsible for the wrong-doing of any of its members, and also a combination for the purposes of trade. There were two guilds in Exeter before the Norman Conquest; Domesday Book records the existence of a *Gihalle* or Guildhall at Dover. There were many in London in the reign of Henry II.: the Guild of St Lawrence, the Travellers' Guild, the Guild of Haliwell, the Four Guilds of the Bridge, &c. *See Companies.*

GUILFORD, Surrey, the castle, ancient residence of the early Saxon kings; Alfred bequeathed it to his nephew, Ethelwald, 900; Alfred, the son of Ethelred II., taken prisoner and confined in, and his retinue murdered by Earl Godwin, 1036; rebuilt by William the Conqueror, *circa* 1080; King John kept his birthday at, 1216; taken by Prince Lewis of France, 1216; the town incorporated by Henry III.; confirmed by Henry VI. and VIII.

GUILLOTINE, the instrument for the punishment of death, known in Genoa by the name of *Manuaja*. Beatrice Cenci executed by, at Rome, 1605; the Duke of Montmorency beheaded by one at Toulouse, 1632. Dr Guillotin was not the inventor of this instrument, for it was already in existence, but the Dr introduced a draught of a law into the Constituent Assembly, 1789, making the mode of inflicting death on criminals the same; before, the noble was beheaded and the felon hung; this did away with the stake and faggot, &c.; bill passed to carry it into effect, Jan. 21, 1790. The Committee of Legislation directed Dr Louis, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Surgery, to draw up a report on the best mode of decapitation; he recommended the guillotine, which was ordered by the committee, March 7, and confirmed by the Assembly on March 20, 1792. The instrument was made by a German named *Schmitt*, and tried on April 19; a highway robber was first beheaded by, May 27, and Collenot d'Anglemont for a political offence, Aug. 21. First called *Louisette*, in later years *Guillotine*. An ambulatory one used in the French army, 1794; this same instrument known as the Maiden; the Regent Morton beheaded by one at the cross of Edinburgh, 1581; 25 criminals suffered by it in the reign of Elizabeth; 12 more from 1623 to 1650.

GUIMARAENS, Portugal, founded, B.C. 500; fortified in the 8th century; made the capital by Henry of Portugal, 1107.

GUINEA, W. Africa, first discovered, 1446; Sir John Hawkins, aided by a company, begun the slave trade, 1563, 1564, and 1567; abolished, March 25, 1807.

GUINEAS, first struck by Charles II., 1660, from gold brought from Guinea. An act passed for importing and coining guineas and half-guineas, 8 Will. III. c. 1, 1696; $\frac{1}{4}$ guineas issued, 1718; increased in worth until 1695, when they rose to 30s; the next year reduced to 25s.; fixed at 21s., Dec. 22, 1717; sovereign first coined, 1817, and the guineas withdrawn.

GUINEGATE, battle of, between Henry VIII. and the French army under the Duke of Longueville and La Palisse, they were defeated and the three generals captured; from the hasty flight of the French gendarmerie, it is called the battle of Spurs, Aug. 16, 1513.

GUITAR first introduced into this country by Francis Corbeta, 1662.

GUJERAT, Hindustan, invaded by Mahmood of Ghizni, 1025; Emperor Akbar

overran the country, 1572; Mahratta hordes, 1707; finally separated from the Mogul empire, 1724.

GUJERAT, battle, between the English commanded by Lord Gough and the Sikhs; the whole of the Sikh ammunition and equipage, with most of their guns, taken, Shere Singh, the commander, escaping with only 8000 men, Feb. 21, 1849.

GUN AND MORTAR BOATS, 226 built since 1852; 172 cost more than £1,000,000.

GUN-COTTON. The nearest approach to it made by Pelouze, 1838; Professor Schönbein exhibited it, 1846; patented it, April, 1847. Its use inadmissible in war, on account of its great danger of exploding, though it is cheaper and has more power than gunpowder.

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated by Charles I., March 14, 1637; confirmed by Charles II., 1677; by-laws approved by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justices, July 13, 1670; a livery granted by the court of aldermen, Nov. 24, 1778; the power of proving guns confirmed to, by 53 George III. c. 115, July 10, 1813; amended by 55 George III. c. 59, May 12, 1815; the powers of the company again confirmed by the Gun-bafrel Proof Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. cxlviii., July 16, 1855.

GUNPOWDER, first known in India and China; employed by the Arabs at the siege of Mecca, 690; Roger Bacon in his works described its ingredients, 1267; but the invention of it in Europe is generally attributed to Schwartz, a monk of Goslar, in Germany, 1320; known in Spain, 1344, and in England before the battle of Crecy, 1346; the preparations of, in 1410, were saltpetre 8, sulphur 3, charcoal 2; it was not corned or grained until 1556; an act passed regulating the making, keeping, and carriage of, 12 Geo. III. c. 61, 1772; amended, and the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks regulated, by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 139, Aug. 28, 1860; again amended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 130, Aug. 6, 1861.

GUNPOWDER MILLS. The first English mills for the making of, erected at Long Ditton near Kingston, 1586; and at Faversham soon afterwards. A license granted to John Evelin and Richard Harding, 1604. The Long Parliament in 1641 threw the trade open.

GUNPOWDER MILLS, EXPLOSION OF :—

Ballincollig Mill, Cork, explosion at, 5 men killed, Aug. 6, 1859; and again, when 5 men were killed, Oct. 24, 1861.

Battle Mill exploded, by which 3 men were killed, Sept., 1814.

Blackbeck Mills, Ulverstone, Lancashire, belonging to Messrs Dickson & Co., blew up, 3 men killed, and 3 seriously wounded; one man was blown 100 yards, and a horse and van 50 yards, by the force of the concussion, Dec. 7, 1867.

Brandy-wine Mills, United States, exploded, 30 workmen killed, March 19, 1818.

Dartford Mills, 6 men killed, Oct. 12, 1790; 11 men killed, Dec. 31, 1794; 4 men killed, Aug. 10, 1796; and 2 workmen, June 15, 1805.

Epsom Mills blown up, Aug. 16, 1777.

Erith, Kent, 2 magazines in Plumstead marshes blew up, and 10 men killed, Oct. 1, 1864.

Ewell Mills exploded, killing 2 workmen, Sept. 25, 1865.

Faversham, Kent, the Government mills blown up, Jan. 1, 1767; the powder mills blew up, killing 6 men and 3 horses, Sept. 18, 1807; the corning house No. 4 in the king's powder mills blew up, 6 workmen killed, and 4 horses, June 16, 1810; the mill of Mr John Hall exploded, 3 men being killed, Oct. 3, 1817; the gun-cotton works of Messrs Hall blew up, killing 33 persons, July 14, 1847; the mills of Messrs Hall & Son exploded, killing 4 men,

April 1, 1867; the Marsh Mills of Messrs Hall & Son exploded, killing 11 men, Dec. 28, 1867.

Hatton Mills, The, exploded, killing 3 men, March 7, 1856.

Hounslow Mills, 3 explosions took place, 1758; 3 mills exploded, Jan. 6, 1772; 3 workmen killed by an explosion at, Jan. 14, 1796; 3 men killed at, Aug. 21, 1813; 8 men killed, March 11, 1850; 7 men killed at, March 30, 1859.

Melford Mills, Argyleshire, exploded, killing 6 workmen, Sept. 10, 1860.

Waltham Abbey Mills exploded, killing 9 persons, April 25, 1801; 2 explosions at, began in the press house, 8 men killed and great destruction of property, Nov. 27, 1811; the Government mills on the Powder-mill river, 4 explosions at, 7 men killed and damage done to the extent of £10,000, April 13, 1843; 5 mills blown up whilst being cleaned, 1 man killed and 3 wounded, May 27, 1861.

GUNPOWDER PLOT. The vaults under the House of Lords hired in Percy's name, 1604; conspiracy detected, and Fawkes taken in the vaults, Nov. 5, 1605; an act passed for the attainder of the conspirators, 3 Jam. I. c. 2, 1605; Guy Fawkes and 7 others executed, Jan. 30, 31, 1606; a plot of a like nature discovered at Stockholm against the life of Christian II., 1519-20; and one against Gustavus Vasa at Lubeck, 1533.

GUNS. Hand-guns first used in England before 1375; they are mentioned in an inquisition taken at Huntercombe, Dorset, in that year; Edward IV. landed at Ravensburgh with 300 Flemings armed with hand-guns, 1471; the arquebus invented by the Dutch, 1470; haquebuts, an improvement upon this weapon, 1562; the wheel-lock invented, *circa* 1509; the flint-lock in the reign of Charles II., and generally adopted, 1692; the percussion principle introduced, 1807; perfected by Mr Egg, 1816; adopted by the English army, 1839; the musket first called so, 1530; the carbine invented in France, 1576-89; the English Brown Bess, 1786; barrels of guns first rifled by the Germans in the 15th century; Koster of Birmingham gave a spiral direction to the grooves, 1620; introduced into the English service, 1794; M. Deloigne, a French officer, invented a spherical ball, 1826; improved by Mr Greener of Birmingham, 1836; the carbine of the Chasseurs of Vincennes, invented by Colonel Thouvenin, 1844; the Minié rifle invented by Captain Minié, 1849; introduced into the English army, 1851; the Enfield rifle selected by the English government, 1853.—*See Rifles.*

GUTTA-PERCHA, discovered by Dr Wm. Montgomerie, of the Indian Medical Service at Singapore, 1842, who presented the first specimen to the Society of Arts, 1845; their gold medal was his sole reward; the first ship load arrived in England, Oct., 1849 (20,600 lb.); in 1852, 30,580,480 lb. imported; first used for submarine telegraphic purposes, 1851.

GUYANA, or **GUIANA**, South America, the country divided between the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, while the Spanish dominions bound it on the north; Cayenne settled by the French, 1625, and abandoned, 1654; then by the Dutch; expelled by the French, 1677; expelled by the English, 1809; restored, 1815; Demerara taken by the English, 1795, 1803; partly ceded to the Dutch, 1814; part with Berbice ceded to England, 1814.

GUYENNE, France, made a principality, 1362; seized by the French after being held by the English for 300 years, 1451; divided into departments, 1790.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, founded by Thomas Guy, a London bookseller, who endowed it with £219,499; built from the designs of Geo. Dance, at a cost of £18,793, 1722-24; Guy died, Dec. 17, 1724; he also gave large sums to St Thomas's Hospital during his life; the founder's statue in brass erected, Feb. 11, 1734; the Physical Society of, instituted in London, 1772.

GWALIOR, Hindustan, a fortress of great strength, taken by Sultan Mahmoud of Ghizni, 1023; taken by the Mahommedans, 1194; taken by the Mahrattas in the 15th century; stormed by the English under Major Popham, 1780; up to that time considered unassailable; subsequently taken by Scindia, 1804; again surrendered to the English, ceded to Scindia by treaty, 1805; after the battle of Maharajpooor the Gwalior contingent took possession of it, Jan., 1844.

GYPSIES, of Asiatic origin, and found in almost every country in Europe, Asia, and Africa, came to Europe, *circa* 1420; expelled from France, 1560; from Spain, 1591; from England by statute, 22 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 1531; by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 4, 1554-5; and 4 & 5 Eliz. c. 20; repealed, 23 Geo. III. c. 51, 1783. John Faw was called Lord of the Gypsies in Scotland, 1594.

GYPSY QUEEN, a new iron steamboat of 600 tons, exploded on the trial trip off Blackwall, killing Mr Samuda and 9 other persons, Nov. 12, 1844.

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HAAK SAND, off the Texel, the Hero, 74, St George, 78, Saldanha frigate, and Defence, 74, lost on, with nearly all the crews, and the brave Admiral Reynolds in the St George, Dec. 24, 1811,—one of the severest blows the English navy ever received.

HAARLEM, Holland. This ancient town was fortified in the 10th century; besieged by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Alva, Dec., 1572; capitulated, July, 1573; they committed every species of cruelty upon the inhabitants; retaken by the Dutch, 1577; the organ in St Bavon's Cathedral, said to be the finest in the world, built by C. Müller of Amsterdam, 1738; an exhibition opened, July, 1825; Bonaparte offered a premium of 1,000,000 francs for the new machine for spinning flax; the lake formed by an inundation in the 16th century; means taken to drain it, 1839; rendered dry, July 1, 1852; first sale of lands drained, Aug. 16, 1853.

HABAKKUK, the eighth in order of the minor prophets, delivered his prophecy about the 12th or 13th year of Josiah, B.C. 630, or 629.

HABEAS CORPUS, a writ of personal right, by which the body of an individual is, without the power of refusal, brought before a judge of the land, to be heard upon demand, in case of detention, nor can the writ be refused, 31 Charles II. c. 2, May 27, 1679; hence, when a minister wishes to imprison, seclude, or dismiss a subject without charge or trial, he gets the Habeas Corpus Act suspended under some pretext; extended by 56 Geo. III. c. 100, July 1, 1816. A state of rebellion justified this step in 1715 and 1716, for six months each year; again in 1722, 1744, and 1745, on the Pretender's invasion with armed forces; in 1794 and 1795 adopted by Pitt, at the commencement of his war for the restoration of the Bourbons; adopted by Pitt again in 1798, 1799, in Ireland; by Mr Pitt, in 1799, Aug. 28; again, 1801; again, on account of the Irish insurrection, 1803; again, on the strength of secret green bag revelations, Feb. 21, 1817; again, in Ireland, July 25, 1848, owing to the rebellion there; Habeas restored there, March 1, 1849. Writs of Habeas Corpus were made issuable during a vacation, and returnable immediately, 1814; further regulated by 25 Vict. c. 20, May 16, 1862; suspended in Ireland, 1866 and 1867.

IIABERDASHERS' COMPANY, anciently the Hurrers', founded, 1372; incorporated, 26 Hen. V., June 3, 1448; the Hurrers' and Hatters' Companies united with, by charter, 17 Henry VII., July 6, 1502; confirmed by 2 Henry VIII.,

Nov. 12, 1510; by Philip and Mary, June 18, 1558, and by 20 Eliz., June 9, 1578; arms granted to, Nov. 8, 1570; hall built, *circa* 1480; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, 1667; partially destroyed by fire, Sept. 19, 1864, several pictures burnt; restored, 1865.

HACKMAN, Mr, shot Miss Reay, coming out of Covent Garden Theatre; he was executed, April 18, 1779.

HACKNESS PRIORY, Yorkshire, founded by Lady Hilda; confirmed by William Rufus, *circa* 1085.

HACKNEY COACHES first started in London by Capt. Bailey, Feb., 1625; the number confined to five; the public stand for these new conveyances was fixed at the *Maypole* in the Strand, 1634; the number limited to 50, 1635; regulated by 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 2, 1662, and 400 licensed; additional duties fixed, Sept. 4, 1784; an act passed for licensing and regulating of, 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 22, 1694; regulated, and drivers ordered to be punished for imposition, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22, Sept. 22, 1831; a lost and found office was established, for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches and cabriolets, 55 Geo. III. c. 159, July 11, 1815, returning annually a large amount of property. The number of hackney coaches ceased to be limited by law, Jan. 5, 1831; regulated by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, June 28, 1853, and c. 127, Aug. 20, 1853.

HACKNEY COACH OFFICE, Surrey-street, Strand, established by act of 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 22, 1694; opened, June 24, 1696; burned down, 1770; removed to Somerset Place, 1782.

HADDINGTON, Scotland, created a Royal burgh by David I.; Ada, wife of Henry, the son and heir of this king, received it as her dower; she founded a convent of Cistercian nuns, 1178; Alexander II. born here, 1198; the town burnt by King John, 1216, and again accidentally, 1244; destroyed by the invading army under Edward III., when the monastery and the church of the Franciscans were also burnt, 1355; fortified by the English, 1548; besieged by the allied Scotch and French armies, 1549, and after a memorable defence, evacuated by the English in Oct.; first turnpike road made, 1752.

HADLEIGH CASTLE, Essex, erected by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, 1238.

HADNAM, Oxfordshire, 60 houses burned down at, April 5, 1760.

HADRIANOPOLE, Turkey, built by the Emperor Hadrian. Constantine the Great defeated Licinius and captured the town, A.D. 323; the Goths defeated Valens, near this town, 378; captured by the Bulgarians, 813-14; taken by the Turks, under Murad I., 1360, and made the capital of that empire. The Russians, commanded by Gen. Diebitsch, captured the city, Aug. 20, 1829; the town devastated by a plague, 1837.

HADRIAN'S WALL, 'the barrier of the Lower Isthmus' connecting the forts, built by Agricola, A.D. 41, and forming a wall of 80 miles in length, built, 120—26.

HAGGAI, the tenth in order of the minor prophets, and the first who prophesied after the captivity. These prophecies were delivered in the second year of Darius Hystaspis, B.C. 520.

HAGMAN PRIORY, Salop, built, 1100.

HAGUE, Holland, an ancient hunting seat of the Count of Holland, 1250; made the seat of government in the 16th century; the treaty of the Hague was signed here, between England, Holland; and France, May 25, 1659; the French took it, 1795, when they conquered Holland; they were welcomed by the people, the Stadtholder flying to England; given up by the French, 1813; the Stadtholder made King of the Netherlands.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, established for the education of the servants of the East India Company, 1800 ; students admitted under the 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 103, Aug. 28, 1833 ; regulated by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 70, July 15, 1837 ; college abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 53, July 16, 1855 ; closed, 1859.

HAILSTORM, a singular one in the Haymarket, London, and the surrounding streets, but not far distant, since none was experienced elsewhere ; the electric fluid tore up the pavement in Oxendon-street, July 9, 1803.

HAINAULT, Belgium, anciently inhabited by the Nervii ; first called Hainault in the 7th century ; part ceded to France, Nov., 1659, and by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678 ; the whole ceded, 1793 ; incorporated with Belgium, 1830.

HAINAULT or **HENAULT FOREST**, Essex, disafforested by King John, March 25, 1204 ; further reduced by Edward IV., 1468 ; the present bounds fixed, Sept. 8, 1640 ; report of the commissioners upon the rights of the crown, March 28, 1793 ; further disafforested by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, Aug. 1, 1851 ; the commissioners made their award, Nov. 6, 1852.

HAIR, the clergy forbade to wear it long, by Pope Anicetus, A.D. 155 ; the ancient Britons were noted for their long bushy hair ; Serloo, a Norman bishop, preached against long and curled hair, which had the desired effect, for Hen. I. and his courtiers consented to cut their curls off, 1104 ; long hair the prevailing fashion in France in the reign of Louis XIII. ; cut short in the time of Cromwell, whence the appellation of Roundhead ; the peruke worn by ladies, 1680 ; the 'Taure' style adopted, 1674 ; the more elaborate style of hair-dressing was in vogue, 1760, which increased yearly in monstrosity ; about 1790 the hair became less globular and more compact ; the curls secured beneath a band of jewels or silk, 1799.

HAIR POWDER, in use, 1590 ; first taxed by Pitt, 1795.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, instituted in London for the publishing of rare voyages and travels, and geographical records, 1846, and so called from Richard Hakluyt, who first published a small collection of voyages, 1582 ; and in 1589 he published 'The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation made by Sea or over Land.'

HALBURTON, fire at, June 18, 1817 ; 17 houses destroyed.

HALES, JUDGE, committed to the Marshalsea prison, 1553 ; afterwards removed to the Compter and the Fleet, where he attempted to commit suicide ; on being set at liberty he some time afterwards drowned himself.

HALES OWEN ABBEY, Shropshire, 1215.

HALFPENCE. A copper coinage of halfpence and farthings issued by Charles II., Aug. 16, 1672 ; an attempt was made in parliament to make it unlawful for any one to coin halfpence of any metal but fine copper, June 24, 1699, but it did not pass ; making, coining, or counterfeiting any of the copper coinage, made felony, June 24, 1771. Error on, once called Tower Halfpence, *temp.* George II. and III. ; in the year 1730, one of the halfpence of the first-named sovereign spelt **GEOGIUS**. This certainly is very extraordinary ; but is it not much more so to find, subsequently, one issuing from the mint of his successor, George III., likewise misspelt ? This reads **GEORIUS** instead of **GEORGIUS**, and was issued 1772.

HALICARNASSUS, Asia Minor, became a settlement anterior to B.C. 400 ; Herodotus born here, 484 ; a treaty made with the Salmacians, 440 ; they joined the Ionian revolt, 499 ; conquered by the Persians, 494 ; the tomb of King Mausolus commenced building, 350 ; conquered by Alexander, 334 ; added by the Romans to their empire, 129 ; the knights of St John took it, A.D. 1402 ; St Peter's Castle erected, 1404 ; the tomb of Mausolus discovered by the knights of St John, who plundered the sepulchre and used some of the materials to repair

the castle, 1522 ; the Mausoleum re-discovered by Mr Newton, and several works of art rescued, Jan. 1, 1857.

HALIDON HILL, battle of, near Berwick, in which the Scotch were defeated with the loss of 13,000 men, July 19, 1333, in the reign of Edward III. ; this battle placed Baliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, founded and colonized by some British subjects, 1749 ; made a free port, 1817.

HALIFAX, Yorkshire, the church and lands of, granted to Wm Earl Warren, in the 12th century ; made a borough, 1332 ; the woollen manufacture, for which the town is distinguished, was carried on, 1414 ; the refugees from France and the Netherlands increased the importance of the town ; the gibbet law existed here to 1650 ; the instrument was something like the guillotine ; the first person beheaded after its erection was Richard Bentley, March 20, 1541, and the last, Anthony Mitchell, April 13, 1650. Favoured the parliament in the civil war ; Grammar School erected by Elizabeth, 1585 ; the Cloth-hall erected, 1779, cost £12,000 ; Sir Francis Crossley presented to this town, July 22, 1857, the People's Park, which, laid out from the design of Sir J. Paxton, was opened, Aug. 18, 1857 ; the new Town-hall built from the designs of Mr Baring, and opened by the Prince of Wales, Aug. 4, 1863 ; Sir Francis Crossley gave a sum of £6300 in order to pay the annual expenses of keeping the People's Park in repair, Aug. 14, 1867.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION, under the Earl of Halifax, Oct. 5, 1714, who, dying the next year, was succeeded by Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, Walpole.

HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, London, built from the designs of Mr Moxhay, 1840 ; opened, 1843 ; the large hall is 130 feet long, 44 wide, and 50 high ; it was sold in 1849 for £44,000 ; since made a banking establishment.

HALLE, Saxony, made a city by Otho II., 981 ; St Ulrich's church built, 1239 ; St Maurice's subsequently ; the cathedral founded, 1520-23 ; the university, 1694 ; restored, 1814 ; town taken by the French, 1806 ; restored, 1814.

HALLELUJAH and **AMEN** first introduced from the Jewish into the Christian church, by St Jerome, 390.

HALLEY'S COMET. The first to identify the great comet of 1682 with that of the years 1305, 1456, 1531, and 1607, he predicted its return again in 1758 or 1759, and the comet did actually appear within 19 days of the time stated by Halley, being first seen with the naked eye by a Saxon peasant, near Dresden, Dec. 25, 1758 ; its period was 76 years, and it would consequently appear again, if Dr Halley's calculation proved just, in 1835 ; it was seen, and Halley's judgment confirmed ; its next appearance will be 1911-12.

HALLING HOUSE, Kent, built, 1183.

HALLORAN, Rev. Hynes, an eminent Irish scholar and divine, chaplain to the 'Britannia' in the battle of Trafalgar, transported for seven years for forging a frank, value 19*d.*, March 31, 1831.

HALLOWE'EN, the eve of the day of St John the Baptist, anciently observed by the vulgar in England, 1694.

HALLSEWELL, East Indiaman, lost, with nearly one hundred persons on board, Jan. 6, 1786.

HALO, a very remarkable one seen encircling the moon, Aug. 16, 1807.

HALOXYLIN, a new species of blasting power, invented by Wilhelm and Ernst Fehleisen of Styria, Aug., 1867.

HALTON CASTLE, Cheshire, erected by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, *circa*

1086 ; it afterwards became the property of John of Gaunt ; garrisoned by Charles I., 1643 ; taken by the Parliament, 1644.

HALTON CASTLE, Northumberland, built, *circa* 1300.

HAM, France, the citadel built, 1470, by the Comte de St Pol ; Prince Jules de Polignac and three other ministers of Charles X. imprisoned here for signing the ordinance at, July 25, 1830 ; Prince Louis Napoleon confined in, after his miserable attempt at Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840 ; escaped, disguised as a workman, May 26, 1846.

HAMBURG, founded, 804 ; walled, 811 ; constituted a free city, 1215 ; a commercial treaty between Hamburg and Lubeck, which was the forerunner of the Hanseatic League, 1241 ; the Company of Merchants incorporated, 1296 ; the French declared war against it for its treacherous delivery of Napper Tandy to Pitt, Oct., 1799, who had sought a refuge there ; British property in, sequestrated, March, 1801 ; the city taken, 1806 ; incorporated with France, 1810 ; evacuated by the French, 1813 ; besieged by the allies, May, 1814 ; restored to its independence, 1815 ; dreadful fire at, which destroyed 2000 houses, May 4, 1842 ; inundated by the overflowing of the river Elbe, Jan. 1, 1855 ; the constitution of the free city proclaimed, Sept. 28, 1860, and came into operation, Jan. 1, 1861.

HAMILCAR'S voyage to the Cassiterides, related by Festus Avienus, 450.

HAMILTON, James, 1st Duke of, executed, 1649.

HAMILTON, James, 4th Duke of, and Lord Mohun, both killed in a duel, in Hyde Park, Nov. 15, 1712.

HAMILTON, Scotland, founded in the 15th century ; a collegiate church founded, 1451 ; the palace re-erected, 1822 ; finished, 1828.

HAMILTON, Upper Canada, founded, 1813 ; incorporated, 1833.

HAMMER, the steam, patent granted to James Watt for the invention of, April 28, 1784 ; Nasmyths patented his invention, 1842 ; since then great improvements have been made in the machinery for working this useful machine.

HAMMERSMITH, Middlesex, the parish church erected, 1631 ; repaired, 1798 ; a nunnery established by Mrs Beddingfield at, 1669 ; Titus Oates had a commission to search this place, 1680 ; fountain erected and opened by Sir S. Morland, July 8, 1685 ; the West Middlesex Waterworks established by 46 Geo. III. c. cxix., July 12, 1806 ; works commenced, Dec., 1806 ; opened, Dec. 4, 1809 ; extended by 50 Geo. III. c. cxxxii., May 24, 1810 ; amended, 53 Geo. III. c. xxxvi., April 15, 1813 ; the new church built, 1820 ; the suspension bridge, built from the designs of Tierney Clarke, commenced, 1825 ; opened, Oct. 6, 1827.

HAMPSHIRE, Hants. Before the Roman invasion this country was populated by the Regni, the Belgæ, and the Atrebatii ; overran by the Romans, B.C. 30 ; included during the heptarchy in the kingdom of Wessex, A.D. 519 ; Ethelred I. and his brother Alfred defeated by the Danes near Basingstoke, 870 ; William Rufus shot in the New Forest, Aug. 1, 1100.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, United States, first settled at Dover and Portsmouth, 1623 ; went under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, 1641 ; made a separate province by Charles II., 1679 ; been a separate State since 1741 ; constitution formed, 1784 ; altered to its present form, 1792 ; Dartmouth College in, founded, 1770 ; Gilman-ton seminary for theology, 1835.

HAMPTON, Middlesex, possessed by the Earl Algar in the reign of Edward the Confessor ; the manor left to the Knights Hospitallers, 1211 ; a royal chase made here, 1538 ; the manor came to the crown upon the order of Knights Hospitallers being suppressed, 1540 ; a Free Grammar School founded, 1556 ; bridge built, 1753 ; Garrick's villa was sold to Mr Grove for £10,800, June 24, 1864.

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE commenced by Cardinal Wolsey, 1516; finished, 1525, upon the site of the house of the Knights Hospitallers; presented by that prelate to Henry VIII., 1526, who finished the building; Edward VI. was born here, Oct. 12, 1537; Henry VIII. married Catherine Parr, his last wife, at this palace, July 12, 1543. Conferences held by James I. in this palace with the Archbishop of Canterbury, eight bishops, five deans, and some of the Puritans, when some alterations in the Book of Common Prayer and a new version of the Holy Scriptures were ordered, Jan. 14-16, 1604; Charles I. confined here; escaped, Nov. 12, 1647; a large part of the palace rebuilt by Sir C. Wren for William III., 1690-94; the public first admitted to view, 1838.

HAMPTON ROADS on the James river, the Merrimac iron-clad attacked the Federal squadron, sunk the Cumberland, captured and burnt the Congress, and drove the Minnesota ashore, March 8, 1862; the Monitor engaged the Merrimac the next day without any decisive result.

HANAPER, formerly an office in Chancery, derived its name from the wicker baskets in which the writs or rolls were kept. Hanaperia abolished by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, Aug. 10, 1842.

HANAU, battle between the French and allies, when the former were on their retreat from Leipsic, the allies were defeated, Oct. 30, 1813.

HANDEL FESTIVALS, to celebrate the memory of this renowned musical composer. The first commemoration held in Westminster Abbey, the Royal family were present, the 'Messiah' being performed by 515 instrumental performers, the receipts for the five days amounted to £12,000, began, May 26, 1784; the second celebrated here, June 24, 1834, it continued for four days; one celebrated at the Crystal Palace in the presence of 20,000 people, July 2, 1858; a grand commemoration festival held at the Crystal Palace, June 20, 23, 25, 1859; the triennial festival held at the same place, June 23, 27, 1862 and 1865.

HANDEL SOCIETY established in London, 1844, for the publication of his works.

HANDICRAFT. Various handicrafts are mentioned in the sacred books: the preparation of iron for use either in war, agriculture, or for domestic purposes, was doubtless one of the earliest applications of labour; bronze is also mentioned as being made in antediluvian times, Gen. iv. 22; the occupation of a *smith* recognized as a distinct employment, 1 Sam. xiii. 19. The workers in gold and silver are mentioned in the early books; the trade of a carpenter, Gen. vi. 14; our Lord himself is called a carpenter, Mark vi. 3. The masons employed by David and Solomon in the building of the Temple were chiefly Phœnicians, Ezek. xxvii. 9; apothecaries, Ex. xxx. 25; shoemakers, barbers, and tailors are mentioned in the *Mishna*, Pesach. iv. 6; plasterers, glaziers, painters, and goldworkers in the *Mishna*, Chel. viii. 9, xxix. 3, 4; bakers, Jer. xxxvii. 21, Hos. vii. 4; butchers, 1 Cor. x. 25. Handicraftsmen restrained to one trade only, by the 37 Edw. III. c. 6, 1363.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE-OFFICE instituted, 1696; incorporated, 1697; extended to Life Insurance, 1836.

HANDKERCHIEFS used in the middle ages; laced handkerchiefs worn in the reign of Elizabeth; those of a peculiar kind made at Paisley, 1743, the sale of which amounted to £15,886 in that year; and in 1784 to £164,385.

HANGING IN CHAINS, a punishment inflicted upon murderers, by 25 Geo. II. c. 37, 1752; abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26, July 25, 1834.

HANGO, Finland. The Swedes were defeated in a naval engagement by the Russians under Peter the Great, July 27, 1714; an English boat's crew, whilst

landing Russian prisoners, under a flag of truce, were attacked by troops under cover, when six men were killed and the rest wounded or captured, June 5, 1855.

HANOVER, Germany. Charlemagne founded several bishoprics, 806; Hermann Billung held the power, 961, and Magnus, 1106; Henry the Black obtained part of these possessions by marriage and part by conquest in the 12th century; Ernest of Zell introduced the Lutheran religion into this state, 1535; made the capital of the state, 1641; Ernest Augustus, bishop of Osnaburg, made an elector of the German Empire, 1692; George Louis, duke of Zell, succeeded to the throne of England as George I., 1714; Hanoverian troops first arrived in England, 1756; invaded by a French army, 1757; restored, 1763; the fortification partially destroyed, 1780; seized by the Prussians, April 3, 1801; taken by the French, June 5, 1803; annexed to Westphalia, March 1, 1810; to France, July 10; made a kingdom, Oct. 13, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815; the Duke of Cambridge made lieut.-governor, Nov., 1816; visited by George IV., Oct. 8, 1821; the Duke of Cumberland succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837; suffered from an inundation, April, 1825; a new constitution agreed to, July 31, 1840; modified, April 10 and Sept. 5, 1848; annulled, May 20, 1855; constitution amended, Aug. 1, 1855, and Sept. 7, 1856, and again, March 24, 1857; the aristocracy reinstated in their rights, Aug. 5, 1855. George V. succeeded to the throne, Nov. 18, 1851; the jewels brought to England by George II. restored, Dec. 31, 1857; the abolition of the Stade dues, June 12, 1862; Prussia declared war against, June 15, 1866; the fortress of the Stade captured, June 18; Fort William, June 19; the whole of the country, with the exception of Gottingen, captured by June 22; the Prussians defeated by the Hanoverian army at Launsalz, June 27, but the whole forces surrendered on the 29th; annexed to Prussia, Aug. 17.

HANOVER, ELECTORS OF :

Ernest Augustus	...	...	1692
George Louis	...	...	1693
George Augustus	...	...	1727
George William Frederick	...	...	1760

KINGS OF :

George William Frederick	...	1814
George Augustus Frederick	...	1820
William Henry	...	1830
Ernest Augustus	...	1837
George V.	...	1851

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION established by law, 13 Will. III. c. 2, 1700, George I. being the first prince who ascended the English throne, to the exclusion of the Stuart.

HANSE MERCHANTS. See Steelyard.

HANSERD KNOLLYS SOCIETY instituted in London for the publication of the works of Baptist writers, 1845; tracts on the liberty of conscience and persecution published, 1846; the society dissolved, 1852.

HANSE TOWNS, or the Hanseatic League, a union of commercial cities and ports in the north of Germany, against the piratical robbers of the north, founded 1140, but not generally acknowledged until 1241; it grew into a union at last of sixty-six towns and cities; they proclaimed war against Denmark, 1348; and in 1428, possessed a large navy, and a powerful military force; Edward IV. concluded a treaty with them, 1474; Henry VII. and VIII. abolished many of their privileges; Elizabeth abolished the rest, and made the trade free, 1578; the union was at last broken up by surrounding princes, from an apprehension of its power, and the towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen were, in 1630, the only remnant of this powerful league; these towns were seized by Napoleon, 1810.

HANSY, Hindustan. The ancient town contains the tomb of Sheikh Jemmal; the town taken by the Mohammedans, 1035; at the close of the last century made the capital of the principality established by George Thomas, an English adventurer; since incorporated with the British dominions.

- HANWELL ASYLUM** for lunatics opened, May 16, 1831.
- HANWORK PARK-HOUSE**, the seat of the Duke of St Albans, burned down, March 16, 1797.
- HAPPY ALLIANCE**. This order of knighthood was instituted by Frederick of Hildburghausen to celebrate his alliance with the Princess Royal of Denmark, Oct. 1, 1749.
- HARBOTTLE CASTLE**, Northumberland, built by de Umfraville, 1157; rebuilt by Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, 1295; besieged unsuccessfully by the Scottish army, 1296; Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, lived here, 1515-16.
- HARBOURS**, established by Henry IV., 1400; regulated by 54 Geo. III. c. 159, July 29, 1814; amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 27, May 11, 1847, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 45, Aug. 1, 1861; also to facilitate the construction of, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 47, Aug. 1, 1861.
- HARCLA CASTLE**, Westmoreland, erected by Sir Andrew Harcla, 1322-24; rebuilt by Lord Musgrave, 1348-52.
- HARDY**, Thomas, Tooke, and Thelwall, tried for high treason and acquitted, Nov. 20, 1794; Thelwall, Dec. 8.
- HAREFIELD PLACE**, Middlesex, Roger de Bacheworth, lord of the manor of, 1284; Milton's 'Arcades' performed there, between 1632 and 1637; burned down, 1660; a silver fir discovered here, in 1679, measured 81 feet high, and 13 feet girth.
- HAREWOOD CASTLE**, Yorkshire, erected by William de Courcy, 1154; rebuilt by Sir William de Aldburgh, 1329; the fortifications destroyed by order of parliament, 1646; the ruins purchased by Sir John Cuttes, 1657.
- HARFLEUR**, France. Henry V. of England invaded France and besieged this town, which surrendered after a month's defence, Sept. 22, 1415; retaken by the French, 1431; stormed and captured by the English, 1440; recaptured by Charles VII., 1450.
- HARLAW**, battle, between the Earl of Mar, who commanded the Royal forces, and Donald Lord of the Isles; it was a drawn battle, and great numbers of the gentry on both sides fell in this civil conflict, July 24, 1411.
- HARLECH CASTLE**, Merionethshire, built, it was supposed, by the ancient Britons; rebuilt, 876, and re-edified by Edward I.
- HARLEIAN LIBRARY** collected by Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, and Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and consisted of nearly 8000 volumes of MSS., about 50,000 volumes of printed books, and 400,000 pamphlets; they were purchased by the government for £10,000, and deposited in the British Museum, 26 Geo. II. c. 22, 1753.
- HARLEQUIN**, a buffoon, who was introduced into the theatre by the Italians, *circa* 1500.
- HARLOTS**, obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, 1352; the name is said to have arisen from Arlotta, mother of William I. of England, a tanner's daughter of most notorious character, but this is doubtful, as it was applied to both sexes; it is derived from horlet, the diminutive of *hore*, the past participle of *hyran*.
- HARMONICA**, or **MUSICAL GLASSES**, improved by Dr Franklin, 1760; introduced into France, 1765; a stringed one invented by John Stein, 1788.
- HARMONIUM**. This musical instrument invented by M. Grenié in Paris, 1810; the English harmonium invented by Mr Evans of Cheltenham, 1841.
- HARMONY**, United States of America, in the State of Pennsylvania, founded by Germans, who called themselves the 'Harmony Society,' Dec., 1804; they built

the New Harmony States of Indiana, 1815, which was purchased by Robert Owen, 1825, for the establishment of a social system, but failed, and was broken up, 1826; the scheme was philanthropic, but in practice wholly irreconcilable with existing usages.

HARP. This ancient musical instrument is mentioned several times in sacred history; Bruce, the traveller, discovered a drawing of a harp in the ancient sepulchre at Thebes, said to have been executed B.C. 1600. An Irish harp with 28 strings said to have belonged to Brian Boromu of Ireland, 1012; pedals introduced, 1720; Erard patented one upon a new principle, 1794; and the double action, 1808.

HARPER'S FERRY, Virginia, Negro insurrection at, headed by John Brown, Oct. 16, 1859; Brown hanged, Dec. 2, 1859; threatened by the Confederate army, the armoury and stores of every description burnt, April 18, 1861; surrendered to the Confederates under Gen. Jackson, with 12,000 soldiers, 40 cannons, 10,000 small arms, and immense stores, Sept. 15, 1862.

HARPOONER, transport from Quebec to England, with invalids and other troops on board, foundered off the coast of Newfoundland, when more than one-half on board perished, Nov. 10, 1816.

HARPSICHOORD, first made by Hans Ruckers in Germany, *circa* 1510; used in public festivals in Italy, 1522; improved by Vincentino, 1555; Rigoli of Florence invented the vertical harpsichord, 1620; first used at the Duke's Theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1667.

HARRENTON LAKE, Ireland, disappeared in the earth, March 25, 1793.

HARRIOT, Thomas, discovered two spots on the sun, 1610, before Galileo announced the same fact.

HARRISBURG, N. America, founded, 1785; incorporated, 1808; made the capital, 1812.

HARRISON, John, inventor of the time-keeper for the discovery of the longitude; he produced four, in the years 1735, 1739, 1749, and subsequently that which procured him the reward of £20,000 from parliament, promised by the Board of Longitude, 1767; and further perfected his time-piece, 1772; he died, March 24, 1776, aged 84.

HARROW, Middlesex. The Grammar School founded by charter of Queen Elizabeth, Feb. 19, 1571, by John Lyon; statutes made in, 1590; confirmed by the Court of Chancery, Aug. 17, 1810; the schools partially destroyed by fire, Oct. 22, 1838; chapel built, 1837-39.

HARROWGATE, Yorkshire, noted for its medicinal springs; the oldest is Tewitwell, discovered, 1576; the old Spa discovered by Dr Stanhope, 1630; the Saline Chalybeate at Low Harrowgate, 1819.

HARTFORD, North America, explored by the Dutch, 1633; settlement made, 1635; created a city, 1784; the State-house erected, 1792; Trinity College founded, 1824; the first institution for the deaf and dumb in the United States, organized, 1817.

HARTLEBURY CASTLE, Worcestershire, erected by Walter de Cantilupe and Gifford, Bishop of Worcester, 1268; destroyed by the parliamentary forces under Gen. Morgan, 1646.

HARTLEPOOL, Durham, the monastery of Hieu founded, 640; destroyed by the Danes, 800; a harbour known here, 1171; erected into a borough by King John, 1200; it suffered in the wars; the Scots overran the town, 1312-1315; during the Civil War it was taken by the Scottish army, 1644, who retained possession till 1647; docks at, erected, 1835; the new docks opened, 1847; enlarged, and

a new one opened, 1852 ; a lighthouse erected on the Hough from the designs of Stephen Robinson ; first stone laid, Aug. 12, 1846 ; the first light shown, Oct. 1, 1847.

HARTLEY, Northumberland, at the Hartley colliery, an atmospheric rotative engine erected, 1768.

HARTLEY COLLIERY, NEW, at Newcastle, 204 men and boys lost their lives by suffocation through the breaking of the beam which belonged to the pumping machinery, Jan. 16, 1862 ; £70,000 raised for the relief of their families.

HARTLEY'S FIRE-PROOF FLOOR was invented by David Hartley, M.P. for Hull, before 1774, in which year the sum of £2500 was voted him by the House of Commons, 1776 ; an obelisk was erected on Putney Heath by the corporation of London in testimony of his services, 1776 ; the patent was extended 1777, for 31 years.

HARTWELL, Buckinghamshire, the manor of, bestowed by William the Conqueror upon William Peverell and others, 1067 ; the land was seized by Henry II., 1155, and afterwards bestowed upon Walter de Hartwell, 1170 ; Louis XVIII., being expelled from France, 1793, resided here ; his wife died, 1810 ; left here to be reinstated in his kingdom, April 20, 1814.

HARVARD COLLEGE, New England, built, 1637 ; endowed by John Harvard, 1638 ; the first president was the Rev. Henry Dunster, 1640 ; the Rev. Charles Chauncy, 1655 ; the library destroyed by fire, and all Harvard's books, but one, burnt, 1764.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY instituted in London, 1831.

HARVEST, Remarkable.—'A.D. 1713.—The harvest was early, so that all the corn was innd before St Giles's day, being the 1st of September : a bushel of wheat, which before was sold for 10s., was then sold for 10d., and a bushel of oats, which before was sold for 8s., was then sold for 8d.—A.D. 1329.—The third year of Edward III., a statute was made prohibiting the importation of wheat, rye, or barley into this realm, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6s. 8d. the quarter, of rye 4s., of barley 3s., at that port or place where the same should be brought in, upon pain of forfeiture thereof.'

HARVEY, DR WILLIAM, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, published his theory, 1628.

HARWICH, Essex, occupied by the Romans ; a castle erected by the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 51 ; Egbert captured it from the Danes, 746 ; the privilege of sending members to parliament granted to, by Edward II., 1318 ; incorporated the town, 1319 ; Prince Edward and his mother landed here from Hainault with a force to regain his kingdom, 1326 ; he embarked when Edward III. from this port for France, 1338 ; the town nearly destroyed by the French fleet, 1339 ; Henry VIII. visited the town, 1543 ; fortified against the Dutch by Charles II., 1666 ; lighthouse erected, 1822, the light visible 21 miles ; an act for the improvement of the harbour, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 71, July 28, 1863 ; amended, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 102, July 29, 1864 ; again amended, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 120, July 5, 1865.

HARWOOD NUNNERY, Bedfordshire, built, 1150.

HASBAIN, battle. The Duke of Burgundy (Jean sans Peur) defeated the insurgents of Liege in a sanguinary battle, Sept. 23, 1408.

HASLAR HOSPITAL, Hants, erected for wounded seamen and marines, 1762 ; additions made to, of lecture-rooms, &c., July 4, 1829.

HASTINGS, Sussex. Hastings, a Danish pirate, built a fortress, or castle, to protect his men, 808 ; granted by William I. to William, Count de Ewe, 1096 ; a parliament held in, by William II. ; the castle taken by stratagem by *Eudo de Rie*, circa 1118 ; repaired by the dean and chapter of Chichester, 1330-31 ; Athel-

stan established a mint, 924; William Rufus resided here, 1090; made one of the incorporated ports by William I.; burnt by the French, 1377; incorporated by Eliz., 1588; confirmed by Charles II.; new town built, 1828-29.

HASTINGS, battle. William, Duke of Normandy, sailed from St Valéry on the Somme, Sept. 27, 1066; arrived at Pevensey in Sussex, and disembarked his army on the eve of the feast of St Michael, Sept. 28; the battle fought at Senlac from sunrise to sunset, when Harold II. was slain with the greater part of his army, Oct. 14; an abbey was founded near the spot by William I., 1067.

HASTINGS, WARREN, Governor-general and founder of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors; his trial lasted seven years and three months, and ended in his acquittal, April 17, 1795.

HASWELL COLLIERY, Sunderland, 94 persons killed by an explosion, Sept. 28, 1844.

HATFIELD, Hertford, this manor given to the monastery of Ely, A.D. 1108; the palace purchased by Henry VIII., Nov. 24, 1539; Princess Elizabeth resided here, 1555; Hatfield House built, 1611; the militia reviewed here by George III., June 13, 1800.

HATFIELD, JAMES, fired a loaded pistol at George III., May 15, 1800, at Drury-lane Theatre; he was proved insane, and died in Bethlehem hospital, Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69.

HATFIELD PEVERELL PRIORY, Essex, founded by Ingelrica, wife of Ranulph Peverell, *circa* 1097; Hatfield Regis Priory, founded by Alberic de Vere II., 1130.

HATS. In the wardrobe account of Henry III., 1271, a beaver hat ornamented with gold and precious stones is mentioned; beaver hats were worn at the court of Edward III., 1340; in the inventory of Sir John Fastolfe, 1459, is mentioned one beaver hat lined with damask silk; they were subsequently called *Castors*; brooches highly enriched were worn in, in Elizabeth's reign; afterwards manufactured in England by Spaniards, 1510; Henry VIII. paid 15s. for a hat and plume, Oct. 23, 1532; high-crowned hats worn in the reign of Elizabeth; low broad-brims, 1700; the three-cocked hat, 1704; directions for making, 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 2, s. 5, 1549; the trade regulated by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 24, 1552; Stubbs in his 'Anatomy of Abuses,' 1585, speaks of the high and low crowned hats, also white, red, and other colours; foreign hats not to be imported, 3 Hen. VIII. c. 15, 1511-12; no one allowed to wear a hat under the rank of a knight, 8 Eliz. c. 11, 1566; further regulations made by 13 Eliz. c. 19, 1570; repealed by 39 Eliz. c. 18, 1597; hats and caps to be exported duty free, 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20, 1700; taxed, 1785, and 1796; repealed, 1811; duty on imported, 10s.; reduced, 1853, to 1s.; the hatters' festival held on St Clement's day, Nov. 23; the hat-band makers' company incorporated by Charles II., Dec. 1, 1664.

HAVANNA, Cuba, founded in 1519 by Velasquez; surprised and burned by a French privateer, 1538; the English attempted to storm the town, but failed, 1655; captured it, 1763; the remains of Columbus removed from San Domingo to the Cathedral here, 1796.

HAVERFORDWEST, Pembrokeshire, castle built in the reign of Stephen, 1135, by Gilbert de Clare; successfully defended against the French, 1402; the town incorporated by Edward I.; confirmed by Rich. III.; held by the Royalists, 1643.

HAVRE DE GRACE, France, founded by Louis VII., 1509; fortified by Francis I., and the port commenced; Henry of Richmond embarked from this port for Bosworth Field, 1485; delivered to Queen Elizabeth by the Prince de Condé, leader of the Huguenots, and Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, appointed commander of the town, 1562; besieged by the French under the personal inspection of Charles IX., who took it, June 28, 1563; attacked by the English fleet for

three days, under Admiral Rodney, when the fortifications and numerous vessels were destroyed, July 4-6, 1759; bombarded, 1794, and 1795; again by Sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1798; declared in a state of blockade, Sept. 6, 1803; attempt of the English to burn the shipping failed, Aug. 1, 1804; the old fortification replaced by two new forts, 1859.

HAWARDEN CASTLE, Flintshire, built, 1260; demolished, 1643.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS, licensed, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 25, 1698, and 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 27, 1698; penalty on, for not having a license, 3 & 4 Anne, c. 4, 1704; hawkers of unstamped newspapers to be imprisoned, 16 Geo. II. c. 26, 1743; licensing of, 50 Geo. III. c. 41, June 2, 1810; laws amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36, Aug. 13, 1859; extended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 21, June 28, 1861.

HAWKING, known in England in the 8th century; Winifred or Boniface, Archbishop of Mons, presented Ethelbert, King of Kent, with one hawk and two falcons; hawk bells used in the 9th century; by 34 Edw. III. c. 22, 1361, a stray hawk to be carried to the sheriff; made felony to steal a hawk or eggs, 37 Edw. III. c. 19, 1363; 31 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1539; 32 Hen. VIII. c. 11, 1540, and 5 Elizabeth, c. 21, 1562; in the time of Richard III., 1480, *9d.* per day was allowed for their keep; the breeding and keeping of, regulated by 11 Hen. VII. c. 17, 1495; fell into disuse in the 17th century.

HAXEY, in Axeholme, Lincolnshire, 56 houses burned at, valued at £10,000, 1743.

HAYLES ABBEY, Gloucestershire, founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 1246.

HAYLING ISLAND AND BAY, Hants, made a fashionable resort, 1827.

HAYMARKET, The, a market for the sale of hay, opened, 1664; regulated by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 17, 1697; removed to Cumberland market, by 11 Geo. IV. c. 14, 1830.—*Haymarket Theatre* first opened, 1702; rebuilt by James Potter, and opened, Dec. 29, 1720, then known as the Little Theatre; a patent for, granted to Foote, 1747; rebuilt and made a royal theatre, 1767; a large audience assembled to see a man get into a quart bottle, Jan. 17, 1749; purchased by Colman, Jan. 1, 1777; on the royal visit, Feb. 3, 1794, sixteen persons were trodden to death, and many died of the injuries they received; this theatre closed, Oct. 14, 1820; the present house built by Nash, opened, July 14, 1821; a riot caused by some tailors here, 1805.—*Her Majesty's Theatre*, the first theatre erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, 1705; destroyed by fire, June 17, 1789; rebuilt from the designs of Michael Novosielski; first stone laid by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, April 3, 1790; opened, March 26, 1791; the exterior altered, and the arcade erected from the designs of Nash and Repton, 1818-20, at the cost of £50,000; called the Queen's Theatre upon the accession of Her Majesty, 1837; the interior redecorated, 1846; Jenny Lind made her first appearance, May 4, 1847; her last, May 18, 1849; the theatre opened under the direction of Mr E. T. Smith, April 10, 1860, and the first pantomime produced; totally destroyed by fire, Dec. 5, 1867.

HAYNAU, GENERAL, a disgraceful attack made upon, at Barclay & Co.'s Brewery, for flogging ladies in the Hungarian war; he escaped in a police galley, Sept. 5, 1850.

HAYTI, or Haiti, West Indies, Island of, better known as the Island of St Domingo, discovered by Columbus, 1492; the native inhabitants were all butchered by the Spaniards, who colonized it, 1496; the western portion colonized by the French, 1665; ceded to France, Sept. 20, 1697; revolt of the Mulattoes, Aug. 23, 1791; again, 1793, committing dreadful slaughter upon the inhabitants; the island taken possession of by a British force, Sept., 1793; Toussaint l'Ouverture appointed General-in-chief of the Revolutionists; the English evacuated the island, 1798; the independence of, proclaimed, July 1, 1801; the French sent an army, under General Leclerc, who defeated them and captured their chief, May 7, 1802; the

French compelled to evacuate the island, 1803 ; the standard of the blacks hoisted, Nov., 1803 ; Dessalines, a negro chief, ordered a massacre of all the whites, May 29, 1804 ; Dessalines crowned king, Oct. 8, 1804 ; died, Sept., 1805 ; succeeded by Christophe, who became president, Feb., 1807 ; and crowned emperor, June 2, 1811 ; Pethion ruled at Port au Prince, who was succeeded there by Boyer, May, 1818 ; Christophe shot himself, Oct. 6 ; independence declared, Dec., 1821 ; confirmed by France, April, 1825 ; Hayti proclaimed a republic under Solouque, March 1, 1846 ; proclaimed an empire by Solouque, who crowned himself emperor, April 18, 1852 ; deposed, Dec. 22, 1858 ; united to Spain, March 18, 1861 ; insurrection against this power, and St Domingo seized by the rebels, Sept. 1, and a republic proclaimed ; the insurgents defeated by the Spanish forces, 1864 ; Cape Haytien captured by the insurgents, May 9, 1865 ; President Geffrard resigned, Sept. 1 ; banished, March 27, 1866 ; a revolt of the inhabitants quelled, Aug. 12, 1867.

HEALTH, Board of, appointed, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 31, 1848 ; remodelled by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 10, 1854 ; further amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 115, Aug. 14, 1855.

HEALTHS, custom of drinking, said to have arisen in Saxon times, when Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drank Vortigern's health, at an entertainment, in a gold cup, 460.

HEARTH MONEY, a tyrannical tax, levied by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10, 1662, 15 Charles II. c. 13, 1663, and 16 Charles II. c. 3, 1664, on every fire-place in England ; it was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 10, 1688.

HEAT, experimented on by Mariotte, 1682, and by Scheel of Sweden ; brought to notice by Dr Black, of Glasgow, 1757 ; Dr Herschel discovered that the rays of heat exist independently of light, 1800 ; confirmed by Sir Henry Englefield, 1802 ; Mr Leslie and Berard proved that the point of the greatest heat in the solar spectrum is in the red rays, 1804 ; confirmed by Melloni, 1836 ; the polarisation of, discovered by Professor Forbes. Heat discovered in the moon's rays, in America, 1821.

HEATON CASTLE, Northumberland, built, *circa* 1380 ; besieged unsuccessfully by the Scots, 1513.

HEBREW BIBLES, the most ancient Old Testament in print, dated Soncino, A.D. 1488, and Brixia, 1494 ; the New Testament, dated Basil, 1516, edited by Erasmus ; in Greek and Latin, dated Alcalá, 1514 ; the MSS. now extant are of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.

HEBREW LANGUAGE, the language of the Israelites, known as the Hebrew, B.C. 130 ; Josephus the first to apply it to the old Hebrew as spoken in the days of Moses ; new words were afterwards introduced ; points first introduced in reading, A.D. 475.

HEBREWS, Epistle to the, was written to the Church of Alexandria by St Paul A.D. 63.

HEBRIDES, Scotland, the islands were anciently inhabited by the Celtic race, governed by the kings of Norway ; Somerled made Lord of the Isles, 1156 ; Alexander II. of Scotland attempted to dethrone the Norwegians, 1249 ; King Haco led an expedition against Scotland to assert his rights ; his fleets were dispersed by a tempest, Aug. 5, 1263 ; Magnus, his son, agreed to give them up to the Scots, 1266 ; Dr Johnson visited them, 1733 ; the power of the chiefs abolished, 1748 ; great numbers emigrated to America, 1792 ; famine, 1846.

HEBRIDES, NEW, Pacific Ocean. This group of islands discovered by Quiros, 1606 ; visited by Bougainville, 1768 ; and by Cook, 1774, who thus named them.

HEBRON, Palestine. The patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, resided much

here, and are here entombed. David made it a royal city and resided here at the beginning of the 12th century ; it was captured by the Crusaders ; made the seat of a Latin bishopric, 1167 ; reverted to the Moslems, 1187.

HEBURN COLLIERY, Northumberland, 11 men destroyed by an explosion at, Aug. 18, 1814.

HECINECKEN, called the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages at four years of age, when he died, 1725.

HECLA, MOUNT, Iceland, eruptions of, 1004, 1766 ; 1846, when several new craters were formed, and the fire rose to 4000 English feet above the summit.

HEDGLEY MOOR, battle. Queen Margaret defeated by the Yorkists, under Lord Montacute, April 25, 1464.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex, built by Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, *circa* 1155 ; besieged and taken by King John, 1216 ; surrendered to the Dauphin of France, 1217 ; recaptured by the Earl of Pembroke ; Henry VII. entertained here, 1509 ; repaired and enlarged by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1490.

HEELBRACE for ships, invented by Captain Handy, 1829.

HEGIRA, or the flight of Mohammed, the prophet, from Mecca to Medina, A.D. July 15, 622 ; the era of the Hegira commenced from his expulsion, July 16, 622.

HEIDELBERG, Baden, taken by the Spaniards, under Tilly, who delivered it up to pillage for three days, and carried off its library to Rome ; taken by the French, under Melac, who burnt the town, 1688, and the troops of the same nation repeated this with more cruelty, 1693 ; celebrated for its great tun, made 1343, containing 21 pipes of wine ; a larger one was made, 1664, which contained 600 hogsheads, or 300 pipes ; this was destroyed by the French, 1688, when another was made to contain 800 hogsheads, and was once kept full of the product of the vintage ; it is now disused. University of, established, 1386 ; remodelled, 1802.

HEILBRONN, Württemberg, a fortified city, built upon the site of a Roman station, A.D. 805 ; made a free city, 1300.

HELDER, Holland. Van Tromp killed in an engagement off, 1653 ; the fleet captured, and the town taken, by a force under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Aug. 30, 1799.

HELEN, ST, Bishopsgate-street, a priory of Benedictine Nuns founded by William Fitz-William, *circa* 1210 ; augmented by William Basing, Sheriff of London, 1308 ; it was surrendered to Henry VIII., 1538. The 'Nuns' Grating' is still visible in the church ; the earliest monument in the church is to John Crosby, formerly Mayor of the Staple, 1275 ; the church was repaired, 1633 ; and restored, 1866-7.

HELENA, ST, Atlantic, Island of, discovered by Juan de Castella, a Portuguese, May 21, 1502 ; visited and described by Cavendish, 1588 ; colonized by the Dutch, 1612 ; abandoned by them, 1651. The English East India Company settled there, 1651 ; recaptured by the Dutch, 1655 ; the English and Dutch by turns occupied it until 1673, when it was given over to the East India Company by Charles II. It is remarkable as the place of exile of the greatest character of modern times, the Emperor of France, Napoleon I., Oct. 16, 1815 ; and also as the place of his death, May 5, 1821 ; the body of Napoleon exhumed, Oct. 18, brought to France from St Helena, and interred under the dome of the Invalides in Paris, Dec. 15, 1840.

HELIER, ST, Jersey. Fort Regent built, 1806-12 ; the principal church erected, 1341 ; the Court-house, 1647 ; the Victoria Pier commenced, 1841 ; finished and opened by Queen Victoria, Sept. 2, 1846.

HELIGOLAND, North Sea, captured by the English, Sept. 5, 1807 ; ceded to them by treaty, Jan. 14, 1814.

HELIOMETER, an instrument for measuring the stars, invented by Bougier, 1774—*See* Micrometer.

HELIOSCOPE, an instrument which reflects the image of the sun upon a plain surface, invented by Scheiner, a German, 1625.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS, associations formed in London, among persons of rank, for impious discussions, ridiculing the Trinity, &c. ; the members met at Somerset House, in a house in Westminster, and in Conduit-street ; they were suppressed by the Council, April 28, 1721.

HELMETS mentioned in 1 Sam. xvii. 5 ; 1 Chr. xxvi. 14 ; Ezek. xxvii. 10. The Romans and Anglo-Saxons wore this piece of armour ; the Normans wore the helmet with a protection for the nose, 'the conical nasal,' 1060 ; visors made movable, 1230 ; the 'flat-topped' and 'round-topped,' 1270 ; the 'sugar-loafed,' 1280 ; the 'flat-topped,' 1300 ; in 1308 the chain-mail gorget, and crests about the same time ; feathers first worn, 1400 ; the coronet worn upon a wide-rimmed helmet, 1410 ; scrolls, 1470 ; the close helmet worn, 1550 ; the plumes worn in the 17th century.

HELMSLEY, Yorkshire. Castle built by Edward I., 1306 ; taken by Fairfax and demolished, 1645.

HELMSTADT, Germany. University founded, 1575 ; suppressed by Jérôme Bonaparte, 1809, and the library removed to Göttingen.

HELPSTONE, Northampton, a Roman villa discovered at, June, 1828.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, founded by Gustavus I. of Sweden in the 16th century ; burnt by the Russians, 1728, and again, 1741 ; taken by the Swedes under Lewenhaupt, 1742 ; taken by the Russians, 1808 ; ceded with the whole of Finland, 1809 ; the government removed here and made the capital, 1815 ; the university removed to this town from Abo, 1827.

HELSTONE, Cornwall, made a borough by King John, 1201, and a coinage town by Edward I., and returned two members to parliament, 1298 ; incorporated by Elizabeth, 1584.

HELVETII. These people were found by Cæsar in Germany, and when he had crossed the *Sabne* sued for peace, B.C. 107.

HEMP. This plant first mentioned by Herodotus ; the cordage of that large ship the 'Syracusia' made from this plant, B.C. 200 ; first used in England, for the purpose of making fishing nets, 1533 ; bounties conferred for its cultivation, 1783 ; import of, from Russia, 1785, no less than 17,645 tons ; in that year £2396 was paid to encourage its growth ; it requires five acres to produce one ton ; the annual quantity imported exceeds 100,000 tons ; Granholm's patent for improving, granted, Dec. 25, 1816.

HENCHMEN, pages of honour selected by Henry VIII. from the sons of gentlemen, and in public processions walked at the head of the King's horse, 1530.

HENDERSON, Mr, hanged for murdering Mrs Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.

HENGIST and **HORSA**, Saxon chiefs, arrived in England, 449 ; the first battle between them and the Britons, 455, when Hengist assumed the title of King of Kent ; Hengist entertained Vortigern and 300 of the English chiefs, on Salisbury Plain, when he massacred them all, 476.

HENOTICUM. The Emperor Zeno passed this edict, intending to unite the Eutychians with the Catholics, 482.

HENRI QUATRE, a French man-of-war of 100 guns, wrecked in the Black Sea, Nov. 14, 1854.

HENRY I. to VIII., kings of England.—*See* England.

HENRY III. of France, assassinated by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.

HENRY IV. of France, assassinated by Ravaillac, May 14, 1610.

HENRY, ST. The Saxon order was instituted by Augustus III., king of Poland, Oct. 7, 1736; it afterwards became dormant, but was revived, Sept. 4, 1768.

HEPTARCHY in England, the government of the Seven Kings, from 455 to 827, when Egbert subdued all the others under his own rule.—*See* England.

HERACLEA, Black Sea, several coal-fields discovered, 1841, by Mr Davy and Mr Granville Withers, Civil Engineers.

HERALDRY first introduced by the English at the time of the Crusades, 1095, and at the jousts and tournaments in the reign of Henry I., 1104; the shield of Geoffrey Plantagenet bears his arms; he died, 1150; the Rolls of Arms in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. display the simplest forms of this science; crests were assumed, *circa* 1280; Richard the Third established a regular form of family heraldry, 1483.

HERALDS' COLLEGE instituted by Richard III.; the college or house called Cold Harbour, in the parish of Allhallows the Less, London, given to, March 2, 1484; Derby House, Doctors' Commons, given to the Garter King-at-Arms by Queen Mary, as a college, July 18, 1555; destroyed in the fire of 1666; the present building erected by Sir C. Wren, 1683; partially taken down, 1867.

HERAT, Afghanistan. The ancient Areia of Alexander. It was formerly a part of the Persian Empire; taken by Mahomet in the 7th century; it was seized by Genghis Khan, who destroyed the city, 1220; restored, 1225; captured by the Mongols, 1319; by Tamerlane, 1381; re-united to Persia, 1511; annexed to Afghanistan by Ahmeh Khan, 1749; Shah Zeman made it the capital; the Persians attacked the city unsuccessfully, 1815; again besieged by the Persians unsuccessfully, 1833; Mahommed Shah of Persia, assisted by Russian officers, again besieged this city, Nov. 22, 1837, but the Afghans, under Eldred Pottinger, an English officer, successfully defended the place for 10 months, the siege was raised, Sept. 9, 1838.

HERCULANEUM, Italy, severely shaken by an earthquake, Feb. 5, A.D. 63; entirely overwhelmed and destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79; a peasant in digging a well discovered the buried city, 1706, which had almost been forgotten; the government prosecuted a search in 1738, and discovered the theatre, and a library of 2000 MSS., in 1754; a glass manufactory discovered, Feb. 27, 1829.

HEREFORD, Herefordshire. The capital of *Mercia*. Oswy king of Mercia made this town the capital of Lichfield, 655; a synod held at, 673; the cathedral founded in the reign of Offa, 750; Ethelbert buried in, 782; rebuilt from the designs of Bishop Losing after the church of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1079—1130; the north transept and chapter-house finished, 1282; the town fortified and castle built in the reign of Athelstan, 925-40; taken by the Britons out of Wales, 1039; the walls rebuilt by Harold, 1054; besieged by Stephen unsuccessfully, 1141; the town incorporated by Richard I., Oct. 9, 1189; the title of the chief magistrate changed from Bailiff to Mayor, 1382; Despenser, Earl of Arundel, and three others executed, 1326; taken by Sir William Waller for the Parliament, April, 1643; the fortifications destroyed by order of the Long Parliament, 1647; Charles II. granted them increased privileges; St Giles's Hospital founded, 1290; chapel rebuilt, 1682; the hospital remodelled, 1770; school founded by Bishop Trillick, 1354; rebuilt, 1760; county hall erected, July, 1817; the cathedral partially restored by the dean and chapter at the cost of £40,000, and re-opened, July 4, 1863; musical festival at, Aug. 20, 1867.

HEREFORD, Bishopric of, founded before the Saxon invasion; added to Lichfield by Oswy, king of Mercia, 655; divided into separate sees, 676; Putta made bishop, 676.

HERETICS, thirty, who came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, were branded in the forehead, publicly whipped, and left naked in the streets, in mid-winter, when none daring to relieve them, they died of cold and hunger, 1160. Ordered to be apprehended, 5 Richard II. c. 5, s. 2, 1382; ordered to be burned, 2 Henry IV. c. 15, 1400-1; Henry VIII., having established six articles of faith, appointed death by burning to all those who should be proved heretics, 25 Henry VIII. c. 14, 1533-4; this punishment abolished, 29 Car. II. c. 9, 1676; by an act passed, 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32, persons denying Christianity were to be punished by three years' confinement, 1698.

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS, and Movable Rights, abolished in Scotland, 1747; these were what would be called in England Feudal Rights, and were valued at £164,222; the largest sum paid was to the Duke of Argyle, £21,000, and the smallest to J. and J. Smith, clerks to the regality of Aberbrothock, £13 6s. 8d.

HERMENEGILDE, ST. This order was instituted by Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, Nov. 28, 1814.

HERMITS, individuals who retired from persecution on notions of religion being adverse to social life, and resided alone in caves and desert places, under vows and mortifications; from them sprung the houses of the monastic orders; the first of these solitary religious seems to have been a man called Paulus, who fled to the Thebaid desert from persecution, about 250.

HEROD'S FOOT GUNPOWDER-WORKS, near Liskeard, Cornwall, exploded, and dreadfully mutilated two of the workmen, April 26, 1852.

HERRARA, battle. Don Carlos of Spain at this place, near Arragon, with an army of 7000 infantry and 600 horse, defeated the army of Gen. Buerens, 9000 strong; they lost 300 in killed, and 2400 prisoners, Aug. 24, 1837.

HERRING FISHING first practised by the Dutch, 1164; the herring statute passed by Edward III., 1357; true mode of preserving and pickling herring first practised before 1352; the English Herring Fishing Company first established, Sept. 2, 1750; commissioners appointed to superintend the trade by Geo. III., 1808; in 1781 herrings came in such large quantities to Buscoë, on the coast of Gottenburg, that they were caught by the hand; in 1784 1,400,000 francs' worth of herrings were caught in the space of a fortnight in Loch Urn; in 1773 there was such an invasion of herrings in Loch Torridon that 150 fishing boats caught from 12 to 20 casks each in the space of a single night; in some cases 50,000 herrings have been caught by a single cast of the nets; the laws relating to white herring fishing amended, July 15, 1867.

HERRINGS, battle. The English under the command of Sir John Fastolfe attacked by the French under Dunois the Bastard of Orleans, at Roveroy, in order to intercept a convoy of salt-fish, which was sent by the Duke of Bedford to the army; the French were defeated: this disaster is known as the 'Journée des Harengs,' Feb. 12, 1429.

HERSCHEL completed his great telescope of 40 feet, 1787; laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of nebulae and stars, which he had discovered with his glasses; discovered the planet Uranus, or the Georgian, March 21, 1781; a volcano in the moon, 1783; and subsequently two other volcanoes emitting lava; two satellites revolving round the Georgian, 1787; also a sixth and seventh satellite of Saturn, 1789.

HERTFORD, Hertfordshire, the principal residence of the East Saxons kings; a

synod held at, when a body of Canon Law was then first introduced into England, Sept. 24, 673; Edward the Elder built a castle here, 913; the Priory founded by Ralph de Limesay, *circa* 1092; the revolted barons captured the town, 1213; incorporated by Elizabeth, 1588; a preparatory school for the East India Company's College at Haileybury, built upon the site of the castle by James I., 1617; Christ Hospital also has a preparatory establishment here, founded, 1683; finished, 1696; enlarged, 1818.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, Oxford, formerly Herts Hall, conveyed to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, 1312; licensed by Edward I., May 10, 1314; made a college by Dr Richard Newton, 1721; statutes published, 1747; the Gatehouse built, 1688; the chapel consecrated, Nov. 25, 1716.

HESSE, Germany, anciently included in the Landgraviate of Thuringia; it passed to Henry, Prince of Brabant, 1247; divided into Upper and Lower Hesse, 1458; united, 1500; divided into four divisions, 1567; Prince of, embraced the Catholic faith, Nov., 1754; the Prince of, attacked by a lunatic at his table, March 24, 1760; a new constitution adopted, 1850; a treaty for the marriage of Prince Louis of, to the Princess Alice of England signed, Aug. 14, 1861.

HESSE CASSEL, Germany, founded by Philip the Magnanimous, 1567; Frederick II. let out several thousand men to England and received upwards of three millions sterling for their services, 1776-84; the left bank of the Rhine seized by the French and incorporated with Westphalia, 1803; declared in a state of siege, Sept. 7, 1850; the diet dissolved, Sept. 27, 1850; the constitution proclaimed, Jan. 5, 1831; abrogated, April 13, 1852; re-established, June 21, 1862; the state invaded by 17,000 Prussians, under Gen. Beyer, June 16, 1866; the King of Westphalia taken prisoner, June 22; annexed to Prussia, Sept. 17, 1866.

HESSE DARMSTADT, Germany, founded by George I., 1567; increased in territory by the treaty of Luneville, 1801; joined the Rhine Confederation, 1806; made Grand Duke, 1807; joined the French, 1813; by the treaty of Vienna a further portion of territory was obtained, 1815; the constitution settled, Dec. 17, 1820; modified, 1848, and again, 1856; several districts north of the river Maine annexed to Prussia by treaty, Sept. 15, 1866.

HESSE HOMBURG, founded, 1596; the landgrave deprived of his sovereignty, 1806; restored, 1815; became a member of the confederation, 1817.

HESSIANS, body of, taken into English pay, 1726; again, Hessian troops, 6000 in number, landed in England, May 15, 1756; re-embarked for Germany, April 28, 1757; a corps raised to fight against the Americans, the prince to be paid £30 per head for all killed off; in Dec. 23, 1786, the account being settled, the sum of £471,000 was paid into the bank, to the credit of the landgrave of Hesse, being the sum due to him upon his bargain. This sum, divided by 30, gives the loss of the Hessian corps alone, in that vicious war, at 13,700 men put *hors de combat* to the landgrave's gain. A force was again applied for from this mercenary principality to put down the rebellion in Ireland, 1798; a foreign legion raised during the Crimean war, 1854; colours presented to, by Prince Albert, Dec. 6, 1855.

HEVER CASTLE, Kent, built, 1340.

HEXHAM, Northumberland, a Roman station; a monastery founded by St Wilfrid, 673; made a bishops' see, 675; united to Lindisfarne, 810; the town besieged and taken by the Scots, 1296, and again, 1346, when a great many of the inhabitants were slain; a serious riot happened here, March 9, 1761.

HEXHAM, battle, in which the Lancastrians were beaten by the Yorkists, fought, May 15, 1464.

HIBERNIA, a vessel so named, bound from Liverpool to Australia, with 208 pas-

sengers, was destroyed at sea through the negligence of the second mate, and 150 lives were lost from the want of a sufficiency of boats to take them in, Feb. 5, 1833.

HICKS' HALL, Smithfield, London, built, 1611; the justices first met in, Jan. 13, 1612; ordered to be pulled down, Jan. 7, 1778; the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, built from the design of Mr Rogers; began, May 20, 1779; completed, 1782.

HIDE ABBEY, near Winchester, founded, 1130.

HIEROGLYPHICS appear upon the earliest tombs in the East, and upon the pyramids. Several attempts were made to decipher these characters, but little progress was made till the Rosetta stone was discovered, 1799; Mr Young enlarged the previous systems, and first discovered the name of Ptolemy on this stone, 1814; Champollion improved Young's system, 1822, since which time many learned men have turned their attention to this science.

HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH. These names were not coined till the close of the 17th century, and were not stamped in full relief as party names till the Convocation holden in 1702, the first year of Queen Anne's reign. The learned Dr South thus explains these epithets: 'The High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church.'

HIGH COMMISSION COURT, established by parliament in Elizabeth's reign, to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 18, 1559; new commission issued, 1583; last, abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 2, 1640; meeting held at St Paul's, where the people made a tumult, Oct. 22, 1640.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE appointed to try Charles I., Jan. 1, 1649; assembled in Westminster Hall, Jan. 20, 1649.

HIGHGATE, Middlesex, the archway began, Oct. 31, 1812; finished, 1813; opened, Aug. 20, 1813.

HIGHLAND and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted at Edinburgh for the encouragement of agriculture, 1785.

HIGHLAND DRESS, forbidden to be worn in Scotland by law, Aug., 1746; restored, 1782; Highland clans reduced by General Cadogan, 1716; clans disarmed, May 31, 1715; again, 1746.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY, established in London, May 28, 1778; incorporated, 1816, by 56 Geo. III. c. 20, and subsequently by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 47, Aug. 23, 1831; in 1781 the society established an annual competition for performance on the bag-pipes.

HIGHNESS, a title of honour given to princes, first to Henry VII., and continued by Henry VIII., with the addition of 'Your Grace;' at the close of his reign he adopted the title of 'Your Majesty.' The Prince of Orange had this title granted to him by Louis XIV., 1644.

HIGH TREASON ACT, formerly so oppressive, that the 25th of Edward III., 1352, was passed to secure as much as possible the liberty of the subject, by enacting that two witnesses are necessary to prove it; certain acts against, repealed, 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 1547; the acts against, extended to Scotland, by 7 Anne, c. 21, 1708; death by hanging substituted for burning, 30 Geo. III., c. 48, 1790; by 40 Geo. III. c. 93, July 28, 1800, it was enacted that where there was an overt act that was a direct attempt on the life of the sovereign, such a trial should be conducted in the same way as in a trial for murder; petit treason to be punished as murder only, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2, June 27, 1828; repealed, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 6, 1861; re-enacted, c. 100, s. 8, Aug. 6, 1861.

HIGHWAYMEN, an act passed to encourage their apprehension with a reward,

1693; an act passed, sentence to seven years' transportation, 7 Geo. II. c. 21, 1734.

HIGHWAYS or Roads, act to repair, passed, 1525; those of Scotland regulated by 4 Geo. IV. c. 49, July 4, 1823, and 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 43, Oct. 15, 1831, also 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 33, July 24, 1833; those of England regulated, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50, Aug. 31, 1833; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 45, Aug. 4, 1840; amended by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, July 29, 1862, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, July 29, 1864.

HILDESHEIM, Hanover. Charlemagne instituted a bishopric here, 822; cathedral founded by Louis the Pious, 818; secularized and ceded to Prussia, 1803; incorporated with Westphalia, 1807; restored to Prussia, 1813; ceded by this power to Hanover, 1813.

HILFIELD HALL, Warwick, built, 1576; destroyed by fire, Feb. 11, 1864.

HIMBRA, Sicily, founded, *circa* B.C. 648; destroyed by the Carthaginians, 408.

HINCHINBROOKE NUNNERY, founded by William I., *circa* 1126.

HINCHINBROOKE PRIORY, Huntingdonshire, built, 1704.

HINDON, Wilts, 150 houses in, destroyed by a fire, July 2, 1754.

HINDOO ERA, or that of the Cali-Yuga, beginning 3102 years before Christ.

HINDOSTAN, Indiaman, lost in a storm, 1803.

HINDUSTAN, India. Alexander commanded an expedition to, B.C. 327; before that time but little known; the Mahomedan power having conquered Persia, carried their victorious army into this country, where they settled under Mahmoud, A.D. 1000.

HISTORIOGRAPHER of England. John Dryden appointed to this office, Aug. 18, 1670.

HITCHIN, Herts, 20 houses destroyed at, by fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

HOBART TOWN, Australia, founded and made the seat of government by Lieut. Collins, 1804.

HOBIERS, a class of light cavalry, who derived their designation from the small horses or hobbies which they rode, mentioned in *Rymer* as early as 1324; Edward III. summoned the sheriffs of the northern counties to attend him into Scotland with a company of hobiers, properly armed, 1332; they were principally drawn from Ireland, 1347.

HOBLYN, Mr, of Sloane-street, introduced cocoa-nut oil into England, 1817.

'**HOBSON'S CHOICE**,' derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged any who hired them of him to take that next the stable door. He was a carrier by trade, and put up at the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, on his London journeys. Milton has celebrated him, when in the plague year he was forbidden to go to London, 1630. He gave to the university and town the site of the Spinning House, or 'Hobson's Workhouse,' 1628; he died, 1630.

HOCHKIRCHEN, battles. Frederick II. of Prussia and Count Daun; Frederick was defeated, being surprised, Oct. 14, 1758; Napoleon defeated the Russians here, May 22, 1813.

HOGUE, LA, naval battle. The English, under Admiral Rooke, attacked and defeated the French fleet, under Admiral Tourville, May 23, 1692.

HOHENLINDEN, battle between the French under Marshal Moreau and the Austrians under the Archduke John, who were beaten, and lost 700 killed and 8000 wounded, with as many prisoners, and 100 cannons, Dec. 3, 1800.

HOHENZOLLERN, the House of. The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo of Zollern, one of the Generals to Charlemagne; his successor, Count Frederick I., built the Castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, 980; Frederick

III. elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, 1273, and received the Burgaviate of Nuremberg in fief; his great grandson, Frederick VI., was invested by Sigismund with the province of Brandenburg, 1411, and was raised to the rank of Elector, 1417; Albert, a younger son of the family, elected Margrave of Prussia, 1511; Frederick Wilhelm, of the Brandenburg line, died, 1688; his son Frederick crowned King of Prussia, Jan. 18, 1701.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN and HOHENZOLLERN-ZIGMARINGEN, Germany, ceded to the King of Prussia with all rights, by treaty, Dec. 7, 1849.

HOLBORN, London, the bars first set up at the boundary of the city, 1346; first paved, at the expense of Henry V., 1417; the Holborn Valley Viaduct crossing the valley of the Fleet, erected from the design of Mr Haywood, built under the authority of 27 & 28 Vict. c. lxi., June 23, 1864; first stone laid by Mr Deputy Fry, June 3, 1867; Middle Row removed, 1867; the Amphitheatre opened, 1867.

HOLBORN THEATRE, built by Mr Parry, and opened with a racing drama, written by Mr Boucicault, 'Flying Scud,' Oct. 6, 1866.

HOLLAND, fine linen, so called from being made in that country; Holland sheets mentioned as being used in England, 1596; the Holland towels, 1620; also for shirts at 13s. 4d. an ell, 1608.

HOLLAND, a portion of the territory of the Belgæ, in the time of the Romans, who were subdued by that people, B.C. 47. It contains about 10,000 square miles of surface. After the Romans it was conquered by the Frisians, Danes, and Franks. The portions near the Rhine and Meuse were divided into petty earldoms. In 923 Theodric, or Diodric, brother to Herman, Duke of Saxony, was appointed Count of Holland by Charles the Simple of France; Zealand and Friesland were included in his domains. Guilderland was added by Henry IV., Emperor of Germany in 1079, and became a duchy, 1339; Utrecht was governed by its powerful prelates; Florence IV. carried on hostilities against the Flemings and Frisians, dying at Antioch on an expedition to the Holy Land, 1189; William I. formed a league with John, King of England, the Emperor Otho, and Ferrand, Earl of Flanders, against France, 1213, but he was taken prisoner at the battle of Bouvines; John, Earl of Holland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. of England; Philippa, daughter of William III., Earl of Holland, married Edward III. of England, Jan. 24, 1327; Jacquelin, heiress of Holland, 1417, wedded John IV., Duke of Brabant; Rotterdam annexed to Brabant, 1418; the Duke of Brabant divorced from Jacquelin, 1421; she afterwards married Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, 1423; the Countship passed into the family of Burgundy by marriage, and Philip assumed the government, 1434; Dort suffered from an inundation, 1446; Maria, daughter of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, married Maximilian, Duke of Austria, and upon her father's death the kingdom passed under Austrian rule, 1477; declared war against the Hanse Towns, 1510; the beginning of the Reformation, 1516; Charles V. granted a new constitution, 1520; Friesland annexed to Holland, 1522; the Inquisition introduced, 1565; a lamentable inundation destroyed best part of the country, and upwards of 30,000 people, 1570; a revolution of the inhabitants headed by Prince William broke out, 1572; the famous alliance of Utrecht agreed to, Jan. 23, 1579; a treaty concluded with Queen Elizabeth, who appointed the Earl of Leicester governor, 1585; Sir Philip Sydney killed at the battle of Zutphen, Sept. 22, 1586; Leicester recalled, 1587; the Dutch East India Company established, 1595; Prince Maurice captured Antwerp, 1597; gained a decisive victory at Nieupoort, 1600; the siege of Ostend, which lasted for three years, terminated by the town capitulating, Sept. 20, 1604; the synod of Dort assembled, Nov. 13, 1618; the war with Spain re-

newed, 1621 ; during 1628, the Dutch fleet succeeded in capturing a great part of the Spanish fleet, with a great quantity of bullion, valued at 15,000,000 of livres; Breda besieged, 1637 ; capitulated to the Prince of Orange, 1638 ; Van Tromp defeated the Spanish fleet off Gravelines, Feb. 18, 1639 ; blockaded the Spanish fleet in the Downs, and defeated them ; peace concluded with Spain, Jan., 1648 ; war declared, 1652, with England ; Admiral Blake engaged Van Tromp with a fleet of 42 sail, May 19, 1652 ; Sir George Ayscue engaged the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, Aug. 16 ; Tromp defeated the English fleet under Blake, Nov. 28 ; sailed up the English Channel, Nov. 29, 1652, and Blake defeats Tromp with a fleet of 76 vessels, Feb. 18, 1653 ; and again by General Monk off the mouth of the Meuse, Aug. 10, Van Tromp being mortally wounded ; peace concluded, 1654 ; Charles II. declared war against, 1665 ; the Duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet under Opdam, June 1, 1665 ; De Ruyter attacked the English fleet under the Duke of Albemarle, June 1, 1666 ; peace concluded at Breda, July 10, 1667 ; the Triple Alliance signed, Jan. 13, 1668 ; broken by Charles II., who joined with Louis the XIV., and declared war against, April, 1672 ; an army of 120,000 French, commanded by Condé and Turenne ; they crossed the Rhine, June 12, and overran the country, 1672 ; the sluices opened by the command of the Prince of Orange, and the country saved, 1673 ; Louis again invaded the country, and defeated at Bonn, Nov. 12 ; peace concluded with England, Feb., 1674 ; the Prince of Orange married the Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, Nov. 4, 1677 ; peace with France restored, Sept. 17, 1678 ; the Prince of Orange ascended the English throne as William III., Feb. 13, 1689 ; war with France renewed ; peace restored by the treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697 ; war declared against France, May 15, 1702 ; the country again overran by the French army ; peace restored, April 11, 1713 ; war renewed, April 17, 1747 ; Maestricht besieged and taken, April, 1748 ; treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle concluded, Oct. 18, 1748 ; the stadtholdership was declared hereditary, 1747 ; in 1756, the French formed a connection which was opposed to the stadtholder and England ; in 1780, war broke out between Holland and England, which ended in the peace of 1783 ; the Civil War broke out, 1787 ; war declared by the French republic against England and Holland, 1793 ; Holland was subdued by the French in the winter of 1794-5, when the canals were all frozen ; the stadtholder sought a refuge in England ; the fleet fell into the hands of Admiral Mitchel, Aug. 30, 1799 ; a new constitution introduced by France, April, 1805 ; the territory was next made a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte, June 5, 1806, who abdicated, July 1, 1810 ; Holland was then united to France, July 10, 1810 ; a revolution destroyed the French power and the Prince of Orange elected, Nov., 1813 ; a free constitution agreed to, and Belgium annexed to Holland, 1814 ; the inundations of 1825 caused great distress ; Belgium made a separate kingdom, June, 1831 ; Holland began war by invading the country ; but the Belgians being supported by the French, the Dutch were compelled to retire, and the war ceased, 1832 ; William I. abdicated in favour of his son, Oct. 7, 1840 ; the laws revised and several measures of reform agreed to, 1848 ; William III. came to the throne, March 17, 1849 ; partitioned into Roman Catholic Bishoprics by the Pope, 1853 ; many import dues abolished, 1854 ; great suffering caused by an inundation, 1861 ; a decree abolishing slavery in the Dutch West Indies, passed, July 1, 1863.—See Netherlands.

HOLLAND HOUSE, Kensington, built by John Thorpe for Sir Walter Cope, 1607 ; occupied by Sir Thomas Fairfax, July 9, 1649 ; passed to Addison, who died here, June 17, 1719 ; sold to Henry Fox, 1762. *Dahlia* flower first raised in England, in the garden of, 1804. The gathering of the Highland Society held in, since 1849.

HOLLAND, NEW, once the name of the whole, the western part of the Australian continent is only so named now, or West Australia, discovered, 1605, ly-

ing between 15 and 35 degrees south latitude, and 112 and 127 degrees east longitude. The south extremity of this fifth continent was discovered by Tasman, 1642. The extremity north of the tropic is called North Australia. South Australia extends from about 27 to 42 degrees south latitude, and from 134 to 142 degrees east longitude. New South Wales extends from 141 to 153 degrees east longitude, and from 28 to 37½ degrees south latitude ; it was taken possession of by Captain Cook, 1770.

HOLLAND PRIORY, Lancashire, founded, 1309.

HOLLINGBURY CASTLE, Sussex, built by the Normans, *circa* 1089 ; several Roman antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood, 1827.

HOLLOWAY PRISON, Middlesex, erected by the corporation of London, from the designs of J. B. Bunning, the city's architect ; the first stone was laid by the Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke), Sept. 26, 1849 ; completed and delivered over to the Right Hon. William Hunter, Lord Mayor, for the magistrates of the city, Oct. 5, 1852 ; the site and building, with fittings, cost £91,334 ; it contains 436 cells, and 14 work-rooms, besides officers' apartments.

HOLM CHAPEL, Cheshire, entirely destroyed by fire, July 10, 1753.

HOLM CULTRUM ABBEY, Cumberland, built by David, King of Scotland, 1150.

HOLMFIRTH, Yorkshire. The Bilberry dam reservoir burst, causing the death of 100 persons, and property damaged to the extent of £600,000, Feb. 5, 1852.

HOLSTEIN, Germany, conquered by Charlemagne ; the Emperor Conrad II. conferred it as a fief upon Adolphus, Count of Schauenburg, 1030 ; this line became extinct, 1459 ; King Christian of Denmark elected Count of, March 13, 1460 ; ceded to Denmark by the Grand Duke of Russia, 1773 ; incorporated with that kingdom, 1806 ; taken by the Swedes, 1813 ; restored to Denmark the next year ; a law passed for the regulation of, by a provincial council, May 28, 1831 ; the inhabitants appealed to the German diet to be incorporated with Holstein, Aug. 3, 1846 ; revolution in, against Denmark, March 24, 1848 ; surrendered by the treaty of Vienna to Austria and Prussia, Oct. 30, 1864 ; annexed to Prussia, Aug. 17, 1866.—*See* Denmark and Prussia.

HOLT MINERAL SPRINGS discovered, 1726.

HOLY ALLIANCE, a league between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to abide by each other in subduing all European outbreaks ; England declined being a party to it, Sept. 26, 1815 ; the King of the Netherlands joined it, June 21, 1816.

HOLY CROSS, a society founded in London for the spread of Ritualism, 1867.

HOLY GHOST, order of knighthood, so called, instituted in France, 1198 ; re-established, 1578 ; abolished at the Revolution, 1791 ; at Rome, 1798.

HOLYHEAD, Anglesea. Church built, 1291 ; schools founded, 1745 ; an act passed to build a pier at, 1809 ; an arch of Mona marble built upon it in commemoration of the visit of George IV., 1821 ; the harbour enlarged, 1824.

HOLY ISLAND. Castle erected in, 730 ; the Danes visited and destroyed the church, 794 ; invaded by Malcolm III., 1061 ; the castle destroyed, 1819.

HOLY LEAGUE, a league between Pope Julius II. and King Ferdinand to expel the French from Italy, Oct. 4, 1511 ; Henry VIII. joined it soon after ; broke up, April 1, 1513.

HOLY MAID of Kent, Elizabeth Barton, who, pretending to inspiration, foretold that Henry VIII. would die a violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. For this, she with her followers were hanged at Tyburn, April 20, 1534.

HOLY PLACES. The church of the Holy Sepulchre founded upon Mount Cal-

vary by the mother of Constantine the Great in the 15th century ; partially destroyed by fire, 1808 ; the Holy Places placed under the control of the Greek patriarch, A.D. 621 ; the Latins claimed a share in the control of, during the last century ; the emperors of Russia have interfered in the affairs of, claiming the sole right for the Greek Church ; France interfered for the Latins, 1819, and in 1851 claimed a restitution of matters as they stood in 1740 ; the Sultan issued a firman settling the disputed points, Feb., 1852, giving the key to the Latins ; the Russians disagreeing, determined to make war upon Turkey, 1853.

HOLYROOD, Edinburgh, Abbey and palace founded, 1128 ; the Parliament met in, 1177 ; James II. born here, Oct. 16, 1430 ; crowned at, March 25, 1437 ; married here, 1449 ; buried in, 1460 ; James III. resided at, and was married, July 13, 1469 ; James V. married at, to Margaret of England, Aug. 7, 1503 ; a fire at, April 17, 1506 ; destroyed, April, 1544 ; restored, 1546 ; Rizzio murdered in, March 9, 1566 ; Charles I. crowned here, June 18, 1633 ; partially destroyed by fire, Nov. 13, 1650, the apartments of Queen Mary being preserved ; rebuilt from the designs of Sir W. Bruce, 1669 ; repaired, 1758 ; the roof of the Abbey fell in, Dec. 2, 1768.

HOLY-ROOD, festival of, in the Roman Church, on account of the pretended discovery of a piece of the true cross, by the Emperor Heraclius, 615.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, order of, instituted, according to *Favin*, by Baldwin I., king of Jerusalem, 1103.

HOLY TRINITY, order of knighthood, began, 1211.

HOLY WARS.—*See* Crusades.

HOLY WATER used in the Roman Church, *circa* 120.

HOMAGE of the Welsh princes to Alfred the Great, 881 ; of Constantine of Scotland, 923 ; Malcolm of Scotland, 1070, 1072 ; William of Scotland, 1200 ; of the Irish princes, 1210 ; of the King of England to the Pope, 1216 ; of Alexander of Scotland, 1217.

HOMER, works of, said to have been burned in the fire at Constantinople, written with golden letters on the gut of some large animal, 477 ; first published at Florence, 1488.

HOMILDON-HILL, battle. The Scottish army under the Earl Douglas totally defeated by the English under the Earl of Northumberland and his son Hotspur ; Douglas and many of the leaders captured, and 800 men were killed ; the battle was won entirely by the English archers, Sept. 14, 1402.

HOMILIES drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547 ; another edition of, was prepared by order of Queen Elizabeth, 1563.

HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION instituted in London, 1845 ; first number of their journal issued, Feb., 1856 ; the British Homœopathic Society instituted, 1859.

HOMŒOPATHY introduced by Samuel Hahnemann into Germany, 1796 ; he published his *Materia Medica*, 1821 ; married Mlle D'Hervilly at the age of 80, and died in Paris, July 2, 1843.

HOMOGRAPHY, an art for the reproduction of lithography or engravings, discovered in France, *circa* 1855.

HONDURAS, America, discovered by Columbus, 1502 ; the British wood-cutters made a settlement here, 1645, and extended from Cape Catoche to the river Belize ; they were attacked by the Spaniards, 1659 and 1678, but were upon both occasions unsuccessful ; driven by the Spaniards from the Campeachy Shore, 1718 ; peace concluded, 1763 ; ceded to England, 1670 ; a storm which destroyed 15 vessels and a number of houses visited the settlement, June 1, 1788 ; another attempt was made to conquer the colonists, 1798, but it was gallantly repulsed ;

- the present constitution adopted, 1853; convention between Gt Britain and, relative to the boundary of, April 30, 1859; erected into a colony, May 16, 1862.
- HONE, WILLIAM**, prosecuted by the government for three political parodies, and as often acquitted, to the ministerial disappointment, Dec. 18, 1817.
- HONG-KONG**, China, ceded to Gt Britain, Jan. 20, 1841; confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, Aug. 29, 1842; a great part of the Chinese quarter destroyed by fire, Lieut. Lugg was killed attempting to subdue the same, Dec. 28, 1851; partially destroyed by fire, Feb. 13, 1852; an attempt made to poison the Europeans at, March 17, 1857; terrific typhoon at, great destruction of property and loss of life, Sept. 8, 9, 1867; a most disastrous fire broke out at the warehouse of Messrs Morgan, Lambert, & Co., upwards of 200 warehouses were destroyed, Nov. 28; bishopric established, 1849.
- 'HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,'** the motto of the Order of the Garter, instituted, April 23, 1349.
- HONITON**, Devonshire, a noted town for the manufacture of lace, nearly destroyed by fire, July 19, 1747; 140 houses burnt there, 1765; 37 destroyed, May, 1790; and 47 burned down, 1797; bridge of, carried away by a flood, Nov. 10, 1807.
- HONOLULU**. The first stone of the English Cathedral laid by the king, March 5, 1867.—*See* Sandwich Islands.
- HONOUR, LEGION OF**. This order instituted by Napoleon I., May 19, 1802.
- HOOD, ROBIN**, and his man Little John, said to have been Earl of Huntingdon, noted Foresters in the North; Robin bled to death by a monk, 1247.
- HOOD'S ISLAND**, one of the Gallipagos, in the Pacific, explored, June, 1793.
- HOOGHLY**, Bengal, founded by the Portuguese, *circa* 1538; united to the kingdom of Delhi, 1542; taken by the Mogul troops, 1632; the English obtained permission to erect factories, 1676; hostilities commenced between the Nawaub and the English, the troops of the former were defeated and the town partially destroyed, 1686; ceded to England by treaty with Meer Cossim, 1760; confirmed, 1765, by the Emperor, Shah Allum.
- HOOPS**. Fardingales were used by the fashionable, 1650; hooped petticoats succeeded, 1710; crinolines introduced from France, 1855; disused, 1867.
- HOPS**, used for brewing before 1425; mentioned in the 'Northumberland Household Book,' 1512; their use for brewing prohibited, 1528; in 1859 the number of acres in England devoted to this produce was 45,665, producing a revenue of £599,083 6s. 8d.; an act passed to prevent frauds and abuses in this trade, 54 Geo. III. c. 123, July 23, 1814; amended, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 37, June 11, 1866.—*Hops and Malt Exchange* opened in New Southwark-street, London, Oct. 16, 1867; cost £50,000.
- HORATIO**, brig, blown up at St Helena, when all on board perished, Sept., 1825.
- HORN**, supposed to be the old wind instrument, from the Welsh horn made of that substance, and called pibhorn; the dance called the hornpipe supposed to be derived, 1300; drinking-horns used at an early period.
- HORN-BOOKS**, the alphabet, vowels, and the Lord's Prayer printed on a slip of paper, which was covered with a thin layer of horn to keep it from being torn, common in the 15th century; horn-books and primers ordered to be purchased and given to the poor children of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, by the will of Francis Pynner, 1639; Mr Halliwell quotes the price of one bought for Mr Eyresbough, Jan. 3, 1715-16, for two pence.
- HORN, CAPE**, discovered by Schouten, 1616.
- HORNE END**, the roof of a barn which had been converted into a Methodist

meeting-house, fell in during the service, by which four persons were killed and many wounded, July 12, 1810.

HORNERS, the Company of, applied to parliament in the reign of Henry IV. to prevent the importation of horns without the seal of the company ; incorporated by Charles I., May 5, 1627 ; re-incorporated by the same king, Jan. 12, 1638 ; arms granted to, 1638.

HOROLOGICAL BRITISH INSTITUTE founded in Clerkenwell, London, for promoting the science of horology, 1858.

HORSE GUARDS instituted, 1553 ; Horse Grenadiers, 1693 ; Horse Guards building, Whitehall, erected from the designs of Mr Kent, 1753 ; the clock made by Thwaites, 1756, then the first turret clock.

HORSES. These animals are mentioned as being used for agricultural purposes, Is. xxviii. 28 ; the war-horse is described by Job, xxxix. 19-25 ; David first established a force of cavalry and chariots, 2 Sam. viii. 4 ; 1 Kings iv. 26. The Anglo-Saxon horses were highly esteemed ; Hugh Capet sent to Athelstan several horses as a present, 926. The Irish had a breed of little active horses called Hobblers, used for mounting the light cavalry, 1399 ; the Duke of Newcastle, in 1667, speaks of the Spanish horse as the noblest in the world. A market for the sale of, established in Smithfield in the reign of Henry II. ; the importation of, forbidden by Henry VII. ; an act passed for improving the breed of horses, 27 Henry VIII. c. 6, 1535-6 ; the nobles ordered to breed great horses, 33 Henry VIII. c. 5, 1541-2 ; the stealing of any horse made felony without benefit of clergy, 37 Henry VIII. c. 8, 1545 ; since commuted to transportation, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 62, July 11, 1832. *The art of shoeing* with iron practised by the Romans ; introduced into England by the Normans ; the earliest figure of a mediæval horse-shoe occurs on a seal of Walter Marshall, seventh Earl of Pembroke, 1246 ; the sheriff of Surrey ordered to furnish 30,000 shoes, and 60,000 nails, 1254. *Muzzles* for these animals used in England before 1570. *The price* of these animals in the reign of Edward I. was £10 ; Henry V., £50 ; Henry VIII., two Friesland horses were purchased for £33 ; also for a large horse, £53 ; for another, £37 ; and in 1547, two were sold in Smithfield for £4 13s. 6d. *A tax first levied* upon them by 24 Geo. III. c. 31, 1784, subsequently increased ; regulated on horses let to hire, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 88, Aug. 20, 1853 ; on race horses, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 82, July 29, 1856 ; amended, 20 Vict. c. 16, March 21, 1857. The names of those used in noble families, 1512 : a gentil horse, one of the best breed ; a palfrey, principally used by ladies ; hobbies, small, strong, active nags ; clothsek, a cloak-bag horse, as a *male* horse carried post ; monteaux ; carriage, once called waggon horses ; a curtal was a horse with his tail cut ; a gambaldynge was a showy prancer ; and an amblynge horse, an ambler as now understood.

HORSLEYDOWN, or **HORSEYDOWN**, Surrey, a part of the possessions of Bermondsey Abbey, surrendered to Henry VIII., 1537, and granted to the Corporation of London by King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign as a common pasturage ; a fair held here, 1660 ; suppressed by the Common Council, 1762 ; a fire destroying much shipping happened here, April 30, 1780 ; St John's church built, 1736.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES : one founded in London, 1804 ; incorporated, 1809 ; the Edinburgh Society founded, 1809 ; the Dublin Society, Jan., 1817 ; Colchester, Aug., 1823 ; the gardens at Chiswick opened, 1825 ; the gardens removed to Kensington and opened by Prince Albert, June 5, 1861 ; opened free to the public on the birthday of the Prince Consort, Aug. 26, 1864 ; the International Exhibition held at, May 22, 1867.

HORTON CASTLE, Northumberland, erected by William de Vescy, *circa* 1177 ; destroyed, 1809.

HOSEA, the first of the Minor Prophets, who wrote B.C. 783, gives an animated account of the social and political life of Israel.

HOSPITALLERS, order of knighthood, or the military knights of St John of Jerusalem, under religious vows, 1048, 1097; they became a military order, 1104; and unsuccessfully defended Acre, 1290; conquered Rhodes, 1310, and made it their head quarters; the island retaken by the Turks, 1522; they retired to Sicily, and from thence to Malta, 1530; they several times resisted successfully a siege by the Turks; the Emperor Paul of Russia took them under his protection, 1799; they retired to Trieste, when Malta was taken by Napoleon; the monastery of St John's, Clerkenwell, London, was erected, 1185; the South Gate still exists as St John's Gate.

HOSPITALS. These benevolent institutions fostered by the ancients; they were spoken of as being well known in the Council of Nice, A.D. 325; the most celebrated one was that of Cæsarea, endowed by the Emperor Valens, 370; the hospital of Chrysostom, at Constantinople, was the next in size; 24 hospitals were known in Rome in the 9th century; a foundling hospital was first founded at Milan, 787, and a Lazaretto about the same time; an orphan hospital by Alexius I., in Constantinople, 1090; the estates of, to be properly administered, 2 Hen. V. s. 1, c. 1, 1414. The principal hospitals in London are the 5 royal foundations of Edward VI. A report published by the London newspapers, stating that Queen Victoria intended founding a convalescent hospital in the country, in connection with St Bartholomew, June 1, 1867; leading articles congratulating the country, June 4 and 5; denial and exposure of this hoax, June 8. The following is an alphabetical list of the principal institutions:—

Bethlehem, founded, 1547.

Cancer, instituted, 1851.

Charing Cross, instituted, 1818; built from the designs of Mr Burton; first stone laid by the Duke of Sussex, Sept. 15, 1818.

Children, Sick, Gt Ormond-street, instituted, 1851.

City of London, established, 1848; new building opened, 1855.

City Orthopædic, opened, 1851.

County Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, established, 1831.

Consumption, Brompton, instituted, 1841; incorporated, 1850. The building at Brompton designed by Mr Francis; the first stone laid by Prince Albert, June 11, 1844; opened, 1846; the western wing added, July, 1848.

Dental, Soho Square, established, 1858.

Diseases of the skin, Blackfriars, instituted, 1841.

French Protestant, Victoria Park, Hackney, built from the designs of R. L. Roumieu, 1866; first instituted in Bath-street, St Luke's, 1708.

German, Dalston, opened, 1845.

Great Northern, King's Cross, established, 1856.

Guy, founded by Thomas Guy, 1721; built from the designs of G. Dance, 1722-4; increased, 1839.

Incurables, Royal Hospital for, founded, 1851.

King's College, established, 1839; incorporated, 1851. The hospital rebuilt; the first stone laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, June 18, 1852.

Lock, Paddington, established, 1746; the Asylum founded, 1787; the Chapel built, 1764; removed to the present site, 1842.

London, Whitechapel Road, founded, 1740; incorporated, 1758; a west wing added, opened by the Prince of Wales, July 4, 1864.

London Fever, Liverpool Road, Islington, established, 1802; the present building erected and opened, 1850.

London Homœopathic, Gt Ormond-street, founded in Golden Square, 1849; removed, 1859.

Magdalen, St George's-in-the-Fields, established, 1758.

Metropolitan, Free, Bishopsgate, instituted, 1836.

Middlesex, established, 1745 ; built, 1755 ; incorporated, 1836 ; enlarged, 1848.

National Hospital for the paralysed and epileptic, Queen Square, instituted, 1859.

Ophthalmic, Royal, Moorfields, founded, 1804 ; the Royal Infirmary, Cork-street, founded, 1804-5.

Orthopædic, Royal, Oxford-street and Hanover Square, established in Bloomsbury Square, 1838.

Queen Adelaide, Lying-in, Vere-street, established, 1829.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in, Marylebone Road, instituted, 1752, at St George's Row, Tyburn Road ; removed to Bayswater, 1791, and to Lisson Green, New Road, 1810.

Queen Free, Grey's-Inn Road, founded, 1828 ; removed to its present site, 1843, the premises formerly the barracks of the Light Horse Volunteers.

St Bartholomew's, Smithfield, founded by Prior Rayhere, 1123, and refounded by Henry VIII., 1547.

St George's, instituted, 1733 ; incorporated, 1834 ; the Hospital rebuilt from the design of Mr Wilkins, 1831.

St Luke's, established, 1751 ; the present hospital for the insane built from the design of G. Dance, junior ; the foundation-stone laid by the Duke of Montague, July 30, 1782, cost £50,000 ; incorporated, 1838 ; added to, 1841, and the chapel built, 1842 ; further improved, 1851.

St Mark's, City Road, established, 1835.

St Mary's, Paddington, instituted, 1843 ; built from the designs of Mr Hopper ; first stone laid by Prince Albert, June 28, 1845 ; opened, 1850.

St Thomas's, purchased by the city of London, 1551, and chartered by Edward VI., 1553 ; damaged by fire, 1676-1689 ; enlarged, 1732 ; partially reconstructed from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, 1835 ; taken by the Charing Cross Railway, 1860 ; temporary hospital erected at the Surrey Gardens ; rebuilding of New, began at Westminster, 1867.

Seaman's, the Dreadnought, instituted, 1831 ; incorporated, 1833.

Small-pox, Highgate, established at King's Cross, 1746 ; building erected, 1767 ; removed to Highgate, 1850.

University, Gower-street, instituted, 1833.

Westminster, instituted, 1719 ; incorporated, 1836.

HOST, Elevation of the, began by papal authority, 1201 ; kneeling commanded, 1201 ; a bell to be swung at, 1228.

HOTTINGUER, a packet-ship from Liverpool, wrecked on the Glamorgan bank, and 13 of the crew perished, Jan. 18, 1852.

HOUGHTON GALLERY OF PICTURES sold to the Empress of Russia, 1779.

HOUGHTON HALL, Norfolk, burned down, Dec. 12, 1789.

HOUNSLOW HEATH POWDER-MILLS, blown up and several persons killed, July 25, 1826 ; an explosion at, seven persons killed, March 30, 1859 ; Messrs Curtis & Harvey's powder-mills exploded, killing several workmen, and totally destroying the mill, March 11, 1850.

HOURLY GLASS, in general use in the churches both in England and Scotland, in the 16th century ; the frontispiece to the Bishop's Bible of 1569 ; Archbishop Parker is shown with the hour or pulpit glass beside him ; a half-hour glass is mentioned as belonging to All Saints' Church, Newcastle, 1632 ; one was bought for the church of St Katharine, Coleman-street, for one shilling, 1564 ; the pulpit glass reintroduced into the Savoy Chapel, 1867.

HOUSE DUTY, a duty of 1s. 6d. upon all houses rented at £5 and under £20 ;

2s. 3d. £20 and under £40; 2s. 10d. over that rent, 48 Geo. III. c. 55, Schedule B., June 1, 1808; repealed, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36, July 24, 1851.

HOUSEHOLD, THE ROYAL, first arranged by Edward III., and afterwards by Edward IV., his annual expenses were £13,000; Henry VII. made several new regulations for the management of; and Henry VIII., 1540, and he regulated the salaries of all the members and servants of his household, 7 Hen. VIII.; the civil list voted to William III. was yearly £700,000; the same to Anne and George I.; £800,000 to Geo. II. & III.; to George IV. £1,050,000; to William IV. £510,000; Victoria, £385,000.

HOUSES first numbered in England, 1764; New Burlington-street, the first street numbered, in the month of June, 1764.

HUBELY, Hindustan. The East India Company founded a factory here, 1630; plundered by the Mahrattas, 1673; captured by the Mogul troops of Aurungzebe, 1685; retaken by the Mahrattas, 1707; lapsed to the British, 1818.

HUDDERSFIELD, Yorkshire. This town, now one of the chief seats of the woollen trade, has sprung up during the last century. The Cloth Hall erected by Sir John Ramsden, 1765, and enlarged by his son, 1780; the canal commenced, 1774; the Mechanics' Institute founded, 1825.

HUDSON, North America, founded, 1784; incorporated, 1785.

HUDSON'S BAY, North America, discovered by Captain Hudson, 1610. The traders from Canada explored a part of this territory, 1767; granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by Charles II., May 2, 1670; Mr Hearne established the existence of the Great Northern Ocean, 1771; the Churchill river explored by Mr Joseph Frobisher, 1775; the North-West Company of Montreal established, 1783; the two companies united, 1821; further powers granted to them by the Government, May 13, 1838, and Vancouver Island, 1848.

HUE AND CRY. This ancient British custom of rousing the country by passing the war cry from one hamlet to another; the Highlanders carried a half burnt stick, this was substituted by the fiery cross in the 17th century. This legal method of procuring arrests, 13 Edw. I. c. 6, 1285; the hundred held responsible for the offender. The 27 of Eliz. c. 13, 1585, ordered to be made by horsemen and footmen; 8 Geo. II. c. 16, 1735, the officer refusing to make the hue and cry is liable to a penalty of £5; a printed sheet was issued three times a week at Bow-street.

HUESCA, Spain, founded before the birth of Christ by the Romans, chosen by Sertorius as the seat of a university, B.C. 77; conquered by Pedro I., Nov. 25, 1096. The cathedral built by Juan de Olotzaga, a Biscayan, 1400; the present University founded by Pedro IV., 1354; the College of San Vicente founded by Jayme Callen, 1587.

HUGUENOTS. The French Protestants of the 16th century were derisively called so; Francis I. kindled a severe persecution against them, 1540; they became involved in politics, and joined in an attempt to seize Francis II., Feb. 1, 1560, and made an attempt to take the town of Amboise, but failed, and for the next month they were butchered in every direction; upwards of 1200 persons were executed. They made a bold movement, commanded by Condé, upon Paris, they met the Royalists' army at Dreux, and after a severe struggle, in which both sides lost 8000 men, they were defeated, Dec. 19, 1562. The Edict of Amboise granted them free permission to celebrate their worship, March 19, 1563; they commenced a second civil war, 1567, and after several struggles peace was proclaimed, 1570. The massacre of, Aug. 24, 1572; the Edict of Nantes passed, 1577; renewed, 1591; revoked, Oct. 18, 1685, and hundreds of the most industrious people of France were reduced to ruin.

HULKS. This method of punishment first tried in England upon the Thames, 1776, the convicts on board being employed in raising ballast, under Mr Duncan Campbell, July 15; abolished, 1856.

HULL, Yorkshire. The ancient name of this town was Wyke-upon-Hull, founded, 1160; possessed by the abbot of Meaux, 1296; purchased by Edward I., 1297, and the name changed to Kingston-upon-Hull; the castle erected by Edward, 1208; strengthened by Richard II., 1380; repaired and refortified by Henry VIII., 1530-40; refused to receive Charles I., 1642; Cromwell examined its fortification, 1649. The town made a royal burgh, 1300; and fortified by Edward II., 1323; strengthened by Richard II.; the Trinity House founded for decayed seamen and their widows, 1369; besieged by the Royalists unsuccessfully, April 23, 1640; a new dock built, 1774; the Humber Dock, 1809; the Junction Dock, July, 1829; the Theatre Royal built, 1809; the Royal Institution established, 1822; burnt, Oct. 13, 1859; panic at the Queen Theatre, several persons seriously injured, 1865.

HULLHOUSE, Mr, discovered the art of gilding and silvering silk, 1794.

HULSEAN LECTURES, founded by the Rev. J. Hulse, 1790, to be preached four or six times yearly, upon the evidences of revealed religion, &c.; the first lecturer was the Rev. Christopher Benson, master of the Temple, 1820.

HUMANE SOCIETY, founded by Drs Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, and Lettsum, 1774; a Receiving House erected, 1794; rebuilt upon the ground presented by George III., by James B. Bunning, Arch., the first stone being laid by the Duke of Wellington, 1834.

HUMBERSTAYNE ABBEY, Lincolnshire, founded by William Diogo, *circa* 1189.

HUMILIATI, a religious society founded by certain persecuted Milanese, 1017; embraced the rule of St Benedict, 1151; confirmed by Pope Innocent III., 1200; abolished on a charge of luxury and cruelty by Pius V., 1571.

HUNDRED DAYS, the second reign of Napoleon, after his return from Elba, and again ascending the throne of France, from March 20, 1815, to June 29, 1815.

HUNDREDS, or CENTURIA. This ancient territorial division among the Teutonic races mentioned by Tacitus. England divided into, by Alfred, *circa* 880; the 'Hundred Mote,' or court, held for the administration of justice within the boundary.

HUNGARY. The ancient Roman *Dacia*, made a Roman province, A.D. 8; the Huns became powerful, 377; they increased under Attila, but were overthrown by the Goths, 489; the whole kingdom subjugated by Charlemagne, 799; the Magyars, Turks, and Finns overran the country and established a settlement in the early part of the 9th century. Stephen I. elected king, 997; he increased his dominions; the country invaded by the Tartars, 1241; Dalmatia added to these dominions by Louis I., 1342; defeated at the battle of Nicopolis, 1396; they subdued the whole of Austria, with the exception of Vienna, 1457; Vienna taken, 1485; Belgrade taken by the Turks, 1516; Buda, the capital of Lower Hungary, taken by them, 1541; peace concluded with Turkey, 1606; civil war broke out amongst the inhabitants, occasioned by the Protestants revolting in defence of their religion, 1637; it lasted eight years; Peterwaradin captured by the Turks, 1660; the dukes of Lorraine and Bavaria defeated the Turks, in the plains of Mohatz, and the crown declared hereditary in the House of Austria, 1687; Belgrade taken from the Turks, 1690; retaken by them, 1690; Prince Eugene defeats them at Zeuta, 1697; retakes Belgrade, 1717; peace concluded, 1718; the Imperialists defeated at Krotzka, and Belgrade besieged by the Turks; a peace concluded with them, the Imperialists resigning the former town

with Servia and Wallachia, 1739. From 1812 to 1825 the diet remained in abeyance, at the diet of 1825 several reforms were introduced; Ferdinand V. opened the diet, Nov. 11, 1847. The continued aggressions of Austria upon Hungary with the view of destroying the old constitution, and assimilating it to the other dependent provinces of the empire, produced a revolt in 1848, the state of other parts of the Austrian dominions presenting a favourable opportunity for the purpose. Sept. 29, 1848, the Hungarians beat the Ban of Croatia in an open combat; the treacherous conduct of Austria induced the Hungarians to declare the kingdom independent, Dec. 8, 1848; the Hungarians defeated by the Austrians at Szisko, Dec. 28, 1848, and by the Ban Jellachich, at Mohr, Dec. 29, 1848; driven over the Waag, Jan. 2, 1849; Buda taken, Jan. 5, 1849; Leopoldstadt taken, Feb. 2; the Austrians driven back to Pesth, March 6; declared independent, April 14; the Hungarians completely defeated the Austrians at Grän, April 27; the Austrians obliged to fly from Pesth, April 18, and craved aid of Russia, and a Russian army marched to help them, May 1, 1849; the Austrians, under Gen. Haynau, took Newsatz by storm, June 15; the first battle between the Austro-Russians and the Hungarians, the latter retire across the Waag, June 21, 1849; battle of Aes, July 2, 1849; the Hungarians rout the Ban Jellachich, July 14, 25, and 31, 1849; the Hungarians defeated by the Russians, in a three days' combat, and their leader, Geörgey, retreated, July 15, 1849; battle of Komorn, with the Austro-Russians, July 16, 1849; Bem, the Hungarian, entered Moldavia, July 23, 1849; the Hungarian army worsted before Temesvar, Aug. 9, 1849; Kossuth resigned, Aug. 11; Geörgey made Dictator, 24,000 men laid down their arms at Vilagos, near Arad, Aug. 13; Komorn surrendered to the Austrians, Sept. 28, 1849; 11 generals were hanged at Arad, Oct. 6; the Imperial crown discovered and taken to Vienna, 1853; the Magyar language abolished in law pleading, Jan. 1, 1854; the Emperor published a patent regulating the administration, Sept., 1859; rejected by the Chamber and withdrawn, 1860; a new constitution granted, Feb., 1861; opening of the Hungarian diet, April 6; the Chamber dissolved, Aug. 22; an amnesty granted to political prisoners, Nov. 18, 1862; Count de Török appointed minister of justice in the room of Count Andrassy, Sept., 1864; the Emperor Francis Joseph visited Pesth, June 6, 1865; the military tribunals abolished, June 8; the Hungarian diet opened by the Emperor at Pesth, Dec. 14; the Emperor and Empress again visited Pesth, Jan. 30, 1866; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, crowned King of, at Pesth, June 8, 1867; Bank of Credit opened, Aug. 28, 1867.

HUNGARY, KINGS of:—

House of Stephen.				Ladislaus II., reigned only			
Stephen	...	...	999	six months	...	...	1204
Peter the German	...	...	1038	Andrew II.	...	...	1204
Aba	...	...	1041	Bela IV.	...	...	1235
Peter reinstated	...	...	1044	Stephen IV.	...	...	1270
Andrew I.	...	...	1047	Ladislaus III.	...	...	1272
Bela I.	...	...	1061	Andrew III., son of Rodolph	...	...	1290
Solomon, Andrew's son	...	...	1064	of Hapsburgh	...	...	
Geysa I.	...	...	1075	House of Anjou.			
Ladislaus the Pole	...	...	1077	Charobert	...	...	1302
Coloman	...	...	1095	Louis the Great, King of	...	...	
Stephen II.	...	...	1114	Poland	...	...	1342
Bela II.	...	...	1131	Mary, daughter of Louis	...	...	1382
Geysa II.	...	...	1141	Mary and Sigismond	...	...	1392
Stephen III.	...	...	1161	Elizabeth	...	...	1437
Bela III.	...	...	1173	Albert, Duke of Austria	...	...	1437
Emeric	...	...	1196				

HUNGARY WATER

Ladislaus IV.	1440
Ladislaus V.	1453
Matthias Corvin	1458
Ladislaus VI., King of Bohemia	1490
Louis II. of Hungary, and I. of Bohemia of that name	1516
John Zapolski and Ferdinand I., King of Bohemia	1526
House of Austria.	
Ferdinand I., only elected Emperor of Germany	1541
Maximilian, Emperor, 1564	1561
Rodolph	1573
Matthias II.	1609
Ferdinand II.	1619

HUNGARY WATER first noted, 1631.

HUNGERFORD MARKET, London, built by Sir E. Hungerford, 1680; the new market designed by Fowler, 1830; first stone laid, June 18, 1831; opened, July 2, 1833; the Exhibition-hall beneath, erected, 1851; the Music-hall destroyed by fire, March 31, 1854; the site of the market taken for the Charing Cross Railway, April 16, 1862.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE, London, built from the designs of J. K. Brunel, 1352 feet long; the central distances, 676 feet; the height of the sustaining towers, 58 feet; above the water, 84 feet; cost, £110,000; commenced, 1841; opened, April 18, 1845; taken down by the Charing Cross Railway and removed to Clifton; re-erected and opened, Dec. 8, 1864.

HUNS. This race is said to have inhabited the plains of Tartary before the Christian era, and made frequent incursions into China; the great wall of, built to protect the inhabitants against the attacks, *circa* B.C. 200; defeated by Vouti the 5th Emperor, 148; invaded the Roman states, A.D. 290; defeated by the Goths, 383; invaded the Eastern empire, under Attila, 441; the Western empire, 450; empire extinguished, 454.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, instituted in London, 1819; catalogue of their library published, 1836.

HUNTING. This ancient sport carried to the summit of perfection by the ancient Greeks and Romans; Aristotle wrote a treatise on Field Sports; the Gauls had an ardent passion for the chase. Hunting first mentioned in England in the reign of Edward I., his pack of hounds consisting of six couples; a curious treatise written by William, twice huntsman to Edward II., on this sport; stag hunting practised in the reign of Edward III.

HUNTINGDON, Countess of, encouraged the revival of Calvinistic doctrines, and appointed Whitfield her private chaplain, 1748; established a college at Trevecca in South Wales, for the education of preachers of this doctrine, 1781; removed to Cheshunt, Herts, 1793. She built many chapels during her life.

HUNTINGDON, England, a castle built here by Edward the Elder, 917; a priory of black canons founded, 971; patronized and protected by Eustace de Luvetot, who rebuilt their house, 1131-2; the castle destroyed by Henry II.; the Grammar School founded, 1260; Charles I. lodged here on his way to London to be tried; the town incorporated, 1206, by King John; confirmed by

HUNTINGDON

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Ferdinand III.	1625
Ferdinand IV.	1647
Leopold I.	1654
Joseph I.	1687
Charles	1711

House of Lorraine.

Maria Theresa, Empress	1740
Francis I.	1745
Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Francis II., Emperor of Germany	1792
Francis I., Emperor of Austria only, after	1804
Ferdinand V. do. (abdicated)	1835
Francis Joseph	1848

Henry III., and later by Charles I. ; the sovereigns frequently visited Hinchinbrook Palace ; it was plundered by the Royalists, Aug. 24, 1645.

HURST CASTLE, Hants, erected by the command of Henry VIII., *circa* 1537 ; Charles I. removed a prisoner here from Carisbrooke, Nov. 30, 1648.

HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE, Sussex, built by Lord Dacre, treasurer to Henry VI., *circa* 1460 ; partly destroyed, 1777.

HUSBANDMEN, an act passed regulating the wages of, 5 Eliz. c. 4, 1562-3.

HUSS, JOHN, put to death for his belief, when under a safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, before a council of priests at Constance, who had instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics ; by the clergy he was cast into prison, in defiance of the Emperor's pledge, and they burned him alive, July 6, 1415 ; having got his companion, Jérôme of Prague, into their power, they burned him alive also the following year, May 30, 1416.

HUSSARS, the National Cavalry of Hungary, formed, A.D. 1458 ; added to the Austrian army, 1629 ; in France, 1692 ; in Prussia, 1729. A list of the English regiments of, and when formed : the 7th or Queen's own regiment, 1688 ; the 8th, or the King's Royal Irish regiment of Hussars, raised, 1693 ; the 10th, the Prince of Wales's own, formed, July 22, 1715 ; the 11th, or Prince Albert's own, July 22, 1715 ; the 15th, or the King's regiment of Light Dragoons, incorporated, 1759 ; the 9th, or Queen's Royal regiment of Light Dragoons Lancers, formed, 1715.

HUSTINGS, court of the city of London, is of Saxon origin, it is supreme, and the most ancient court ; granted to be kept weekly by the charter of King Henry I., *circa* 1130. It is the most ancient of the city courts ; it consisted of two divisions, the 'Hustings of Pleas of Land,' and the 'Hustings of Common Pleas ;' the judges of the court are the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Recorder. It has of late years fallen into disuse.

HYALOGRAPHE, an instrument for tracing a design on a transparent surface, invented in Paris, 1822.

HYDE ABBEY, near Winchester, founded by King Alfred and his son, St Edward the Elder, 903 ; the remains of Alfred the Great were removed to this abbey, 1130 ; its site is now occupied by a gaol.

HYDE PARK, the ancient site of the manor of Hyde, belonging to the Monastery of St Peter's, Westminster, conveyed to Hen. VIII., 1536 ; sold by order of parliament for £17,000, 1652 ; first made public, 1670 ; Queen Anne added nearly 30 acres to it, 1705 ; the militia reviewed here by Geo. II., 1759 ; the volunteers encamped in the park after the Gordon riots ; the Regent's fête and fair held, Aug., 1814 ; the statue to the Duke of Wellington, '*Achilles*,' placed there, June 18, 1822 ; the Crystal Palace began, July 30, 1850 ; taken down, 1852 ; grand display of fireworks at the proclamation of peace, May 29, 1856 ; a crowd of 100,000 persons collected to protest against the Sunday trading bill, July 1, 1855 ; another gathering, July 8, and again, July 17 ; inquiry into the conduct of the police at, Aug. 2 ; meetings in consequence of the high price of bread, Oct. 14-21, 1855 ; another, which assumed the form of a riot, Oct. 28 ; the Garibaldi riots in, Oct. 5, 1862 ; the Queen reviewed the volunteers in, June 23, 1860 ; and the volunteers again reviewed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, May 28, 1864 ; an act passed for improving the Kensington entrance, &c., 28 & 29 Vict. c. cclxii., July 5, 1865 ; reform meeting appointed to be held in, notice issued to prevent it, July 17 ; assemblage of a mob at, and riot, part of the railings thrown down, July 23, 1866 ; bill brought into the House of Commons to prevent public meetings being held in, July 22, 1867 ; meeting of the Reform League in, to protest against, Aug. 5 ; bill withdrawn, Aug. 15.

HYDERABAD, Hindustan. Upon the death of Nizam-ool-Moolk, 1748, the throne was contested by his two nephews, Nazir Jung and Mozuffer Jung, the English supporting one side and the French the other; Nizam Ali succeeded to the throne, 1761; he ravaged the Carnatic, 1765, and concluded a treaty with the East India Company, 1766; and again, 1768; his territories were increased by the Marquis Wellesley, 1799; on the conclusion of the first Mahratta war, 1804, a further grant was made.

HYDRAULIC CHEMISTRY invented, 1746.

HYDRAULIC FIRE-ENGINES invented, 1682.

HYDRAULIC PRESS invented by Bramah, 1818.

HYDRAULIC WEIGHING MACHINE invented in France by M. Henry, Sept., 1821.

HYDRODYNAMICS. Torricelli assigned the law correctly, 1643; Castelli, a disciple of Galileo, first investigated the motion of fluids, 1628; Daniel Bernoulli first applied the higher branches of mathematical analysis to the investigation of this science, 1738, and by D'Alembert, 1744; Professor Airy published a new system, 1831.

HYDROPATHY invented by Vincenz Priessnitz, 1826; and in full operation, 1829.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS invented by Bramah, 1796.

HYENA'S CAVE discovered near Maidstone, at Boughton-hill; bones of the horse and rat also found there, June, 1827.

HYLTON CASTLE, Durham, built by Lord de Hylton, 1290; rebuilt by Lord Hylton, 1742.

HYMNS in Christian churches, by some said to have been introduced into Christian worship from the Jewish psalmody. Three several kinds of sacred song are recognized in Holy Scripture, answering to the triple division noticed in Eph. v. 19. 1. The canticle, or song of one person, like that of Hannah. 2. The hymn, or symphonious melody, such as the song of the Three Children. 3. The alternate, or responsorial, as Miriam's Song of Triumph. Paul and Silas sang praises unto God in prison, Acts xvi. 25; hymns again mentioned, Col. iii. 16. St Hilary of France composed them for the use of Christian churches, 431.

HYTHE, Kent, one of the Cinque ports. St Bartholomew's Hospital founded, 1336; St John's, 1570; the Guildhall rebuilt, 1794; the Public Library, 1854; the Military Canal began at, 1805; the Military School of Musketry opened, 1855.

I

IAMBIC METRE. The great satirist Archilochus was the first Greek poet who composed *Iambic verses* according to fixed rules; he had been suitor to Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, who, after promising him his daughter in marriage, refused to ratify his engagement, which so enraged the poet that he held the family up to public scorn in verse, B.C. 700.

IBERNO-CELTIC SOCIETY instituted at Dublin for the preservation of ancient remains, and the encouragement of Irish literature, 1818; only vol. I. was published of its Transactions.

ICE proved to be lighter than water by Galileo, 1597; Professor Faraday and Tyndall made several scientific discoveries in relation to, 1850—1857; Mr Harrison of Victoria patented an invention for making ice, 1857; Mr Tudor of Boston first exported ice, 1806; the first cargo arrived at Calcutta, 1833, and sold for 3*d.* per lb.; the Wenham Lake Ice Company started, 1824; it has large store-houses in the United States; an extensive range of ice-houses erected in the Bois de Boulogne, 1859.

ICELAND, Northern Ocean, discovered by a Danish pirate, 860; Ingolf, a Norwegian, led a body of his countrymen and formed a settlement here, 874; republic formed, 928; Haco, king of Norway, formed it into a state, 1261, and it remained under the dominion of that country until 1380, when Denmark assumed the sway; devastated by a plague, 1402; the reformation of religion was brought about, 1551; the smallpox carried off 1600 inhabitants, 1707; visited by a severe famine, 1753 and 1759. Hecla, a volcano 5000 feet high; ten eruptions between 1104 and 1693; a terrible one, 1766; a new volcano, Skaptaa Yokull, devastated the island, 1783. A terrible mortality among the cattle, 1784: 19,488 horses, 6800 oxen, and 129,947 sheep died; the black death visited the island, 1250. Highest elevation is Snofiel, which is 6860 feet; commercial monopoly suppressed, 1756; volcanic eruption in, Aug. 29, 1867.

‘**ICH DIEN**,’ I serve, the motto of the blind king of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346; said to have been adopted by the Black Prince, as the motto for the plume which he wore, by the will of Edward the Black Prince, June 7, 1376, this motto was ordered to be placed upon his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

ICHTHYOLOGY. This science first founded by Belon, Rondelet, and Salviani, 1553-58.

ICILIAN LAW passed by the patricians in Rome, granting to the Plebs the public lands to be their quarters for ever, B.C. 454.

ICON BASILIKE, a portraiture of his Sacred Majesty Charles I., in his solitude and sufferings, said to have been written by Dr Gauden, 1648.

ICONIUM, Asia Minor, the capital of Lycaonia. Cicero spent 10 days here, B.C. 50; St Paul and St Barnabas preached in the synagogue, Acts xiv. 1, A.D. 50; taken from the Greeks by the Saracens, and afterwards by the Turks, A.D. 1075; the Seljukee Sultan built a wall round the town in the 13th century; Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks here, Dec. 21, 1821.

ICONOCLASTS, or **IMAGE BREAKERS**, a sect that appeared with Leo, the Isaurian, who passed an edict for the destruction of images, A.D. 726, which occasioned a civil war throughout the Eastern Empire; Germanus, the Patriarch of Constantinople, was degraded by Leo on account of his partiality for images, 736; Copronymus passed an act of council against, 754; Leo IV., when emperor, passed a penal measure against the image-worshippers, 775; the Nicene Council revoked these edicts, 786; Leo V., the Armenian, restored the previous policy, 814; this was revoked by Theodora, 842; Charlemagne published four books against the worship of images which was approved by the Council of Frankfort, 794.

IDES, in the Roman reckoning of time, the 13th of every month, except March, May, July, and Oct., when it was the 15th; Julius Cæsar was assassinated on the ides of March, B.C. 44; they comprised the eight days after the nones; the last day only was called the ides; the nones were the 7th of March, May, July, and Oct., and the 5th of the other months.

IDIOTS. The king to have the custody of the lands of, 17 Edw. II. c. 9, s. 1, 1324; owners of land, made to be represented by trustees, and authorized advances of moneys for drainage, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31, s. 6.

- IDOLS**, worship of. Traces of, are found in the Pentateuch and Job ; in Europe, 600 years before the Christian era ; destroyed by Constantine, sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330 ; abolished by Honorius, 404 ; that of the Saxons in Kent, 640.
- IDSTADT**, battle. The Danes defeated the Schleswig-Holstein forces, July 25, 1850.
- ILCHESTER**, Somersetshire, an important Roman station (Ischalis); some of the coins of William the Conqueror were minted here, 1070 ; successfully defended against Robert Mowbray, by William Rufus, 1088 ; Roger Bacon born here, 1214.
- ILLINOIS**, United States, visited by the French traveller, Marquette, 1673 ; the French formed a settlement here in the 17th century ; ceded to England, 1763 ; became a part of the United States, 1775 ; formed into a separate State, Indiana, 1800 ; reconstructed and called Illinois, 1809 ; admitted into the Union, 1818 ; the present constitution adopted in convention, Aug. 31, 1847 ; accepted by the people, March 7, 1848.
- ILLUMINATI**, a sect charged with heresy, which originated in Spain, denominated there Alumbrados or enlighteners, 1575 ; a society somewhat similar was founded by Dr Weishaupt, 1776 ; they placed their salvation upon their superior mode of prayer ; at the congress of Wilhelmsbad, 1783, they made many converts, and in 1785 the system was divulged.
- ILLYRICUM** first mentioned in history in the Peloponnesian war ; made a kingdom, B.C. 383 ; the Romans invaded this state, 229, and it became a dependence of Rome ; rebelled against that power, 168 ; subdued and made a Roman province, 10. Invaded by the Slaves, and erected into the independent kingdoms of Croatia and Dalmatia ; the name of this state entirely disappeared in the 14th century ; revived by Napoleon, 1809 ; ceded to Austria, 1814.
- IMAGE WORSHIP**, idolatry, or the worship of idols, of very early introduction ; images and relics seem to have commenced in the Romish Church, 448 ; became general, 692 ; condemned, 824 ; the worship of, restored by the council held at Constantinople, 829 ; removed out of the English churches, 1548.
- IMMACULATE CONCEPTION**. The first public controversy on this question arose, A.D. 1140 ; in the 14th century this controversy became very violent between the Dominicans and the Franciscans, and again in the 17th century ; decreed, by a bull of Pio Nono, an article of faith of the Church of Rome, Dec. 8, 1854.
- IMPALEMENT** in heraldry introduced, 1206.
- IMPALEMENT**, an Eastern punishment ; the assassin of Gen. Kleber impaled in Egypt, 1801.
- IMPEACHMENT**, the prosecution of an individual by either of the houses of parliament ; the first took place, 1386, in the instance of a Lord Chancellor ; no pardon can be pleaded to an impeachment of the Commons in parliament by statute, 12 Will. III. c. 2, 1700 ; Warren Hastings impeached, Feb. 13, 1788 ; Lord Melville, April 29, 1806 ; Queen Caroline, by bill of pains and penalties, Aug. 16, 1820.
- IMPOSTORS**, religious, political, mendicant, even literary, have been numerous : Adelbert, in the 8th century, pretended to have a letter from Jesus Christ, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem in the 8th century ; multitudes followed him into woods and desert places, to live simply in imitation of John the Baptist. Mahomet of Mecca pretended to revelations from heaven and communications with the angel Gabriel ; he also wrote a book denominated the Koran ; his followers multiplied to 158,000,000 ; born, 569 ; died, 632 ; fond of women, he enjoined polygamy, and pretended to direct descent from Ishmael. Two women

executed, and two men crucified, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, the men for personating the Messiah, 1221 ; impostors punished in England, 1222 ; Gonsalvo Martin burned by the Inquisition in Spain for calling himself the archangel Michael, 1360 ; Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent, who prophesied against Henry VIII. in case he married Anne Boleyn, to serve the papal party, hung, April 20, 1534 ; Elizabeth Croft, hid in a wall, uttering mysterious and seditious speeches, 1553 ; George David, a waterman's son at Ghent, who called himself the nephew of God, who came into the world to adopt children for heaven, favoured a community of women, had many followers, and died at Basil in Switzerland, 1556. Hatchet, a man who personated the Saviour, executed for blasphemy, 1592. Griska Eutropia, a prior of St Basil's order, pretending to be the son of John Basilowitz, Czar of Muscovy ; supported by Poland, he was invited to the throne of Russia, put the reigning Czar and all his family to death, and was himself assassinated in his palace, 1606. A boy of Bilston, who deceived the public, detected, 1620 ; James Naylor, personated the Saviour, whipped, his tongue burned through on the pillory, by order of the House of Commons, Dec. 4, 1656 ; at Tedworth, Wells, a drummer having been deprived of his drum by a magistrate, a drum was continually heard going in his house for 2 or 3 years, and the owner was tried for a wizard and transported, 1661 ; Greatrakes, an Irishman, who pretended to cure diseases in the way of the royal antidote then in vogue, caused high disputes in Ireland, 1665, but being examined before the Royal Society in England, fell into disrepute, 1666 ; Sabbati Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, who personated Christ at Constantinople, 1666 ; Titus Oates, a clergyman of the English Church, who made out a pretended plot to kill the king on the part of the Papists, Sept. 6, 1678 ; in 1685 he was whipped and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but was pardoned and pensioned in the next reign, 1689. Psalm-anezer, George, born in the south of France, 1679 ; studied among the Dominicans ; he pretended to be a Japanese convert to Christianity, and before he was a heathen of Formosa, a language of which country he actually invented, and translated the Church Catechism into it, also writing a pretended history of the country, which passed through two editions ; the imposture was detected by some of the learned men at Oxford in a controversy on the subject, 1746. Fuller forged a plot against William III., for which he was fined and stood in the pillory, 1691 ; one Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hand-writing of the Earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and others to a pretended King James ; the noble lords were imprisoned, but the forgery was soon detected, and Young was fined £1000 and put in the pillory, 1692 ; three French refugees pretended to be prophets, and declared that one Dr Emms would rise out of his grave, 1707 ; Mary Tofts, of Godalming, Surrey, pretended that she had rabbits within herself, and prevailed upon two medical men to support her cause, 1726 ; Elizabeth Canning, for her frauds and impostures, was found guilty of perjury and transported, 1753 ; Bamfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars, born, July, 1693 ; passed his life in impositions upon the credulity of others, and was often in prison ; the Cock Lane Ghost, by William Parsons and his wife, was detected, 1762 ; Joseph Balsamo, or Count Alessandro di Cagliostro, a liar of the first magnitude and prince of quacks, who deceived half the world, the alleged holder of the secret of Egyptian Freemasonry, died in the fortress of St Leo at Rome, 1795 ; Joanna Southcote, who has had a multitude of followers, and declared that she had conceived a new Messiah, died, Dec., 1814 ; Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormons, who pretended to a revelation from heaven, engraved on gold plate, found in one of the back States of America, 1827 ; he was shot in a squabble by one of the U. S. soldiers ; Joseph Ady, the noted letter of *advantage* writer, charged with defrauding Mr Salkeld, May 10, 1830.

IMPROPRIATIONS. Henry VIII., in 1539, having destroyed the monastic establishments of his country, found that, of the many livings belonging to them, they

reserved the great tithes, allowing the small to the vicar, or him who served the church; Henry, therefore, bestowed the tithes among his favourites.

IMPROVISATORI, or declaiming in verse upon any subject, was extensively practised in Italy in the 12th century; Serafino D'Aquila was the most eminent Improvisatore, 1490.

INCENDIARISM. For this crime burning to death was the penalty in *temp.* Edward I.; made high treason, 1429; denied benefit of clergy, 1528; many offences of this nature in Kent, 1830; in Suffolk, 1830; except in particular cases the punishment of death remitted, 1827-8; amended, 1837; as to farming property, 1844.

INCENSE, very early used by the ancient Pagans and Persians. The Hebrews used it specially in the service of Jehovah, and were forbidden to use it in private, Exod. xxx. 34-38.

INCEST, common in England under the Saxons; Vortigern married his own daughter, 446; the Portuguese sanction it; in 1760, the Queen of Portugal married her own uncle; and Joseph, the son of that marriage, married his aunt, the Princess Mary, 1777; Don Miguel of Portugal was betrothed to his niece, Donna Maria, 1826. It was once punished with death in England, and again under the Commonwealth, May 14, 1650.

INCH CAPE ROCK, or **BELL ROCK LIGHTHOUSE**, a dangerous rock about 24 miles east of Dundee harbour, the scene of numerous shipwrecks; tradition assigns the erection of a bell to warn passing vessels, to the abbots of Aberbrothock. This tradition has been embodied by Dr Southey in his ballad of 'Ralph the Rover.' The first lighthouse erected from the designs of Mr Robert Stevenson, the engineer of the Lighthouse Board, 1807-1811; the height of the pillar is 115 feet, it cost £60,000; first lighted, Feb. 1, 1811.

INCHKEITH, Scotland, given to the gallant Keith for his bravery at the battle of Barry in Angus, against the Danes, 1010; the English fleet sent to assist the lords of the congregation against the Queen Dowager, fortified this island, 1549; taken by the French, under M. Desse; the lighthouse erected, 1805.

INCLOSURES in England. The waste land to be inclosed and converted to the uses of husbandry, 20 Hen. III. c. 4, 1235-6, and 13 Edw. I. c. 46, 1285; the lords of wastes and commons may inclose them with the consent of the major part of the commoners, 29 Geo. II. c. 36, 1756, and 31 Geo. II. c. 41, 1758; by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 115, Aug. 20, 1836, only the consent of two-thirds of the commoners are required. Law consolidated, 41 Geo. III. c. 109, July 2, 1801, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, Aug. 8, 1845. The provisions extended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 111, July 23, 1847; again extended, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 99, Sept. 4, 1848; farther extended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 79, June 30, 1852. The exchange and improvement of inclosed lands promoted, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 43, Aug. 13, 1859.

INCOME TAX, first imposed during the war with France, by 39 Geo. III. c. 12, Jan. 4, 1799; and repealed, 42 Geo. III. c. 42, May 4, 1802; again revived, 1803, and continued until 1816, when it was finally repealed; the present tax originated, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, June 22, 1842. A duty of 7*d.* in the pound was granted on the property and income of all persons in Gt Britain possessed of £150 a year; at first imposed for three years; subsequently continued to April 5, 1855, when it was decreased to 6*d.*, and on April 5, 1857, made 5*d.*, and extended to Ireland and to all incomes of £100 a year; relief granted to incomes under £100 a year, and extended to £150, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 18, Aug. 13, 1859; 10*d.* in the pound granted from April 6, 1860-61; 9*d.* for one year, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 29, from April 6, 1861; reduced to 4*d.*, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 22, June 8, 1863; increased 1*d.* in the pound to pay for the Abyssinian War, Dec. 7, 1867; a deduc-

tion of £60 a year to be allowed from incomes below £200, and balance taxed at 5*d.* in the pound.

INCUMBERED ESTATES, West Indies, facilitating the sale and transfer of, in the West Indies, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 117, Aug. 11, 1854; amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 2, 1858.

INCUMBERED ESTATES, Ireland, an act passed for the sale of, July 28, 1829; the commissioners held their first court in Dublin, Oct. 24; an act passed for facilitating the sale and transfer of, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 48, Aug. 14, 1848; further facilitated by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77, July 28, 1849; amended, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 64, Aug. 15, 1853; powers extended, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 67, June 30, 1852; amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 73, July 30, 1855; an act passed for facilitating the transfer of land, and creating a permanent court for the sale and transfer of land, whether it be incumbered or not, by the title of 'The Landed Estates Court, Ireland,' 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, Aug. 2, 1858; the judges reduced to two by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 10, 1866.

INDEMNITY, BILL OF, passed, generally to secure a minister against abuses of his office: one, April 19, 1801; to guard against the effects of the law for abuses of power during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, March 10, 1818; to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments until March 25, 1862, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 6, 1861.

INDEPENDENTS, a sect of Protestants, who hold the perfect independence of each Church, or congregation of believers, and that they have a right to govern within themselves in religious affairs, nor has one Church a right to censure or excommunicate another; the Baptists and Presbyterians hold the same doctrine; this sect originated with Robert Brown; the first meeting-house was founded in this country by Henry Jacobs, 1593; the Act of Toleration passed, 1 Will. III. st. i. c. 18, 1689; united with the Presbyterians, 1691; all disabilities removed, 1828.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, or list of prohibited books, made by Roman Catholic inquisitions; the Church began to restrain the liberty of reading all sorts of works, A.D. 400; Constantine forbid the reading of the books of Arius, *circa* 330; the Council of Carthage forbid the reading of Pagan books, A.D. 400; the Pope ordered certain works to be burnt and the rest not to be read, 800; the university of Louvain published a list of forbidden books, 1546; the Council of Trent, 1564; the Index of heretical books being formed, it was confirmed by a Bull of Clement VIII., 1595; printed by order of Philip II. of Spain, at Antwerp, 1571. The Scriptures were forbidden to the laity by Clement, 1595; most of the better works of France, England, Germany, and Spain are in the list; and the Index of the Austrian government is said to be even more intolerant than that of Rome, 1850.

INDIA, Hindustan. The ancients, under Alexander the Great, penetrated no farther than the Punjaub, B.C. 327; the Greek kingdom of Bactria, founded by Theodotus, formerly was a part of India, B.C. 255; overthrown by the Tartars, B.C. 126; they were driven beyond the Indus by Vicramaditya I., B.C. 56; Mahmoud of Ghuzni conquered the north-western part, A.D. 1000; Delhi taken and made the seat of government, 1093; the dynasty of Patan, or the Affghan emperors, begun with Cuttub, 1205, and ended with Mahmud III., 1393; the Great Mogul, or Mongul, emperors, began with Baber, 1525, and continued by the Patans to Shah Aulum, 1760; the descent and reign of Jenghis Khan, 1237, and of Tamerlane, 1398; Delhi taken, and India conquered, with the slaughter of 100,000 of its people; the reign of Akbar, 1555; of Aurunzebe, 1660; of Kouli Khan and the Persians, 1738; the defeat of the Mongul forces by the Rohillas, 1749; Vasco de Gama landed with three ships on the Malabar coast, May 20, 1498; Albuquerque, the Portuguese Admiral, burned Kolikod, 1510; Goa ceded to them, 1510; they built a fort at Kolikod, 1513, and occupied Bombay, 1532;

the Venetian merchant, Cæsar Frederick, visited Ahmadâbâd, 1563; Thomas Stephens, of New College, Oxford, visited Goa, Oct., 1579; Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate, and subsequently at Java, 1579. The first English charter was granted, Dec. 31, 1600, to a company of merchants; the second to the East India Company, May 31, 1609; the establishment of factories at Surat; Sir Thomas Roe sent out as an ambassador, Jan. 14, 1615; he was received by the Mogul, Jan. 10, 1616; Fort St George erected into a presidency, 1653; charter granted by Charles II., April 3, 1661; the French East India Company established, 1664; Bombay ceded to, March 27, 1668; Surat taken by Sevagee, and sacked, Oct. 3, 1670; English factory established at Calcutta, 1690; Calcutta purchased, 1698; new and old Company unite, July 22, 1702; English fail in taking Pondicherry, 1748; treaty of peace signed here, the French and English withdrawing from interference in native affairs, Dec. 26, 1754; the pirate, Angria, routed, Feb. 11, 1756; Surajah Dowla took Calcutta, June 18, 1756; 123 prisoners suffocated in the Black Hole, June 18, 1756; Clive retook Calcutta, Jan. 2, 1757; Hoogley taken, Jan. 10; Surajah Dowla defeated by Clive at Plassey, June 23; Fort William built, 1757; Patna, June 24; retaken, Sept. 5; the French took Madura, Aug. 8; Fort St David, June 1, 1758; Arcot taken, Oct. 4; besieged Madras, Dec. 11; raised the siege, Feb. 19, 1759; Machlipatnam taken by the English, April 6; Wandewash captured, Nov. 9; Arcot recaptured by the English, Feb. 9, 1760; the revenues of Chittagâon and Midnapur ceded to the Company, Sept. 27; Pondicherry taken, Jan. 14, 1761; Pondicherry and other forts restored to the French by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; the French surrendered Gingee, April 5; Moorshedabad taken by the English, July 24, 1763; defeated Meer Cansim at Geriah, Aug. 2; the battle of Buxar, Oct. 23, 1764; Lord Clive returned to Calcutta as Governor-General, May 3, 1765, and secured the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, Aug. 12; Moogheer Allahabad taken by Sir R. Fletcher, 1765; treaty with Nizam Ali, May 8, 1766; Hyder Ali concluded a treaty at Madras, April 4, 1769; Hastings became governor of Bengal, 1772; Supreme Court established, 1773; the Rohillas defeated by the English, April 23, 1774; Salsette taken by the, Dec. 28; Hastings accused of taking bribes from a female connection of Emir Jaffier, 1775; Hastings accused of taking further bribes and presents, 1776; Lord Pigot arrested and died in prison, 1777; an engagement with the French fleet off Pondicherry, Aug. 10, 1777; Pondicherry taken, Oct.; Gwalior taken by Major Popham, 1778; the celebrated march of Gen. Goddard across India, he reached Burhânpur, Jan. 30, 1779; left it, Feb. 6, and reached Surat, Feb. 26; Conjeveram burned, and the army, under Baillie, cut to pieces, Sept. 4, 1780; Hyder Ali defeated the English and conquered the Carnatic, 1780; captured Arcot, Oct. 31; he was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July 1, 1781; again, Aug. 27; Hastings accused of taking fresh bribes, Sept. 19, 1781; the English under Col. Braithwaite defeated by Tippoo, and his forces cut to pieces, Feb. 18, 1782; Hyder Ali overthrown, June 2, 1782; succeeded by his son Tippoo Sahib, Dec. 11, 1782; Trincomalee taken by the French, Aug. 31, 1782; the French fleet defeated off, Sept. 8; a famine at Madras, Oct. 15; Hyder Ali died, Dec. 7; Tippoo took Cuddalore and Bednore, 1783; attacked by the British, June 13, 1783; Mangalore surrendered, Jan. 23, 1784, and treaty made with Tippoo, March 11; Hastings resigned, Feb. 8, 1785; Travancore invaded by Tippoo, Dec. 24, 1789; ravaged the greater part of the country, May 7, 1790; Bangalore taken by Lord Cornwallis, March 21, 1791; Nundydroog taken by Major Gowdie, Oct. 9; Kistnaghery attacked by Colonel Maxwell, Nov. 1; Coimbitore besieged and taken by Tippoo, Nov. 2; Savendroog besieged and taken by Colonel Stewart, Dec. 21; Ootradroog taken, Dec. 24; Simoga besieged and surrendered, Jan. 3, 1792; Seringapatam besieged by Lord Cornwallis, and taken Feb. 5; treaty with, and his two sons given as hostages, March 9; restored to him, 1794; courts

of justice, criminal and civil, appointed, 1793; the Dutch settlement at Ceylon taken, 1795; Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Sahib killed, May 4, 1799; partition treaty signed with Nizam and the Rajah of Tangor; surrendered his power to the English, Oct. 25, 1779; the Carnatic secured, 1800, Pondicherry having been restored to the French by the treaty of Amiens, 1801; treaty of Bassein signed, Dec. 31, 1802; Gen. Wellesley captured Ahmednugger, Aug. 12, 1803; defeated Scindia at Assaye, Sept. 23; took Burhanpoor, Oct. 13; defeated Scindia again at Argaum, Nov. 28; Gwalior taken, Dec. 15; Allighur stormed, Aug. 30; General Lake defeated the army of Scindia, before Delhi, Sept. 12; entered the town, Sept. 16; Agra taken, Oct. 17; Scindia ceded Ahmednugger and several other places, Dec. 29; treaty signed with, by which he agreed to receive and support a British contingent, Feb. 27, 1804; war declared against Holkar, April 16; Indoor taken by Col. Murray, Aug. 24; Holkar attacked Delhi, but defeated after a nine days' siege, Oct. 8; again defeated by Gen. Frazer at the battle of Deeg, losing 87 guns, Nov. 13; the fort of Deeg captured, Dec. 4; Bhurtpoor besieged by Lord Lake, Jan. 3, 1805; raised, Feb. 22, the British having lost 2334 men in killed and wounded; treaty signed with Sindia, Nov. 23; with Holkar, Dec. 24; mutiny at Velore, Col. Fancourt, 13 officers, and 99 Europeans murdered, July 10, 1806; war declared against the Rajah of Travancore, 1807; defeated at Anjuriche, Dec. 3, 1808; again defeated, Jan. 15, 1809; and again defeated, Feb. 21, war ended; mutiny of the Madras native force at Chittledroog, who seized the treasure, Aug. 6; defeated by Col. Gibb, Aug. 23; the island of Amboyna taken by the English, Feb. 17, 1810; the isle of Bourbon, July 9; Banda, Aug. 9; Ternate, Aug. 29; Mauritius, Dec. 9; the Company's Charter renewed, but the trade with India thrown open, July 21, 53 Geo. III. c. 155, 1813; the Nepaulese attacked the station at Bhutwal, May 29, 1814; war declared against, Nov. 1; Nepaul ceded Kumaon by the Convention of Almora, April 27, 1815; Ahmednugger ceded by Rao, June 13, 1817; the Governor-general took the field against the Pindarees, Oct. 18; defeated them at Khirki, Nov. 5; the battle of Sitabaldi, Col. Hopeton Scott defeated the Rajah of Nagpoor, Nov. 26; Holkar defeated at Mehidpoor, Dec. 28; peace with Holkar signed, Jan. 6, 1818; the Pindary war ended with the destruction of the principal hordes and chiefs, in May; the Nuwab of Oude assumed the title of King, 1819; Marquis of Hastings resigned, Aug. 1, 1823; Malacca ceded to the Dutch, 1824, and Singapore purchased; war declared with Burmah, Rangoon taken, May 11; Tavoy and Tenasserim captured in Aug.; Martanban and Yeh in Oct.; mutiny of the 47th Bengal Native Infantry and part of the 26th and 62nd, Nov. 1; the mutineers punished and the 47th regiment erased from the army list; a rebellion broke out at Bhurtpoor, Feb. 13, 1825; the British forces marched for Ava, Dec. 9; Bhurtpoor taken by the English under Lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826; treaty signed with Burmah by which the Burmese ceded Asam, Arakan, Tavoy, and Tenasserim, and paid £1,000,000, Feb. 24; Europeans allowed to hold lands in India on lease for 60 years, Feb., 1829; the abolition of Suttee, or burning the widow, in Dec.; the natives allowed to sit as jurymen and justices of the peace, 2 Will. IV. c. 117, June 18, 1832; the charter renewed till April 30, 1854, from April 22, 1834; the China trade of the Company to cease and St Helena to revert to the Crown, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, Aug. 18, 1833; Koorg annexed, April 10, 1834; war declared against Dost Mahommed, Oct. 1, 1838; the army commenced its march towards Afghanistan, Feb. 20, 1839; entered the Cabul Pass, April 12; Candahar occupied, April 21; battle of Ghuzni, and Shah Soujah restored, the English entering Cabul, July 23, 1839; Kelat captured, Nov. 13; Dost Mahommed defeated, Oct. 18, 1840; again defeated, when he surrendered himself, Nov. 3; the Cabul Pass forced by Sir R. Sale, Oct. 12, 1841; general rising against the English at Cabul, Sir A. Burns and others murdered, Nov. 2; Sir W. McNaghten murdered, Dec. 23; the English army capitulated,

Dec. 26; retreat began, Jan. 6, 1842, and the troops were massacred in the Cabul Pass, Jan. 13, 1842; Dr Brydon arrived at Jellalabad, being the only one who escaped out of 13,000, Jan. 13; a severe shock of an earthquake destroyed the fortification erected by Sir R. Sale, at Jellalabad, Feb. 19; defeated Akhbar Khan before, April 7; General Pollock affects a junction with Sale, April 16; Ghuzni evacuated, March 6; retaken by General Nott, Sept. 6; General Pollock re-entered Cabul, Sept. 15, 1842; Lady Sale rescued and Cabul evacuated, destroying the defences, Oct. 12, 1842; Ameers of Scinde attacked, taken, and their territory annexed to the British empire, Feb. 17, 1843; battles of Maharajpore and Punniar, and the capture of Gwalior, Dec. 29, 1843; mutiny of the Bengal army, the 34th Native Infantry disbanded at Meerut, March 27, 1844; the inhabitants of Surat rebelled against the salt tax, Aug. 30; the tax lowered by one-half, Oct. 1; Sewapore taken by Col. Wallace, Jan. 17, 1845. The Sikh war commenced, Dec. 14, 1845; the Sikhs defeated at Moodkee by Sir Hugh Gough, abandoning their guns, Dec. 18; battle of Ferozeshah, the Sikhs again defeated with great loss, Dec. 21, 22, 1845; the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej unmolested, Dec. 27, 1845; Sir H. Smith severely checked, Jan. 21, 1846; the battle of Aliwal, the Sikhs defeated, Jan. 28; Sohraon, battle of, Feb. 18, the Sikhs lost 10,000 men, 67 guns, and their whole camp,—British, 2338 killed and wounded; the citadel of Lahore occupied by the English, Feb. 22; treaty of Lahore, March 9; 79 soldiers killed by the falling of their barracks at Loodiana, May 21; Mr Agnew and Lieut. Anderson murdered at Mooltan, April 20, 1848; Lieut. Edwards engaged the army of Moolraj, which he defeated after a battle of nine hours' duration, at Kineyrie, June 18; again defeated at Ludclosam, July 1; Mooltan besieged, Sept. 5; the outworks stormed, Sept. 12; the siege raised, Sept. 22; Lord Gough defeated them at Ramnugger, Nov. 22; they are again defeated by Gen. Thackwell, Dec. 3; several commercial failures in Calcutta, 1848; the second siege of Mooltan, Dec. 27; explosion of the powder magazine, Dec. 30; the city stormed and taken, Jan. 2, 1849; the citadel besieged and Moolraj surrendered, Jan. 2; Lord Gough defeated Shere Shingh at Chillianwalla, with a loss of 40 guns, Jan. 13,—the British lost 38 officers and 600 men; again defeated them at Goojerat with a loss of 56 guns and their whole camp, and several thousand men, Feb. 21,—the English lost 92 men killed and 700 wounded; 16,000 Sikhs laid down their arms, March 14. The Punjab annexed to the British rule, March 30; Lahore, all the crown lands, and the Kohi-noor transferred to the Queen in the month of April; the Moolraj imprisoned for life, July 31, for the murder of Mr Agnew and Lieut. Anderson; Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief, May 7; trial by jury established throughout British India, Oct. 26; Mr Bethune established a middle-class school for Hindoo girls, May 7; mutiny in the 32nd and 66th Native Infantry, the regiment disbanded, Feb. 21, 1850; outbreaks in the Agra jail, April 5; a fleet of 30 ordnance boats, laden with 300,000 pounds of gunpowder, exploded off Benares 350 lives were lost, and most of the buildings were destroyed, May 1; embassy from the King of Nepal to the Queen of England arrived in this country, May 25, 1850; disputes with the Burmese, and war declared, 1852; Martaban taken, April 5; Rangoon stormed and captured, April 14; Pegu captured, June 4; Prome taken, Oct. 9; Pegu annexed to the Indian empire, Dec. 20; the first railway opened at Bombay, April 16, 1853; close of the war, June 20; the Company's charter renewed, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 20; Nagpore annexed, Dec. 11; Oude annexed to the empire, Feb. 7, 1856. Mutiny of the Sepoys on account of the cartridges being greased with beef suet instead of mutton at Barrackpore, Lucknow, and Meerut, April 3, 1857; they established their head-quarters at Delhi, and proclaimed the king Emperor of India, May 13; the regiments stationed at Lucknow mutinied, May 31; the 44th and 67th Native Infantry disarmed at Agra, June 1; the 6th native regiment revolted, killing many Europeans, at

Allahabad, June 4; the British residents at Cawnpore murdered by order of Nana Sahib, June 27; Lucknow besieged by the mutineers, July 2; Cawnpore taken by Gen. Havelock, July 17, who defeated the Nana at Bithoor on the 19th; Sir Colin Campbell appointed commander-in-chief, July 11; left London for Calcutta, July 12; arrived there, Aug. 14; Delhi stormed and taken by Gen. Wilson, Sept. 14-20; Lucknow relieved by Gen. Havelock, Sept. 25; the Agra contingent defeated by Gen. Greathead, Oct. 10; Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore, Nov. 3, and in conjunction with Gens. Havelock and Outram, defeated and routed the rebels, Nov. 13-17; the English army and residents left Lucknow, Nov. 22; Gen. Havelock died at Alum-Bagh on his way to Cawnpore, Nov. 25; Gen. Windham defeated at Cawnpore, Nov. 27; the mutineers defeated by Sir Colin Campbell at the same place, Dec. 6; the first party of ladies and children arrived at Calcutta from Lucknow, Jan. 9, 1858; Sir Colin Campbell besieged Lucknow, March 8; capture of, and flight of 50,000 rebels, March 19; a reward of a lac of rupees for the apprehension of Nana Sahib offered, April 5; Capt. Peel died at Cawnpore, April 27; Gen. Sir Hope Grant defeated the rebels at Nawab Gunge, near Lucknow, May 13; Gwalior taken by the rebels, June 1; recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose, June 19; the city and fort of Calpee taken by the same Gen., June 23; an act passed transferring the government from the East India Company to the Queen, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 2, 1858; the rebels under Tantia Topee defeated at Beora by Gen. Mitchell, Sept. 15; royal proclamation announcing the transfer of the authority of the late East India Company to the Queen, Nov. 1; a decree published constituting the Punjab a lieutenant-governorship, Jan. 9, 1859; Oude pacified, Jan. 24; Tantia Topee taken prisoner, April 7; hanged, April 18; a public thanksgiving for the suppression of the mutiny, May 1; dissatisfaction expressed by the Indian troops upon their being transferred to the Crown, July 1; Khan Bahadoor Khan, one of the leaders in the late mutiny, hung at Bareilly, March 24; a bill introduced into parliament for the better regulating of the Indian army, June 12; act passed, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, Aug. 20, 1860; William Johnson, a private of the 5th European regiment, shot for refusing to obey the command of his superior officer, Nov. 13, 1860; the regiment disarmed; famine in the north-western provinces, Jan. 12, 1861; subscriptions raised in England to relieve the inhabitants; first meeting at the Mansion House, March 28; £20,000 remitted to Bombay, April 3; the amount reached £111,998, of which sum £54,998 was remitted to Calcutta, and £57,000 to Bombay; a currency issued by the Indian Government, July 16, 1861; the financial statement made by Sir C. Wood, July 25; an act passed to facilitate the enlistment of persons transferred from the Indian to the general forces of Her Majesty, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 6, 1861; and the retiring pensions regulated and paid, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 6, 1861; the law concerning the civil service amended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54, Aug. 1, 1861; an act passed for making better provision for the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and for the Local Government of the several presidencies and provinces of India, and for the Temporary Government of the country in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor-General, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 67, Aug. 1, 1861; High Courts of Judicature established in, by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 6, 1861; the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General, arrived at Calcutta, March 1, 1862; installation of, March 12; the financial statement made by Sir C. Wood, July 25, 1863; Governor-Gen. Lord Elgin died at Dhurumsala, Cashmere, Nov. 20; the mountain tribes in the Punjab rebelled in Nov.; Sir John Lawrence, the Viceroy, left England, Dec. 9; arrived at Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1863; the government of Bengal prohibited the burning of the dead within sight of Calcutta, and the throwing of the corpses into the river Hooghley, in March; the financial statement made by Sir C. Wood, July 23, 1864; destructive hurricane at Calcutta, several vessels lost, the loss of

life being very great, Oct. 5, 1864; a violent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, the island of Saugor inundated and 7000 persons drowned, and at Masulipatam 60,000 men were lost, besides a great number of vessels, Nov. 1, 1864; Sir William Mansfield succeeded Sir Hugh Rose as commander-in-chief of the army, March 23, 1865; Mr Massey, the financial minister, arrived at Calcutta, March 31; the budget laid before the Council, April 1; disapproved of by Sir C. Wood, May 8; enlarged powers given to the Viceroy by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 17, May 9; Sir C. Trevelyan arrived in England, May 19; the financial statement made by Sir C. Wood, June 29; commercial crisis in Bombay, June and July; peace restored with Bhotan, Nov. 11; the financial statement of Mr Massey submitted to the Council, March 24, 1866; Indian prize-money to be paid by the treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 47, June 28, 1866; Viscount Cranborne made the financial statement in parliament, July 19; W. R. S. N. Fitzgerald appointed Governor of Bombay, Nov. 20; famine in Orissa, Bengal, 700,000 persons died, 1500 children left orphans, 1866; a subscription for their support opened, June 19, 1867; Sir C. Northcote made the financial statement to parliament, Aug. 12; interview of the chief commissioner, Col. Fytche, with the King of Burmah, Oct. 9; a cyclone at Calcutta and Bengal, which destroyed upwards of 600 native boats, part of the suburbs of the city, and 3000 of the inhabitants, Nov. 1; visit of the Viceroy to Lucknow and a state Durbar held, Nov. 9.

INDIA, GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF.

Dawson, Alexander	Jan. 27, 1748	Mornington, The Marquis	Oct. 4, 1797
Fytche, William	Jan. 8, 1752		Jan. 9, 1805
Drake, Roger	Aug. 8, 1752	Cornwallis, Marquis	Feb. 9, 1806
Clive, Colonel	March 25, 1759	Barlow, Sir G.	July 19, 1806
Vansittart, Henry	Nov. 23, 1759	Minto, Lord	Nov. 18, 1812
Clive, Lord	June 1, 1764	Moir, Earl	Oct. 23, 1822
Spencer, John	Nov. 26, 1764	Amherst, Earl	March 13, 1828
Verelst, Henry	Jan. 26, 1767	Bentinck, Lord W.	Aug. 12, 1836
Cartier, John	Dec. 16, 1769	Auckland, Lord	Oct. 20, 1841
Hastings, Warren	April 25, 1771	Ellenborough, Lord	May 6, 1844
McPherson, Sir J.	Feb. 1, 1785	Hardinge, Lord	Aug. 4, 1847
Cornwallis, Lord	Feb. 26, 1786	Dalhousie, Earl of	July 4, 1855
Meadows, Major-Gen. W.	April 28, 1790	Canning, Lord	Jan. 21, 1862
Teignmouth, Lord	Sept. 19, 1792	Elgin, Lord	Dec. 5, 1863
		Lawrence, Sir John	

INDIA, the most exalted order of the Star of, founded, June 25, 1861; first investiture at Windsor Castle, Nov. 1, 1861.

INDIA, overland route to, described and carried out by Mr Waghorn, a naval officer; after taking great pains to perfect it, he reached London, Oct. 31, 1845, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of the month; he reached Suez in 19 days, Alexandria in 20 days, landed near Trieste, and reached London, through Austria, Baden, Prussia, and Belgium, at half-past four a.m. on the 31st Oct. He proposed to complete the distance in 21 days, but his death took place, Jan. 8, 1850.

INDIAN COUNCIL appointed to govern India by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 2, 1858, upon the abolition of the East India Company and the Board of Control.

INDIAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, established by the East India Company at their house in Leadenhall-street, 1800; transferred to Fife House, 1860.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND, established at a meeting held at the Mansion House, Aug. 25, 1857; the subscriptions, &c., amounted to £472,724; amount disbursed to the sufferers, £250,509; the remainder reserved for paying annuities.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, London. An act passed for improving the site of the new offices, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 32, June 2, 1865; built from the designs of Scott; opened with a ball to the Sultan of Turkey, July 19, 1867.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The East Indian Company formed, 1845; incorporated, Aug. 1, 1849; 37 miles opened, Sept., 1854; 121 miles, Feb., 1855; the total length opened in 1866, 1130 miles.

Great Indian Peninsular, incorporated, 1849; opened, May, 1854.

Madras Company, established, 1852; opened to Arcot, July 1, 1856; to Bey-poor, May, 1862.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central, incorporated, July, 1855; began, May, 1856.

Scinde Company, incorporated, July 2, 1855; reconstructed, Aug., 1857; partially opened, May 11, 1861; wholly opened, 1866.

Eastern Bengal Company, commenced, April, 1857; 114 miles opened, Nov., 1862.

Great Southern India Company, formed, 1857; began, May, 1859; 79 miles opened, March, 1862.

INDIA RUBBER, the vulgar name for Caoutchouc, brought from South America, and first explained by M. de la Condamine to the French Academy of Science at Paris, 1736; Mr J. Priestley first called attention to this material as being useful to artists for obliterating pencil marks, 1770; first sold in London by Mr Nairre, opposite the Royal Exchange at 3s. a half inch, 1771; Mr Hancock took out a patent for making elastic braces, &c., 1820; Macintosh first took out a patent for making cloth waterproof, 1823; these two inventors combined, 1825; steam-machinery first used in the manufacture of, 1835; Mr Hancock obtained a patent for vulcanized India rubber, 1843, and Mr Goodyear, 1844; many patents for making have since been granted. In 1850, the importation was 800,000 lbs.; in 1860, 3,000,000 lbs.

INDIAN, or WESTERN TERRITORY, United States of America, that part of America east of the Mississippi, 600 miles long, and from 300 to 600 miles broad, containing 120,000 square miles, to which the American government removed part of the Indians, 1851, between the Rocky Mountains and Mississippi.

INDIANA, one of the United States of North America, on the north side of the Ohio; the first settlement made by the French, 1702; joined with Illinois and formed a territorial government, 1801; separated, 1809; admitted to the Union, Dec., 1816; constitution agreed to, Aug. 4, 1851; came into operation, Nov. 1.

INDICTIONS in Chronology, used for an epoch or manner of counting time among the Romans, containing a cycle or revolution of 15 years: the first was used in the Theodosian Code; first instituted by *Constantine*, A.D. 312, and sanctioned by the Council of Nice, Jan. 1, 313, and began on Sept. 1; second, the *Imperial* or *Cæsarean*, began on Sept. 24; third, or *Pontifical*, being generally used in Papal bulls, Dec. 25, or Jan. 1, A.D. 313, accordingly as either of these days was considered the first of the year; 4th, or *French*, began in Oct., 740, in Sept., 752; the Greek Indiction, Sept. 1; Roman Indiction, Jan. 1.

INDIGO first mentioned, 1193; again, 1444; well known as being from India, 1516; known in Germany, 1600; in Holland, 1631; planted in Carolina, America, 1747; mentioned in England, 1581; imported into England, 1840; the consumption, 1861, was 52,808 cwts.

INDORE, Hindustan, plundered by Scindia, 1801; occupied by a British force, under Colonel Murray, 1804; restored, 1805; Mulkerjee elected to the throne, Feb., 1852.

INDULGENCES, the granting of, in the Papal Church commenced under Gregory VII., 1077; Urban II. gave them as rewards to the Crusaders, 1090. Clement

V. made a public sale of them, 1313; Leo X. granted them in order to finish St Peter's at Rome, and afterwards generally, and thence mainly began the Reformation in Germany; protested against by the Diet of Nuremberg, 1522; Luther's propositions against, posted up at Wittenberg, 1517. The prices paid for the various indulgences are described in the Tax Book of the Holy Apostolic Chancery, first printed at Rome, 1514.

INDULTS, granted by the Church of Rome to kings and cardinals; granted to Francis I. of France upon the abolition of the Pragmatic Sanction, 1516, by agreement with the college of cardinals, 1555; by Paul III. to the Parliament of Paris, 1538.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS. *See* Exhibitions.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES. The formation of, legalized, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 31, June 30, 1852; amended, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 25, June 16, 1854, and by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 40, July 7, 1856; further amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 117, Aug. 20, 1857; power given to invest their money in Savings' Banks, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 53, Aug. 13, 1859.—*See* Friendly Societies.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. An act passed for making better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children, and for the extension of Industrial Schools, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48, Aug. 17, 1857; amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 28, 1860; repealed, and the law consolidated, 'The Industrial Schools Act,' 24 & 25 Vict. c. 113, Aug. 6, 1861; further amended by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 18, Aug. 10, 1866; a bill introduced to extend the provision of this act to Ireland, but was not passed, Aug. 9, 1867.

INFANT SCHOOLS. *See* Schools.

INFANTICIDE. The practice of child-killing has existed from the remotest period: in Greece the destruction of deformed or weak children was encouraged; in China a large number of female infants are annually put to death; this offence was carried out with much severity by the Hindoos; the Marquis of Wellesley endeavoured to stop this wicked practice; in England the concealment of the death of a bastard child considered absolute evidence that it had been murdered, 21 James I. c. 27, 1623; this was somewhat mitigated by 43 Geo. III. c. 58, June 24, 1803; the concealment of the body of a bastard child declared a misdemeanor, and punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 14, June 27, 1828; persons indicted for child murder may be convicted of concealing the birth, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 60, Aug. 6, 1861.

INFANTRY, a name given to foot-soldiers; Boccaccio, who wrote in the 14th century, so called the men who marched in the rear of the cavalry; Charles VII. of France had 16,000 foot-soldiers; Louis XI. formed a standing army of 10,000 Infantry; the Infantry in England are the successors of the men-at-arms who fought at Crecy.

INFANTRY, English Regiments of, with the date of their formation.

1st Royal regiment of foot are the representatives of a body of gallant Scots, formerly in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and others in the service of the kings of France, formed in 1633; Sir John Hepburn appointed colonel, Jan. 26, 1632.

2nd, or Queen's Royal regiment, raised, 1661; Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, appointed the first colonel, Sept. 30, 1661.

3rd, or the Buffs, formerly designated the Holland regiment, first formed, 1572; re-formed, 1665, and called the Buffs, 1708; Lieut. Robert Sidney appointed colonel, May 31, 1665.

4th, or the King's Own, formed, 1680; Charles Fitzcharles, Earl of Plymouth, appointed colonel, July 13; called the King's Own, 1715.

- 5th, or the Northumberland Fusileers, raised, 1674 ; first colonel appointed, Daniel O'Brien ; fifth, Viscount Clare.
- 6th, or Royal first Warwickshire, formed in Holland, 1674 ; Luke Lillingston appointed colonel, Aug., 1674 ; obtained the title of Royal, 1832.
- 7th, or the Royal Fusileers, formed, 1685 ; George Legge (Lord Dartmouth) appointed colonel, June 11, 1685.
- 8th, or the King's regiment, raised, June, 1685 ; Sir Robert Shirley, Bart. (Lord Ferrars) appointed colonel, 1685, then styled the Princess Anne of Denmark's regiment ; in 1702 designated the Queen's regiment, and in 1716 the King's.
- 9th, or the East Norfolk regiment, 1685 ; Capt. Henry Cornwall appointed colonel, June 19, 1685.
- 10th, or the North Lincolnshire regiment, 1685 ; the Earl of Bath appointed colonel, June 20, 1685.
- 11th, or North Devonshire regiment, 1685 ; Charles, Marquis of Worcester, appointed colonel, Oct. 26, 1685.
- 12th, or the East Suffolk regiment, 1685 ; the Duke of Norfolk appointed colonel, June 20, 1685 ; designated the East Norfolk regiment, 1783.
- 13th, or first Somersetshire regiment, or Prince Albert's regiment of Light Infantry, 1685 ; the Earl of Huntingdon appointed colonel, June 20, 1685 ; Prince Albert presented a set of new colours to, Feb. 21, 1859.
- 14th, or the Buckinghamshire regiment, 1685 ; Sir Edward Hales appointed colonel, June 22, 1685 ; first called the Buckinghamshire regiment, 1782.
- 15th, or Yorkshire East Riding regiment, 1685 ; Sir William Clifton appointed colonel, June 22, 1685 ; first called the Yorkshire East Riding regiment, 1782.
- 16th, or the Bedfordshire regiment, 1688 ; Lieut. Archibald Douglas appointed colonel, Oct. 9, 1688.
- 17th, or the Leicester regiment, 1688 ; Solomon Richards appointed colonel, Sept. 27, 1688.
- 18th, or the Royal Irish regiment, 1684 ; Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard, appointed colonel, April 1, 1684 ; in 1695 the title of Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland added by William III., subsequently changed to the present title.
- 19th regiment, or the first Yorkshire North Riding regiment of foot, formed, Nov., 1688 ; Francis Lutterell appointed first colonel, Feb. 28, 1689 ; the present title given to, 1782.
- 20th, or the East Devonshire regiment of foot, Nov., 1688 ; Sir Robert Peyton appointed first colonel, Nov. 20.
- 21st, or the Royal North British Fusileers, 1678 ; Charles, Earl of Mar, appointed colonel, Sept. 23, 1678 ; present title given to, 1694.
- 22nd, or Cheshire regiment, raised, 1689 ; Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, appointed colonel, March 16.
- 23rd, or the Royal Welsh Fusileers, formed, 1689 ; Henry, fourth Lord Herbert of Cherbury, appointed first colonel, March 17, 1689 ; Charles Herbert appointed colonel, April 10, 1690 ; in 1714 styled the Prince of Wales's Own ; new colours presented to, by Prince Albert, July 12, 1849.
- 34th, or Cumberland regiment of foot, formed, 1702 ; Robert Lord Lucas appointed colonel.
- 36th, or Herefordshire regiment, formed, 1701 ; William Caulfield (second Viscount Charlemont), appointed first colonel, June 28.
- 39th, or the Dorsetshire regiment, raised, 1702 ; Richard Coote appointed first colonel, Feb. 13.
- 42nd, or Royal Highland regiment, first called the Blackwatch, 1739 ; John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, appointed first colonel, Oct. 25 ; designated the Royal Highland regiment, 1758.
- 46th, or South Devonshire regiment, formed, 1741 ; John Price appointed

- colonel, Jan. 13, then numbered the 57th ; changed to the present number, 1748 ; county title added, 1782.
- 53rd, or Shropshire regiment, raised, 1755 ; at first numbered 55 ; William Whitmore appointed first colonel, Dec. 21.
- 56th, or the West Essex regiment, raised, 1755 ; Lord Charles Manners appointed colonel, Dec. 26, 1755.
- 61st, or South Gloucestershire, formed, 1758 ; Major Granville Elliott appointed colonel, April 21.
- 67th, or South Hampshire regiment, formed, 1758 ; James Wolfe appointed colonel, April 21, 1788.
- 70th, or Surrey regiment, raised, 1758 ; John Parslow appointed the first colonel, April 28 ; the royal authority given to assume the title of the Glasgow Lowland regiment ; the title changed to the Surrey, 1825.
- 71st Highland Light Infantry, the first regiment formed, 1758 ; disbanded, 1763, after the peace of Fontainebleau ; another 71st raised by Major-General the Hon. Simon Frazer, Oct., 1775 ; the 2nd battalion disbanded at the conclusion of peace, April 5, 1783 ; the 1st battalion, June 4, 1784 ; the 73rd regiment raised, 1777 ; John Lord Macleod appointed colonel, Dec. 19, 1777 ; in 1786 this regiment was ordered to assume the title of the 71st.
- 72nd, or the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, raised, 1778 ; Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, appointed lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 29, 1777 ; number altered from 78 to 72 ; the present title conferred, 1823.
- 73rd regiment, formed from the 2nd battalion of the 42nd regiment, 1780 ; 1786, directed to take the title of the 73rd ; Major-General Sir George Osborn, Bart., appointed colonel, April 18.
- 86th, or the Royal County Down, raised, 1793, and styled Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers, from their colonel ; Major-General Cornelius Cuyler appointed, Oct. 30 ; changed their title to the 86th, or Leicester regiment of foot, 1806 ; assumed their present title, 1812.
- 87th, or Royal Irish Fusileers, formed, 1793 ; Sir John Doyle, Bart., G. C. B., appointed lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1796 ; styled the Prince of Wales's Own, 1827, and subsequently ordered to take their present title.
- 88th, or Connaught Rangers, raised, 1793 ; the Hon. John Thomas de Burgh, afterwards the Earl of Clanricarde, appointed colonel, Sept. 25, 1793.
- 92nd Highlanders, formed, Feb. 10, 1794 ; embodied, and the Marquis of Huntley appointed colonel, May 3, 1796, and first called the 100th regiment ; changed to the 92nd, 1798.

INFERNAL MACHINE, first used at the siege of Antwerp, by the Spaniards, invented by Frederick Jambelli, 1585 ; tried by the English at Dunkirk, 1646 ; at Havre de Grace by William ; constructed by the French to be used at Algiers, 1688 ; attempt made to destroy Napoleon by one, on his way to the opera, Dec. 14, 1800 ; Fieschi made a still more diabolical attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe ; it was erected in a room in the Boulevard du Temple ; upwards of 40 persons were wounded, several being killed, July 28, 1835 ; the Orsini shells were thrown at the carriage of the Emperor Napoleon, on his way to the opera, Jan. 14, 1858.

INGOLDSTADT, Bavaria, fortified, 1448 ; university founded, 1472 ; removed to Landshut, 1760 ; and to Munich, 1800 ; besieged by the French, under Moreau, and taken, June, 1800 ; the fortifications destroyed ; rebuilt on an improved plan subsequently.

INGOUR, battle, defeat of the Russians by the Turks, under Omer Pasha, Nov. 6, 1855.

INK. Camparius wrote several works upon inks, at Venice, 1619 ; the Romans had a *purple ink*, kept for the signing of state documents, by an edict issued by Leo

the Great ; it was death even to obtain or endeavour to use it ; the edict was in force from 470 to 1452 ; in the 12th century the privilege of using it was extended to the imperial family ; Mr Runge invented a new writing ink, 1849 ; Mr Leonardhi of Dresden invented a solid ink, which he called ' Alizarine.'

INKERMANN, battle. The Russians, 40,000 strong, attacked a division of the British army of 8000 men, under cover of a dense fog ; the former were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men, Nov. 5, 1854.

INNOLDERS' COMPANY, established as the Hostellers' Company, 1446 ; their present title conferred by the Court of Aldermen, 1473 ; incorporated by Henry VIII., 1515 ; reincorporated, 15 Charles II., Dec. 21, 1644 ; hall built after the fire of 1666.

INNS OF COURT, instituted at first to teach the law, as in a university, after the Court of Common Pleas was fixed in Westminster Hall ; the Temple was founded by the Knights Templars and given over to the lawyers about 1346 ; the Temple Church was built by the knights, 1185 ; the outer Temple was not made an Inn of Court until 1560 ; the following are the dates of these foundations :—

Bernard's Inn, one of Chancery	1445	New Inn	...	...	...	1485
Clement's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	1478
Clifford's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	1345
Furnival's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	1563
Gray's Inn, 32 Edward III.	1357	Sergeants' Inn, Chancery Lane	...	...	...	1411
Lincoln's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	1312
Lyon's Inn	...	...	...	...	...	1520
		Staple's Inn	...	...	...	1415
		Thavies' Inn	...	...	...	1519

INNSPRUCK, Austria. The gymnasium converted by the Emperor Leopold into a university, 1672 ; the palace of Maria Theresa, built, 1770 ; the town taken by the French, 1805 ; Hofer, during the War of Independence, after a desperate struggle, defeated and routed the French army at the Inn's bridge, 1809.

INOCULATION for the small-pox, first tried upon seven condemned criminals, 1721 ; practised in Scotland, 1726 ; in Ireland, 1723 ; at Hanover, 1724. The bishops and clergy preached against the practice of small-pox inoculation down to 1760 ; vaccine inoculation, the substitute, was introduced by Dr Jenner, Jan. 21, 1799 ; he was voted £10,000 by parliament for the discovery, June 2, 1802 ; Napoleon in honour of Dr Jenner liberated a prisoner of war, Dr Wickham, at his request ; and afterwards whole families of English, never refusing a request from him ; inoculating for, made punishable, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, s. 8, July 23, 1840 ; amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 2, 1858.

INQUISITION, an ecclesiastical jurisdiction established for the trial and examination of persons that are suspected of holding any religious opinion contrary to those professed by the Church of Rome : it was called the ' Holy Inquisition.' Theodosius I. appointed inquisitors to inquire into charges against heretics, A.D. 382 ; Honorius continued these officers, 398 ; in the Lateran Council, convoked by Pope Innocent III. at Rome, 1215 ; the establishment of this iniquitous system is generally attributed, 1215 ; confirmed by Pope Gregory, 1228-9 ; Louis IX. established a court at Toulouse, Nov., 1229 ; the duties of the judges and rules for the court compiled by Raymond of Pegnaforte, and appointed by Pope Gregory, 1233 ; established in Italy, 1251 ; inquisitors appointed in France, 1255 ; abolished, 1598 ; first introduced into Spain by the Bull of Pope Sixtus, Nov., 1478 ; inquisitors appointed by Ferdinand and Isabella, Sept., 1480 ; they established their court in the Dominican convent of St Paul of Seville, from whence they issued the first edict, Jan. 2, 1481 ; during this year 298 heretics were burnt in Seville alone ; Thomas de Torquemada appointed by Sixtus IV. Inquisitor-General of Spain, Oct. 17, 1483, who reorganized it, Oct. 29, 1484 ; suppressed by a decree of Napoleon I., Dec. 4, 1808, and definitively abolished by the Cortes, Feb. 12,

1813; re-established by Ferdinand VII., July 21, 1814; again suppressed, 1820; established in Portugal by King John III., 1536; in Vienna, 1289, by a concordat with Pope Julius III.; it was agreed that three senators should be present at the sitting of the court, 1551; the French exposed the instruments used by these holy sons of the Church to torture their victims; great ingenuity was displayed in the invention; in Spain alone, upwards of 32,000 persons were burnt alive by this institution; in the library of the Inquisition at Rome the records of that tribunal are preserved; Pope Paul III. by his bull dated April, 1543, founded the congregation of the Holy Office at Rome, consisting of Cardinals, who were styled 'Inquisitors-General' of the faith, who had the superintendence of all other inquisitors; their powers extended by Pius IV., 1564; further regulated by Sixtus V., 1588.

INSOLVENCY. The first act passed to establish a general system of realization and distribution of property of insolvent traders, 34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 4, 1542-3; the laws relating to, in England, consolidated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 57, May 26, 1826; extended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, Aug. 16, 1838; again by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 39, Aug. 17, 1839; the Court for the Relief of, established in Portugal-street, pursuant to the 23rd s. of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, 1838, and four commissioners appointed; the laws relating to, amended, and the powers possessed by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 6, 1861.

INSTITUTE, NATIONAL, of France, appointed for perfecting the sciences and other literary labours, 1796; Napoleon changed the constitution of the society, 1803; the name changed to the Institute of France, 1806; to the Imperial Institute, 1811.

INSTITUTION OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, founded, 1834; incorporated by royal charter, Jan. 11, 1837.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, established, 1818; incorporated, June 3, 1828.

INSURANCE, the origin of, is attributed by some to the Romans; the Court of Flanders established a Chamber of Insurance, 1310; Italy carried out a contract of Insurance, 1340; Portugal, 1370; in England, by the Lombard merchants, the first statute passed to regulate, 43 Eliz. cap. 12, 1601; fire insurance proposed in Germany, *circa* 1609; the Common Council of London agreed to a plan for insurance, Nov. 16, 1681; abandoned by order of the Court of Aldermen, Nov. 16, 1682; the Friendly Insurance Company established, *circa* 1675; first advertised, Sept. 16, 1681; the first life assurance office established was the Amicable Society, 1706; reorganized, 1807, by charter; the first fire office, the Hand in Hand, founded, 1696; the Sun Office, June 15, 1810; the Union Office, 1714; the Royal Exchange, June 22, 1720; the London Assurance Corporation, the same date; the Equitable, 1762. There are now above 170 offices established in England and 15 in Scotland; first duty upon fire insurance proposed and carried by Lord North, 1s. 6d. per cent., 1782; duties upon marine insurance fixed, 7 & 8 Vict., c. 21, June 6, 1844; the duty reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d. upon stock-in-trade, 1864; reduced to a uniform rate of 1s. 6d. per hundred, June 25, 1865; marine duty altered and amended, April 4, 1867; new policies must specify the principal places where the business of the company is carried on, at which notices of assignment may be given, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 144.

INTAGLIO, gems indented or incised. This art was known to the ancients, and is mentioned in the sacred writings: *Tamar* desiring a pledge from Judah, he gave her his signet, Gen. xxxviii. 18. The gems upon the breastplate of the High Priest are said to have been engraved in this way, Ex. xxxix.

INTERDICT. This ecclesiastic censure of the suspension of the ordinances of re-

ligion first promulgated in the 6th century; Gregory V. placed the whole of France under an interdict on account of King Robert marrying his cousin, 997; England, in the reign of King Stephen, 1147, and King John, 1208.

INTEREST upon money lent has varied from time to time in England: at the Conquest, only the Lombard merchants and Jews were permitted to make loans, for which they charged from 7 to 12 per cent.; at Verona, in 1228, fixed by law at 12½ per cent.; Barcelona from 7 to 10, in 1435; it increased so such a degree in England, that a statute was passed limiting the rate to 10 per cent., 37 Hen. VIII. c. 7, 1546; this was amended by Edw. VI., 1552; but it afterwards rose to 14 per cent. by the 13 Eliz. c. 8, 1570; the act of Hen. VIII. was enforced and made perpetual, 39 Eliz. c. 18, 1797; reduced to 8 per cent. by James I.; reduced to 6 during the Commonwealth, which was confirmed by 12 Chas. II. c. 13, 1660; reduced to 5 by 12 Anne, s. 2, c. 16, 1713; restriction repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 10, 1854; in Scotland no interest allowed until 1587, then 10 per cent.; reduced in 1633 to 8, in 1661 to 6, and since to 5. In Ireland no interest permitted to be taken until 1635, then 10 per cent.; reduced to 8 in 1704, to 7 in 1722, and to 6 in 1732. In France fixed at 5 per cent. in 1665; reduced to 4 in 1766. In America the rates vary from 8 to 5 per cent.

INTERIM, The, in history, is that period when the Emperor Charles V. of Germany passed an ordinance or regulation to be observed in the empire with regard to the Articles of Religion then controverted, till such time as they should be determined by a council, 1548. The two others were the *Interim* of Leipsic and Franconia.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. See Copyright.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Prince of Wales inaugurated the English College at Kew, July 10, 1867. The system first inaugurated by M. Barbier at Auvergne, 1862.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. See Exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS, held at Vienna, 1857; in London, under the presidency of Prince Albert, July 16, 1860.

INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S CONGRESS, met at Lausanne, Sept. 2; terminated, Sept. 7, 1867.

INTERREGNUM from the death of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the accession of Charles II., May 29, 1660.

INUNDATIONS. The Thames destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants of its banks nine years after Christ; the Severn overflowed and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, 80; the Medway overflowed its banks, and covered the country for miles, 87; the Humber rose, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 115; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had an inundation which destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants on its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, that have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouse, in Bedfordshire, overflowed and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the Isle of Thanet, 317; another which destroyed all the inhabitants in Fern Island, seven miles S.W. from Holy Island, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk,

Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin Sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c., 1243; a considerable one in Friesland, 1220; another, since named the Dollart sea, 1277; at Winchelsea, above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; 120 laymen and several priests, besides women, were drowned, by an inundation at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1339; at the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Zee, 1421; another, in 1521, in Holland; at Hartshead, in Yorkshire, Sept. 11, 1673; at Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till 1721; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holstein in the same year; in Yorkshire, called Rippon flood, May 18, 1722; at Chili, which overflowed the City of Conception, 1730; in Feb., 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, 70 persons were drowned, and much damage done, also in Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c., Nov., 1770; in the north of England, when Newcastle-bridge, &c., was carried away, 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and drowned 200 of the inhabitants, Nov. 10, 1773; in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, April 26, 1776; north of England, when Hexham-bridge, Ridleyhall-bridge, &c., were thrown down, March, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785; in different parts of England in Sept. and Oct., 1785; at Brighthelmstone, when the blockhouse was washed down, Oct. 9, 1786; in Spain, Navarre, Sept., 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, and all the buildings of several villages were carried away by the currents from the mountains; a terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, Nov. 12, 1787; at Kirkwald, in Scotland, by breaking the dam-dykes, Oct. 4, 1788, which nearly destroyed the town; in Scotland and the north of England, July, 1789; of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, Nov. 20, 1791; of great extent at Placentia, in Italy, Nov., 1791; at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, April 12, 1792; in Lancashire, August, 1792; almost throughout England, by the melting of the snow, the greatest part of the bridges being either destroyed or damaged, Feb., 1795; in China, in 1800; at St Domingo, which destroyed 1400 persons, Oct., 1800; on the coast of Holland and Germany, Nov., 1801; in Dublin and parts adjacent, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802; in various parts of England, 1808; at Boston, by the tide breaking down the sea-banks, Nov. 10, 1810; by the bursting of the Driggle reservoir, nine miles west of Huddersfield, by which a cottage was swept away, and four children, with their father and mother, perished in the flood, Nov. 29, 1810; at Pesth, near Presburg, by the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages, with their inhabitants, were swept away, April, 1811; in the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, by which many persons and much stock perished, May 27, 1811; by the overflowing of the Elbe, the village of Wurgén, in the duchy of Luneburg, was swept away, Oct., 1811; by the rising

of the water in the Thames, which overflowed the houses in Palace-yard, and filled Westminster Hall, Oct. 21, 1812; dreadful inundations in Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland, in the summer of 1813; by the overflow of the Danube a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island, near Widdin, was surprised and met with instant death, and the island itself sunk and disappeared, Sept. 14, 1813; by the overflowing of the Drave, near Orsatch, six villages and the suburbs of a town were swept away, and a congregation of 240 persons buried beneath the ruins of a church, Aug., 1813; in Silesia 6000 inhabitants were destroyed, and the ruin of the French army, under Macdonald, accelerated by the floods; by the overflow of the Mississippi, the country on the west side was inundated to the distance of 65 miles, in June and July, 1813, by which 22,000 head of cattle were destroyed; by the overflow of the Nerbudda river, in the province of Bengal, which swept away 15 villages, with the houses, inhabitants, and cattle, Feb. 12, 1814; at Strabane, in Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, the most destructive flood that had been witnessed for 20 years, Jan. 12, 1816; the greatest floods ever remembered in Northumberland and Durham, Feb., 1816; 53 villages in the great Werder, 49 in the districts of Siegenhoff, and 17 Elbing villages, were under water, in March, 1816; at Thiel, Arnheim, Zutphen, and numerous other places on the continent, the harvest was nearly destroyed by inundations from continued rain, in June and July, 1816. Such heavy rains fell in London and its vicinity, that many parts of the outskirts of the town were laid under water, and great damage was done, May 8, 1818. The river Drance in the Valais, having its course obstructed by the fall of an avalanche, a large lake was formed; the barrier by which the water was retained being at length undermined, it gave way, and the tremendous torrent rushed down the Val di Bagne with such rapidity as to sweep everything before it, and reduce the whole of the vale, for several miles, to a state of utter ruin, May 16, 1818. Floods in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spilsby, by which much mischief was done, May, 1818; heavy inundations in the Fen counties, which deluged 5000 acres of land between Boston and Market Deeping only, and destroyed many of the wheat crops, June, 1819; an inundation in Cheshire, in consequence of a thunder-storm, Aug., 1820; an inundation in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, at Holywell, in Flintshire, which did immense damage; on the water reaching the heated steam furnaces of the copper works, the furnaces burst with an explosion like a heavy clap of thunder, and some part of the works took fire; a loss of several thousand pounds was sustained by the copper and cotton works alone, Oct., 1821; an inundation in the Lincolnshire fens, Jan., 1822; heavy floods in the Thames, from Christmas Day, 1821, to Jan. 7, 1822, in which, at times, the water rose four inches higher than in the great flood of 1774; the immense quantity of rain which fell in Monmouthshire undermined three acres of wood on a slope near Rinefield, and caused it to slide down to the river, Feb., 1822; Moravia much injured by floods, 1822; at Vienna, 50,000 houses laid under water, Feb., 1830; 10,000 houses, at Canton, in China, swept away, and 1000 persons perished, Oct., 1833; cattle and agricultural property, to a considerable amount, destroyed by an inundation of the Dodder, near Dublin, 1834; inundation in France, the Saone covering 60,000 acres; Lyons inundated; 100 houses swept away at Avignon, the Saone not having been so high for 238 years, Nov., 1848; at Brentford and the surrounding country, several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 16, 1841; inundations in the centre and west of France, bridges and the Orleans and Viason viaduct swept away, the latter cost 6,000,000 of francs, the damage 4,000,000; the Seine rose 20 feet above its banks in one night, Oct. 22, 1846; the Holmfirth reservoir broke away, Feb. 5, 1852; 100 killed and property valued at £600,000 destroyed; serious floods in the Eastern counties of England, at Nottingham several bridges were destroyed, July, 1853; in Ireland, Patrick bridge swept away, Nov. 2, 1853; many houses and much property destroyed in the

South of France, June 1, 1856; the Great Middle Level Drain built in the embankment of the Ouse, near King's Lynn, burst, inundating 10,000 acres of highly-cultivated land, many prosperous farmers were reduced to ruin, May 4, 1862; the embankment of the Bradford Reservoir, Sheffield, of 95 acres, gave way and destroyed property valued at £1,000,000, 270 persons being killed at midnight, March 11, 1864; several towns in Yorkshire inundated, Nov. 16, 1866.

INVERARY, Scotland, made a royal borough by Charles I., 1648; the castle built, 1748.

INVERBERVIE, Scotland, created a royal borough by David II., 1342; its charter renewed by James VI., 1595.

INVERKEITHING, Scotland. This ancient borough had its charter renewed by William the Lion; this was afterwards confirmed by James VI., 1598.

INVERLOCHY, Scotland. The castle erected in the 15th century. The Royalist troops under the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters under the Duke of Argyll, Feb. 2, 1645.

INVERNESS, Scotland, the ancient capital of the Picts in the 6th century; four charters granted to it by William the Lion; burnt by Donald Lord of the Isles, 1411; the ancient castle, in which Macbeth is said to have murdered Duncan, pulled down by Malcolm Canmore, who re-erected it; it remained a royal fortress till blown down by the troops of the Pretender, 1746; the bridge over the Ness erected, 1685; destroyed by a flood, 1849; the present iron suspension bridge finished, 1855; the Town Hall erected, 1708; first lighted with gas, 1826; sewers built, 1831.

INVINCIBLE, ship-of-war, 74 guns, lost near Winterton, Norfolk, nearly all on board perishing, March 20, 1801.

INVOCATION of the Saints and Virgin, traced as far back as Gregory the Great, 593.

IONA, Hebrides, the ancient seat of Christianity and learning; Columba built a monastery here, *circa* 570; this building burned by the Picts, 801; it was afterwards re-erected, and destroyed by the Danes, who slew the abbot and 15 monks, 900; Donald of the Isles became a monk of this order, 1413; protected by James IV., 1509; destroyed at the reformation of 1561; the cathedral erected in the 13th century; part seen by Pennant, 1772.

IONIA, Asia Minor, a Greek colony, founded *circa* B.C. 1044; conquered by Cyrus, 557; they endeavoured to throw off the Persian yoke, 500; and in 479 they assisted the Greeks at the battle of Mycale, when Alexander had destroyed the Persian power; this island became subject to Macedonia; united to Rome, 133.

IONIAN ISLANDS. Homer was the first historian who noticed these islands; Corfu was colonized, B.C. 734; during the Peloponnesian war they were several times assailed; fell into the hands of the Romans, 179; ravaged by the Huns, A.D. 398—441; united to Lombardy by the Emperor Heraclius I., *circa* 621; formed into separate states, *circa* 890; Corfu captured by Robert Guiscard, 1081, and by Roger, King of Sicily, 1146; the Crusaders halted to refresh here, 1192 and 1203; added to Venice, Aug. 16, 1401, at the fall of the Venetian republic; ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797; transferred to the Porte by the Czar, March 21, 1800; surrendered to France by the treaty of Tilsit; partially conquered by England, 1809-10; placed under British protection, Nov. 5, 1815; a constitution granted to, July 11, 1817; proclaimed, Dec. 28. After some serious attempts at insurrection Mr Gladstone was deputed with a commission to inquire into their grievances; he arrived there, Nov. 23, 1858; the Assembly proposed their annexation to Greece, Jan., 1859; this was rejected; annexed by treaty to Greece, Nov. 14, 1863; convention with Great Britain signed, March 29, 1864; completed, June 1, 1864.

IONIC SECT. The oldest of the schools of Philosophy, founded in Asia Minor by Thales of Miletus, *circa* B.C. 600.

IOWA, United States of N. America. The first white settlement made at Dubuque by French Canadians, 1686; purchased from the French by the United States, 1803; formed a part of the Missouri territories from 1804 to 1821; added to the Wisconsin territory; formed into the separate State of Iowa, June, 1838; city began, 1839; admitted into the Union, 1846.

IPSUS, battle. The Macedonian monarchs combined against Antigonus and Demetrius, B.C. 301; Antigonus was defeated and killed, and Demetrius fled to Greece.

IPSWICH, Suffolk, a town of considerable note during the heptarchy, fortified with a *vallum* and *foss*; the Danes pillaged the town, 991; and again, 1100, destroying part of the wall; repaired in the 5th year of the reign of John, 1204; the castle erected by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, 1141; demolished by Henry II., 1186; the Priory of Holy Trinity founded by Normanus Gastrode, *circa* 1172; the first charter granted by King John, May 25, 1199; revoked by Edward I., 1285; he afterwards renewed it, 1291; Charles II. extended their privileges by charter, 1665; the library founded by Mr Alderman William Smarte, Jan. 8, 1598; removed to the Town Hall, 1832; New Town Hall opened, Jan. 29, 1868.

IRELAND, according to the 'Annals of the four Masters,' was founded in the age of the world, 2242; 'Ceasiar came to Ireland with 50 girls and three men;' the island visited by St Patrick, A.D. 432; the Danes invaded and committed great enormity, 795; defeated by Brian, who was born at Clontarf, April, 23, 1014; the island invaded by the Norwegians under Magnus, their king, 1102; Pope Adrian granted Ireland to Henry II. of England, 1154. In the invasion of Ireland Strongbow preceded Henry II., Aug. 23, 1169; the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.—he landed near Waterford, Oct. 26, 1171; conquered the whole island, 1172; cantoned the island among 10 of the English court—Strongbow, Fitz-Stephen, De Cogan, Bruce, De Lacy, De Courcy, Burke, Fitz-Andelm, De Clare, De Grandison, and Le Poer; Roderick O'Connor, king or chief lord of Connaught, was permitted to retain his throne; King John invaded and reduced the island, and afterwards introduced the English laws and customs, and gave them a charter of liberty, 1210; Henry III. confirmed the same, 1216; the island given to Edward, Prince of Wales, 1254; divided into shires, 1295; Edward Bruce of Scotland invaded the island, and was crowned king, May 25, 1315; defeated at Armagh by the English, 6200 Scots were put to the sword, and their king beheaded, Oct. 14, 1318; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, married the heiress of Ulster, 1361; Richard II. landed at Waterford, with 4000 men-at-arms and 30,000 bowmen, and gained the people by knighting their chiefs, Oct., 1394; visited this island again, June 17, 1399; the cruel Head-Act passed at Trim, which gave any one who found thieves robbing, by night or day, the power to kill and cut off their heads, for which, whoever brought the head was to receive a reward, 1465; the Irish compelled to adopt the dress of the English, and use surnames, 1466; Poyning's Act passed, 1494; no man was to be taken for an Englishman in Ireland who had not his upper lip shaved, and it was no felony to kill an Irishman in time of peace; Henry VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland, 1542; local courts instituted, 1546; the reformed religion introduced by the clergy, who did not know the language, 1584, many of them men of loose lives; numerous Roman priests executed for exercising their functions, 1587; the Fitz-Maurice Rebellion suppressed, 1579; the garrison of Limerick surrendered upon terms, 1583, and was then put to the sword by Lord-Deputy Grey, 1583; discontent in Ulster, 1589; 17 ships, with 5394 men, saved of the Armada, washed on the coast of Ireland, 1589, all put to the sword by Sir William Fitzwilliam, the governor, under the pretence that they might side with the discontented Irish; Tyrone's in-

surrection, 1594 ; he defeated the Queen's troops, and took the fort of Blackwater ; revolt of the Earl of Desmond and its suppression ; 574,628 acres of land seized upon or forfeited, and offered at 2*d.* or 3*d.* per acre, none of the native Irish being allowed to purchase, 1583 ; a body of Spaniards landed in Kinsale, Sept. 23, 1601, under Don Juan d'Aguila, but the Irish did not join him ; Tyrone pardoned, March 30, 1603 ; Ulster became wholly vested in the crown, 1612 ; a dreadful famine in Ireland, from the Royal troops destroying the corn, 1612, three children seen feeding in one place on their dead mother,—and children waylaid and eaten,—people with their mouths green from eating nettles and docks ; King James I. published an Act of Oblivion, 1610 ; insurrection in Ulster, 1641 ; a massacre of the Irish in Island-Magee by the Scotch, Nov. 1641, followed by one of English Protestants, when 10,000 are said to have been put to death ; the Marquis of Ormond arrived in Cork, Sept., 1648 ; a peace made by the Confederate Catholics, Jan. 17, 1649 ; the Royal supporters conquer most of the principal towns ; Cromwell landed at Dublin, Aug. 15, 1649 ; stormed Drogheda, and put the garrison to the sword, Sept. 12, 1649 ; Cromwell reduced Ireland to obedience, transporting the people to the colonies, or driving them to the continent, 1652 ; the Irish population that remained driven into Connaught, 1654 ; Duke of Schomberg landed in Carrickfergus, 1689 ; James II. landed in Ireland, July 28 ; siege of Derry, 1689 ; landing of King William III. at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690 ; battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690 ; Limerick surrendered to Gen. Ginckle, Oct. 3, 1691 ; treaty of Limerick, Oct. 3, 1691 ; ratified by the king, 1695 ; 12,000 of the inhabitants left Ireland for France and Flanders after this battle ; linen manufacture patronized by the government, 1696 ; the country overrun with robbers called the Kellymount gang, 1740 ; the French under Thurot landed at Carrickfergus, Feb. 21, 1760 ; re-embarked, Feb. 26 ; insurrection of the Whiteboys, 1761 ; some indulgences granted to the Roman Catholics, 1778 ; Ireland admitted to a right of free trade, 1779 ; discharged from a submission to the English council, 1782 ; Order of St Patrick instituted, 1783 ; a national bank established, 1783 ; the Fitzgeralds' Rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798 ; suppressed, 1799 ; union of the two countries, Jan. 1, 1801 ; Emmett's revolt, July 23, 1803 ; tried and executed, Sept. 20 ; English and Irish Exchequer united, Jan., 1817 ; King George IV. visited Ireland, Aug. 11, 1821 ; famine caused by the failure of the potato crop, 1822 ; the currency equalized, Jan. 1, 1826 ; Roman Catholic Emancipation granted, April 13, 1829 ; Reform Bill passed, Aug. 7, 1832 ; Poor Laws introduced, July 31, 1838 ; repeal meetings first held, March 16, 1843 ; trial of O'Connell and others for sedition, Jan. 15, 1844 ; again, for a political conspiracy, Feb. 12, 1844, and found guilty ; municipal corporations regulated, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 10, 1844 ; Irish National Society for Education incorporated, Sept. 23, 1845 ; potato famine all over Ireland, the government expends £700,000, 1845 ; *Smith O'Brien* committed for a breach of parliamentary order, April 30, 1846 ; he and others of the physical force party forsook the Repeal Association, July 29, 1846 ; O'Connell spoke the last time in the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1847 ; died at Genoa, May 15, 1847, aged 73 ; famine in Ireland ; temporary relief act passed, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 7, 1847, and £10,000,000 granted by parliament to relieve the people ; deputation of *Smith O'Brien* and others to Paris, to the members of the insurrectional government, April 3, 1848 ; great meeting of the Young Irelanders in Dublin, April 4 ; arrest of *Mitchell*, editor of the *United Irishman*, May 13 ; he is found guilty, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation, May 26 ; *Duffy*, *Martin*, *Meagher*, *Doherty*, and others arrested in July ; the Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland, July 26 ; *Martin* sentenced to 10 years' transportation, Aug. 14 ; *Smith O'Brien* tried for high treason and found guilty, sentenced to death, Oct. 9 ; the sentence commuted to transportation for life ; fatal Orange affray at Dolly Brae, and several lives lost, July 12, 1849 ; the Queen visited Ireland, Aug. 1 ; the opening of the

Incumbered Estates Court in Dublin, in pursuance of an act passed July 28; the first court held in Dublin, Oct. 25; immense sales effected in 1850 and 1851; the Roman Catholic Defence Association formed, April 22, 1851; a meeting held of the Irish tenant league at Boyne, July 14; first line of telegraph opened, June 1, 1852; the Exhibition at Cork opened, June 10; dispersion of the tenants' right meeting at Warrington, July 3; religious riots at Belfast, July 14; election riots at Six Miles' Bridge, Clare, July 22, five persons shot, and several wounded by the military; opening of the Exhibition at Dublin, May 12, 1853; the Queen and Prince Albert visit Ireland, Aug. 29; conference upon the tenants' right, Oct. 4; Exhibition closed, Oct. 31; floods in the south of Ireland, Patrick's bridge swept away, the Blackwater flooded, carrying away a number of houses and cattle, several persons being killed, Nov. 2, 1853; Smith O'Brien pardoned, May 3, 1856; religious riots at Belfast, Sept., 1857; riot at Dublin on the entry of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Eglinton, March 12, 1858; serious inundations in, Sept., 1858; religious riots in Galway upon the No-Popery lectures of Sig. Gavazzi, March 29, 1859; the Queen and Prince Albert again visit Ireland, Aug. 22, 1861; reviewed the troops in the Curragh camp, Aug. 24; visited the Lakes of Killarney, Aug. 27; frightful assassinations in, M. Gustave Thiebault shot, April 28, 1862; Mr Maguire stabbed, May 6; Mr John Herdman shot near Belfast, by his cousin, May 15; Mr Francis Fitzgerald shot at Limerick, May 16; Mr Bradwell shot by Hayes, July 30, escape of the murderer; attempt to shoot Mr Gore Jones, Jan. 2, 1863; insult offered to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland by the Earl of Leitrim, Oct. 6; he was removed from the Commission of Peace; several Fenians arrested in Dublin, Sept. 15, 1865, and the office of the *Irish People* newspaper seized; several arrested at Cork, Sept. 16; the *Head Centre*, James Stephens, arrested in Dublin, Nov. 10; escaped from the Richmond bridewell, Nov. 24; trial of suspected persons at Dublin, Nov. 1—13; a special commission opened for the trial of the prisoners at Cork, Dec. 14; Habeas Corpus act suspended, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 1, Feb. 17, 1866; again suspended, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 119, Aug. 10, 1866; the judges of the Incumbered Estates Court reduced to two by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 10, 1866; Fenian rising in Dublin, Feb. 13, 1867, and March 5-6; the Police Barracks at Kilmallock attacked by 200 Fenians, commanded by Dunne, who shot Mr Bourne, the manager of the Union Bank; the police by accident shot Dr Cleary in attacking these ruffians, March 6; the military, under Sir Hugh Rose, scoured the country, March 14—20; the Habeas Corpus act further suspended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 1, Feb. 26, 1867, and again, May 31; landing of several Fenians at Chunegar, June 3; facilities granted for erecting bridges, July 15; an act passed for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 97; amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 54, July 15; railways to furnish accounts to Her Majesty's commissioners, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85; amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 15; a meeting of the Agricultural Society held at Dublin, Aug.; an act passed for the safe keeping of the public records, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 70, Aug. 12; the official establishment of the High Court of Chancery and the Superior Courts of Common Law altered and regulated, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 129, Aug. 20; the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty and its procedure amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 20; facilities given for carrying out public works, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 112, Aug. 20; demonstration and funeral procession of 16,000 persons at Dublin, Dec. 8; the Fenian procession prohibited in Dublin, Dec. 12; publication of a declaration against the Church Establishment, Dec. 12; the Martello Tower at Foata, near Queenstown, captured by Fenians, Dec. 26, and the arms taken; an explosive substance thrown into the post-office, Dec. 26; Mr Allport, a gunsmith in Patrick-street, Cork, his shop robbed in the open day, Dec. 31. The census of 1861 gives the population at 5,798,967 persons.

IRELAND, Lord-Lieutenant of, the chief governor and viceroy of that island; an ancient appointment, first given by Henry II., 1173, to Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath;

other governors were styled successively Lord Warden, Protector, Lord of Ireland, Lord Justice, Seneschal, Governor, Lord Deputy, Custos, and Lord-Lieutenant; the first with the title of Lord-Lieutenant appears to have been Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of the unfortunate Edward II., his appointment bearing date 1308.

LIST OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANTS :—

Albemarle, George Monk, Duke of	...	...	from 1660 to 1662
Bedford, John, Duke of	...	...	1410 1413
Bedford, Jasper, Duke of	...	...	1490 1496
Bedford, John, Duke of	...	...	1757 1761
Berkeley, J. Berkeley, Lord	...	...	1670 1672
Birmingham, Philip Courtney, Lord	...	...	1382 1384
Bolton, Charles, Duke of	...	...	1717 1721
Buckinghamshire, John, Earl of	...	...	1777 1780
Camden, " John, Earl of "	...	again	1787 1790
Capel, Henry, Lord	...	...	1795 1798
Carlisle, Fred., Earl of	...	...	1695 1701
Carteret, John, Lord	...	...	1780 1782
Chesterfield, Philip, Earl of	...	...	1724 1731
Clarence, George, Duke of	...	...	1745 1747
Clarence, Lionel, Duke of	...	...	1461 1479
Clarendon, Henry Hyde, Earl of	...	...	1361 1369
Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis of	...	...	1685 1686
Cromwell, Oliver	...	...	1798 1800
Devonshire, William, Duke of	...	...	1649 1660
Dorset, Lionel, Duke of	...	...	1737 1745
" " " again	...	...	1731 1737
Dudley, Sir J. Sutton	...	...	1751 1755
Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of	...	...	1428 1432
Essex, Robert, Earl of	...	...	1672 1677
Fitzwilliam, William, Earl of	...	...	1598 1599
Grafton, Charles, Duke of	...	...	1795 1795
Grey, Sir John de	...	...	1721 1724
Halifax, George, Earl of	...	...	1427 1428
Harcourt, Simon, Earl of	...	...	1761 1763
Harrington, William, Earl of	...	...	1772 1777
Hartington, William, Marquis of	...	...	1747 1751
Hertford, Francis, Earl of	...	...	1755 1757
Kildare, Gerald, Earl of	...	...	1765 1767
" " " again	...	...	1483 1485
" " " again	...	...	1496 1501
Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of	...	...	1504 1520
Lincoln, John de la Pole, Earl of	...	...	1401 1410
Lucy, Sir Anthony	...	...	1485 1490
March, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of	...	...	1331 1361
March, Edward, Earl of	...	...	1380 1382
March, Roger Mortimer, Earl of	...	...	1413 1414
Mountjoy, Sir Charles Blount, Lord	...	...	1395 1399
Northington, Robert, Earl of	...	...	1599 1639
Northumberland, Hugh, Earl of	...	...	1783 1784
Ormond, James, Earl of	...	...	1763 1765
Ormond, James, Earl of	...	...	1329 1331
Ormond, James, Marquis of	...	...	1440 1446
	...	...	1643 1649

Ormond, James Butler, Duke of	...	...	from 1662 to 1669
" " " " again	...	...	1677 1685
Ormond, James Butler, Duke of	...	...	1703 1707
" " " " again	...	...	1711 1713
Oxford, Robert de Vere	...	...	1384 1394
Pembroke, Thomas, Earl of	...	...	1707 1709
Portland, William Henry, Duke of	...	...	1782 1782
Richard II.	...	...	1394 1395
" " again	...	...	1399 1401
Richmond, Henry, Duke of	...	...	1530 1558
Rochester, Laurence Hyde, Earl of	...	...	1701 1703
Robarts, John, Lord	...	...	1669 1670
Rutland, Charles, Duke of	...	...	1784 1787
Shrewsbury, Charles, Duke of	...	...	1713 1717
Shrewsbury, John, Earl of	...	...	1446 1449
Stanley, Sir Thomas	...	...	1432 1438
Surrey, Thomas Howard, Earl of	...	...	1520 1530
Sussex, Thomas, Earl of	...	...	1639 1643
Sydney, Henry Sydney, Lord	...	...	1690 1695
Talbot, Sir John	...	...	1414 1416
Temple, George, Earl of	...	...	1782 1783
Townsend, George, Viscount	...	...	1767 1772
Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of	...	...	1686 1690
Wharton, Thomas, Earl of	...	...	1709 1711
Wells, Lion, Lord	...	...	1438 1440
Westmoreland, John, Earl of	...	...	1790 1795
Windsor, Sir William de	...	...	1369 1380
York, Henry, Duke of	...	...	1501 1504

A LIST OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANTS SINCE 1800:—

1801, May 25	...	Philip York, Earl of Hardwicke.
1806, March 28	...	John Russell, Duke of Bedford.
1807, April 19	...	Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.
1813, Aug. 26	...	Earl Whitworth.
1817, Oct. 9	...	Earl Talbot.
1821, Dec. 19	...	Marquis of Wellesley.
1828, March 1	...	Marquis of Anglesea.
1829, March 6	...	Duke of Northumberland.
1830, Dec. 23	...	Marquis of Anglesea.
1833, Sept. 26	...	Marquis of Wellesley.
1834, Dec. 29	...	Earl of Haddington.
1835, April 23	...	Marquis of Normanby.
1839, April 3	...	Earl Fortescue.
1841, Sept. 15	...	Earl de Grey.
1844, July 26	...	Baron Heytesbury.
1846, July 11	...	Earl of Bessborough.
1847, May 26	...	Earl of Clarendon.
1852, Feb. 27	...	Earl of Eglinton.
1853, Jan. 4	...	Earl of St Germans.
1855, Feb. 28	...	Earl of Carlisle.
1858, March 12	...	Earl of Eglinton.
1859, June 18	...	Earl of Carlisle.
1864, Nov. 1	...	Lord Woodhouse.
1866, Aug. 24	...	Marquis of Abercorn.

IRELAND, CHURCH OF. There is no authentic account of the original source

from whence Christianity had come to Ireland ; but it appears that about A.D. 402 several churches had been founded by some missionaries in Munster and Leinster. Palladius was the first bishop, 431, and the Church was duly organized by St Patrick, from his consecration about 440, till his death in 493. It was in 1152 that the Roman Pontiff acquired ordinary jurisdiction over the Irish Church, when at the synod of Kells the four archbishops, for the first time, received pallis from Rome. In 1537, the Irish Parliament declared the King supreme head of the Church of Ireland, prohibited appeals to Rome, and suppressed the papal jurisdiction in that country. In the reign of Mary I., five of the bishops favourable to the Reformation were irregularly expelled. Queen Elizabeth again rejected the papal power, and her act was approved by 17 out of 19 Irish bishops in the Parliament of 1560. The Articles of the Church of England were adopted by the Irish Church in the synod of Dublin, 1634. The Church of Ireland is governed by two archbishops and ten bishops. The representative bishops in the English Parliament for the year 1868 are the archbishop of Armagh, the bishops of Killaloe, Kilmore, and Meath. According to a return made to Parliament in 1864, there were 1504 benefices of the Established Church in Ireland. A Royal Commission appointed, to inquire into, issued, Oct. 30, 1867. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, founded 1152, consists of four archbishops, whose schismatical sees are in Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and twenty-four bishops, who are all nominated by the Pope. The established Church disestablished and disendowed, 26 July, 1869.

IRELAND, Societies in : the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, instituted at Dublin, 1841 ; Association of the Fellows and Licentiates of the Queen's College of Physicians, instituted, 1816 ; Institution of Civil Engineers, established at Dublin, 1835 ; remodelled, 1844 ; Royal Geological Society, instituted, 1832 ; Royal Zoological Society, instituted, 1801 ; Royal Irish Institution for promoting the Fine Arts, established, 1813 ; Royal Irish Art Union, instituted at Dublin, 1838 ; Royal Irish Academy for promoting the Study of Science, &c., incorporated, 1786.

IRISH ACADEMY, the Royal, of Science, Literature, and Antiquities, established, April 18, 1785.

IRISH BRIGADE. This corps, so celebrated in the French service, had its origin in the treaty of Limerick, which stipulated that the garrison might march out with the honours of war, and be permitted to embark for France, or elsewhere ; many transferred their allegiance to France, Oct. 3, 1691.

IRISH HARP. *Sæ* Harp.

IRISH HOSPITALS. Smith's School, incorporated, 1669 ; Blue-coat Hospital, incorporated, 1670 ; Royal, near Kilmainham, 1683 ; Dublin Workhouse, established, 1728 ; Charitable Infirmary, opened, 1728 ; Stephen's Hospital, incorporated, 1730 ; St Patrick's Hospital, founded, 1745, incorporated, 1746 ; Lying-in Hospital, established, 1745 ; incorporated, 1757 ; Mercer's, incorporated, 1750 ; St Nicholas', opened, 1753 ; Lock Hospital, instituted, 1755 ; Charitable Loan, instituted, 1757 ; Venereal Hospital, opened, 1758 ; Dublin Hospital, opened, 1762.

IRISH MASSACRE. This wide-spread conspiracy for destroying Dublin Castle and the public buildings, and massacring all the Protestants, was discovered, Oct. 23, 1641, but not in time to prevent the sacrifice of many lives.

IRISH PARLIAMENT, Speakers of the House of Commons in the, from 1661 to the Union.

1661, May 8	...	...	...	Mervyn, Sir Audley,
1661, Sept. 6	...	...	...	Temple, John,
1692, Oct. 5	...	...	...	Levinge, Sir Richard,
1695, Aug. 27	...	...	...	Rochfort, Robert,

1703, Sept. 21	...	...	...	Brodrick, Alan,
1710, May 19	...	...	...	Forster, Hon. John,
1713, Nov. 25	...	...	...	Brodrick, Alan,
1715, Nov. 12	...	...	...	Conolly, Right Hon. Wm.,
1729, Oct. 13	...	...	...	Gore, Sir Ralph,
1733, Oct. 4	...	...	...	Boyle, Hon. Henry,
1756, April 26	...	...	...	Ponsonby, Right Hon. John,
1771, March 7	...	...	...	Pery, Right Hon. Edmund Sexten,
1785, Sept. 5	...	...	...	Foster, Right Hon. John.

IRISH SOCIETY. The Province of Ulster and the towns of Derry and Coleraine granted to the Corporation and the Livery Companies of London by charter of King James I., March 29, 1613, under the title, 'The Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland; the sums raised by them for the repairs and plantation £60,000; the estates divided amongst the corporation and companies according to the sums raised by them, by the Common Council, Dec. 17, 1613.

IRISH SOCIETY, established for promoting religious instruction among the Irish Romanists, 1818.

IRISH WORKING SCHOOLS SOCIETY, established, Oct., 1773.

IRON is mentioned with brass as the earliest known metals, Gen. iv. 22; sheet-iron was used for cooking utensils, Ezek. iv. 3; Lev. vii. 9; the market of Tyre was supplied with bright or polished iron by the merchants of Dan and Javan, Ezek. xxvii. 9; first made in England by the Romans, A.D. 120; the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex ordered to furnish 30,000 horse-shoes and 60,000 nails, 1254; there were 72 forges in the Forest of Dean, 1282; the export of, prohibited by Edward III., 1354; there were only 59 manufactories, 1740; vessels made of cast-iron by the Dutch and Portuguese, 1517; cannons cast, 1521; John Owen was the first Englishman who employed this metal for the making of cannons in England, 1535, and Ralph Page, 1540; blast furnaces erected in the Forest of Dean, 1550; the Dutch first introduced the making of iron into Russia, the first blast furnace being erected at Kaloega, 1613; James I. granted patents to iron-masters for using pit coals, 1619, but the obstacles were not easily overcome; Lord Dudley patented his invention of 'melting iron ewre with sea coles or pit coales in furnaces with bellows,' Feb. 22, 1620; the ballustrades for the palace of Moscow were cast by the Russians at Toela; pig-iron from bog-iron was made in Holland at Rekhem, 1689; the first bellows, of any magnitude for blasting, made by Smeaton at the Carron Iron-works, 1760; Mr Henry Cort of Gosport introduced, at great cost to himself, two of the most important inventions, '*puddling*' and '*rolling*,' 1783, and Feb., 1784; the hot-blast process patented by Mr Neilson, 1828, has effected an entire revolution in the making of iron; Mr Crane introduced stone coal or culm in smelting, 1836; Mr Budd, a blast of high pressure, 1842; Mr Nasmyth invented his steam-hammer, 1842; Mr Bessemer's process patented, 1855; since much improved by him.

IRON CROSS. This military and civil order was established by Frederick William III. of Prussia, March 10, 1813; the iron cross and medal of Belgium established, 1830.

IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY. It derives its name from the circle of iron encrusted in the interior, which is supposed to have been forged out of one of the nails of the cross. It is composed of a thin collar of gold, loaded with sapphires, emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones uncut, interspersed with flowers of gold, presented to the Empress Theodolinda by Pope Gregory, first used by King Agilulph, A.D. 591, and the successive monarchs; Napoleon I. crowned with it at Milan, May 26, 1805; restored to Italy, Nov. 4, 1866.

IRON HELMET, the order of the, founded by William I. of Hesse, March 18, 1814.

IRON MASK, a state-prisoner in France, so named from a black velvet mask which he wore for 43 years that he was confined, first in the castle of Pignerol; removed, 1681, to Exelles, from thence to the island of St Marguerite, 1687, and finally to the Bastille of Paris, 1698. He was supposed to be a prince, and was always most respectfully treated; a number of individuals were named, but none was ever proved to be the correct party; he died, Nov. 19, 1703.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY, first noticed as a company, 25 Edw. III., 1351; incorporated by 3 Edw. IV., March 20, 1463; confirmed by 4 & 5 Philip & Mary, June 20, 1558; by 1 Eliz., Nov. 12, 1560; by 2 James I., June 25; re-incorporated by 1 James II., March 18; arms granted to, 34 Henry VI., Sept. 1, 1455; confirmed by 22 Henry VIII., and again, by 2 Eliz., May 28, 1560. *Hall* built, *circa* 1494; rebuilt, 1587; escaped the fire of 1666; rebuilt from the designs of Mr Holden, and opened, 1750; the interior altered and re-opened, June 8, 1847; exhibition of works of arts at, May 8, 1861.

IRON SHIPS.—*See* Shipbuilding.

IRVINGITES, the followers of Edward Irving, who propounded a new doctrine upon the human nature of Christ, and believed in the utterances of unknown tongues; he was ejected from the Church of Scotland, March 15, 1833; his followers built the cathedral in Gordon-square, 1852-3; opened, Jan. 1, 1854.

ISABEL, ST, island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Mendana, 1567.

ISABELLA, ST, order of, instituted in Portugal by the Queen for ladies of rank, 1804.

ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC, order of, founded by Ferdinand VII. of Portugal, March, 24, 1815.

ISAAH THE PROPHET, son of Amoz, wrote his Book of Prophecies, *circa* B.C. 760.

ISAURIA, Asia Minor. The inhabitants lived by plunder; they held possession of the sea, and became so formidable as pirates that the Romans made a special campaign against them, B.C. 78, but they remained unsubdued for some centuries.

ISCHIA, Mediterranean, first colonized by the Greeks; another colony settled here, B.C. 474, under Hiero of Syracuse; seized by the Saracens, A.D. 847; made a bishopric, 1179; plundered by the pirate Barbarossa, 1543-4; taken by the English forces, 1807; a severe earthquake at, Feb. 2, 1828.

ISLAMISM, invented by Mahomet in a cave at Mecca, where, with the help of a renegade Jew and others, he penned and composed the Koran, which was a pretended revelation from the angel Gabriel, and soon afterwards assumed the prophetic character, A.D. 604.

ISLE OF FRANCE, discovered, 1505; the Dutch first settled there, 1598; the French colonized it, 1715; taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810.

ISLE OF MAN, governed by Orbsenius, son of Alladius, a prince of Ireland, A.D. 422; St Patrick landed at, 444; conquered by Edwin, King of Deira, 630; subjugated by Norway, 1077; and sold by Magnus VI. to Alexander III. for 4000 marks, 1266; King Guttred built the abbey of Rushen, 947; dissolved, 1553; Harold, king of, married the Princess of Norway, and was shipwrecked on their return, and lost, 1248; the island of, conquered by Sir John Comyn at the battle of Ronaldsway, 1270; the islanders placed themselves under the protection of Edward I., 1290; Sir William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, defeated the

Scots, 1343, and married Mary, the daughter of Reginald, the next heir to the throne of, crowned King, 1344; sold by his descendants to Sir William Scroop, 1395; taken by Sir John Stanley for Henry IV.; he conferred it upon the Conqueror, 1407; Peel Castle erected by Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, 1593; fortified, 1643; granted to William, sixth Earl of Derby, by James I., Feb. 9, 1609; granted by him to his son James Stanley, Aug. 11, 1637; upon his decapitation, Oct. 16, 1651, it was granted to Lord Fairfax by the Parliament, 1652; restored to Charles, 8th Earl of Derby, 1662; the Manx Magna Charta granted by James, tenth Earl of Derby, 1703; the eleventh Earl of, dying without issue, 1736, the lordship of Man devolved upon the Duke of Athol; the sovereignty of, surrendered to the crown of Great Britain, by the Duke of Athol, for £70,000, and £3000 reserved to his descendants from the revenue of the island, 1765; a copper coinage issued, 1786; all the duke's interest purchased by the Imperial Parliament for £416,000, 1825; a fiscal act passed regulating the revenues of the island, 7 & 8 Vict. c. xliii., July 19, 1844; the disafforesting of, ordered, May 26, 1865.

ISLE OF PINES, South Pacific, the French took possession of it along with New Caledonia, 1853.

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF THE. This see was founded, 440, and not only included the Æbudæ, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man; and its prelates occasionally resided at Iona, Man, and Bute. The bishopric of Sodor and the Western Isles was instituted, 838; transferred from the province of Canterbury to that of York, 1542; made a post-revolution as Argyll and the Isles, 1847.

ISLINGTON, London. Paulinus Suetonius encamped here previous to his engagement with Queen Boadicea at Battle Bridge, A.D. 61; lands in, given to St Paul's, 1065; Canonbury House erected, 1253; restored, 1523; Henry VI. arrested here, 1465; Richard Roth and four other reformers burnt at the stake, 1557; Queen Elizabeth visited Islington, 1581; the new river opened, Sept. 29, 1613; Lady Owen's almshouses founded, June 12, 1608; the village infested with highwaymen, 1739, 1771. St James's Chapel built from the design of Mr Hurst; the first stone laid, June 16, 1787; opened, 1788; consecrated, June 8, 1791. White Conduit-house, the cockneys' rendezvous for drinking tea, erected in the reign of Charles I.; extended, 1754; pulled down, March, 1849; an act passed for the management of the parish, 20 & 21 Vict. c. xxi., 1857. The Agricultural Hall erected from the designs of Frederick Peek; first stone laid by Lord Berners, Nov. 5, 1861; opened for the cattle-show, Dec. 8, 1862; the Prince of Wales visited, Dec. 13, 1863; the first dog-show held, June 24, 1862; the first horse-show, July 1, 1864; Mr Spurgeon held a series of services from Sunday, March 24, to April 21, 1867; the statues of Sir Hugh Myddleton and a drinking-fountain erected at Islington-green, July 26, 1862; Hornsey Wood House purchased for the Finsbury Park, Feb. 13, 1866.

ISMAIL MOLDO, Wallachia, a Turkish possession, besieged and taken by the Russians, after an heroic defence, Dec. 22, 1790; Suwarrow, so well known as the 'Butcher of Ismail,' put 30,000 men, the entire garrison, to the sword; and that not satiating his thirst for vengeance, he gave the place up to pillage to his barbarian soldiers, and ordered 6000 women to be massacred; the Russians took this town again, Sept. 26, 1809; ceded to Russia, May 28, 1812; ceded by treaty to Moldavia, the Russians first destroying the fortifications, March 30, 1856.

ISPAHAN, Persia, taken by Timor, 1387, when he slew most of the inhabitants.

ISRAEL. The descendants of Jacob and of the Ten Tribes, who formed a new kingdom, Shechem being the capital, 1 Kings xii. 25; it lasted from B.C. 975 to B.C. 721.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

B.C. 975	Jeroboam
957	Nadab
955	Baasha
932	Elah
930	Zimri
930	Omri
919	Ahab
897	Ahaziah
895	Jehoram
884	Jehu

B.C. 855	Jehoahaz
841	Jehoash
825	Jeroboam II.
770	Zachariah
770	Shallum
769	Menahem
759	Pekahiah
758	Pekah
728	Hoshea

ISSONDUM, France, suffered several sieges ; burnt, 1651.

ISSUS. In the immediate neighbourhood of this city Alexander annihilated the Persians under Darius, B.C. 333 ; Septimus Severus defeated Pescennius Niger, and obtained the Roman Empire, A.D. 194.

ISTHMA, one of the Greeks' national festivals, instituted, B.C. 1326 ; the Romans allowed to take part in them, 228 ; the Sicyonians conducted these games, 146, for a short time, until the rebuilding of Corinth.

ISTRIA or HISTRIA, in the Adriatic, first subdued by the Romans, but soon rose again to independence ; reconquered by C. Claudius, B.C. 177 ; incorporated with Rome ; made a marquisate by the Emperor Henry IV. ; conquered by Venice, 1190 ; the Venetian part of, ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797, and that of Luneville, 1801 ; united to Italy by the treaty of Presburg, 1805.

ITALY, anciently called Saturnia, of considerable extent in the time of Thucydides ; conquered by the Romans, B.C. 509 ; Veii captured, 396 ; the Volscian power destroyed, 343 ; the revolt of the Latins, 340 ; the second Samnite war brought Italy into the struggle for liberty, 326 ; conclusion of, 304 ; renewal of, 298 ; peace restored, 290 ; war renewed with the Etruscans, 282 ; Italy completely subdued, 275 ; the Volscinians revolted, 265 ; the Istrians subdued, 177 ; outbreak of the social war, 90 ; in possession of the Sabellian nation, 90 ; Cisalpine Gaul united to, 41 ; Odoacer captured Pavia, Ravenna, and Rome, and proclaimed himself King of Italy, Aug. 23, A.D. 476 ; Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, defeated him at Aquileia, March 27, 489 ; Ravenna surrendered to Theodoric, 493 ; he died in his palace at Ravenna, 526 ; Rome besieged for a year, March, 537 ; the Goths ceased to have any power in Italy after 553 ; became a part of the Greek nation, 554 ; overran by the Lombards and Avari, 566 ; Alboni proclaimed king at Milan, 568 ; murdered, June 28, 573 ; Autharis chosen king, 584 ; the islands of the Adriatic were formed into a republic and elected their first doge, 697 ; Pavia besieged by Pekin of France ; made a treaty with Astolphus ; Charlemagne besieged the city ; by the treaty of Verdun the country was delivered, with the imperial title, to Lotharius I., 843 ; invaded by the Saracens, 928 ; Otho seized the throne, 945 ; Hardouin, Marquis of Ivrea, crowned King of Italy in Pavia, 1002 ; the Guelphs and Ghibelines faction arose, 1129 ; the crown bestowed on Frederick, Duke of Bavaria, by the German diet, 1152 ; six times did the Emperor cross the Alps with a numerous force to reduce the country in conjunction with the people of Pavia ; he defeated the Milanese, 1154 ; Barbarossa entered Italy, 1158 ; Milan and other towns received him ; a treaty was agreed to, Sept. 7, 1158 ; Crema besieged and surrendered, Jan., 1160 ; Milan surrendered to Frederick, March, 1162 ; Frederick again entered Italy and besieged Alessandria ; compelled to raise the siege, April, 1175 ; defeated at Legnano, May 29, 1176 ; a truce for six years concluded, 1177 ; treaty of Constance, June 25, 1183 ; Frederick reconquered the whole of Upper Italy, 1238 ; Charles of Anjou King of Italy, 1261 ; he invaded

Naples and defeated Manfred at Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266; Conradin, grandson of Frederick II., invaded Italy, but was defeated, Aug. 26, 1268; taken prisoner, and shortly afterwards executed, Oct. 26; Henry of Luxembourg elected to the throne, 1308; he crossed Mont Cenis and appeared in Italy, 1310. The *Condottieri*: these bands of robbers devastated Italy, 1348-54; Charles VIII. of France advanced to Naples, determined to subdue Italy, 1494; Louis XII. of France passed the Alps with a powerful army, Aug., 1499; he took several small towns, but was obliged to retire the same year; the French defeated at Ravenna, under Gaston de Foix, April 11, 1512; Francis sent an army, under Bonnivet, to invade Lombardy and take possession of Milan, 1523, but he was unsuccessful; Pavia besieged by Francis, King of France, and Charles V. of Spain; the former was taken prisoner and his army dispersed, Feb. 24, 1525; Parma and Piacenza raised to a dukedom by Paul III., 1545; Milan and Naples separated from Italy, 1553; the battle of Turin was won by the Imperialists, under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy, Sept. 7, 1706; the French surrendered all her possessions in Italy to Austria, March 13, 1707; Montserrat ceded by Austria to Savoy, Oct. 7, 1703; the Imperialists took possession of Naples, 1707; the Emperor confirmed in his possessions by the treaty of Rastadt, March 6, 1714; the Spanish Infant, Don Carlos, seized the kingdom of Naples, and defeated the Austrians at Bitonto, May 23, 1734; crowned at Palermo, in Dec.; by the treaty of Vienna, Nov., 1735, arrangements were made to settle the peace of Italy; the death of Charles VI. without male issue brought about the Austrian war, 1743; the Austrians defeated at Velletri, near the Neapolitan frontier, and driven out of Milan, Aug. 10, 1744; Genoa surrendered to the Austrians, Sept. 7, 1746; besieged by the Austrians and Piedmontese, 1747; Aix-la-Chapelle, treaty of, April 30—Oct. 18, 1748; Sardinia attacked by the French, Sept., 1792; Voltri taken by the Austrians, under General Beaulieu, April 9, 1796; General Augereau forced the defiles of Millesimo, April 13; Dego taken and retaken; after several successes an armistice was concluded with Sardinia, April 29, 1796; treaty signed, May 17; Lodi captured, May 10, 1796; the Cisalpine republic formed, Dec., 1796; Venice transferred to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; the French invaded the country and imprisoned the pope, 1798; the Russians defeat the French, 1799; Bonaparte crossed the Alps and took Milan, and defeated the Austrians at Marengo, June 14, 1800; made King of, and crowned at Milan, May 26, 1805; his brother Joseph proclaimed King of Naples, Jan. 14, 1806; Joseph exchanged it for the Spanish throne, 1808, and he was succeeded by General Murat, July 15, 1808; Tuscany given to the Parma family, and in 1808 made a French province; visited by a pestilence, 1810; Murat dethroned, May 20, 1815; the kingdom settled by the treaty of Vienna, 1816; insurrection of the army in Naples, July, 1820; Pepe landed at Melazzo, entered Palermo by capitulation, Oct. 6, 1820, and proclaimed the constitution; an Austrian army entered Naples, March 23, 1821, and restored the old régime; rebellion in Piedmont; abdication of Victor Emmanuel, March 10, 1821; the Austrians crossed the Ticino and defeated the army, April 8, entered Turin on the 10th, and took possession of the fortress of Alessandria on the 11th; Victor Emmanuel confirmed his abdication on the 19th; succeeded by his son, Charles Albert; several states rebelled against their form of government, 1848; the Austrians expelled from Milan, March 23; Charles Albert declared war against; he forced the Austrian lines on the Mincio, April 8; Goito taken, May 29; Peschiera surrendered, May 30; defeated by the Austrians at Custoza, July 25; at Milan, Aug. 4; armistice concluded, Aug. 9; war renewed, March 12, 1849; the Sardinian army defeated at Novara, March 23, 1849; abdication of Charles Albert, March 23; Victor Emmanuel concluded a treaty, Aug. 6; Venice surrendered, Aug. 29, 1850; the Austrians cross the Ticino and invade Sardinia, April 26, 1859; Victor Emmanuel declared war against, April 27; Florence and Parma revolted; the Emperor Napoleon III. join the French forces; the Sardinian

army defeated the Austrians at the battle of Montebello, May 20 ; at Palestro, May 31 ; Magenta, June 4, and Malegnano, June 8 ; the victors enter Milan, June 8 ; the Austrians again defeated at Solferino, June 24 ; an armistice agreed to, July 8 ; a meeting of the two emperors at Villafranca, July 11, and a treaty agreed to ; the King of Sardinia and Napoleon entered Turin, July 15 ; the duchies annexed to Sardinia, Aug., Sept. ; the kingdom divided into provinces, Oct. 31 ; Garibaldi withdrew from active service, Nov. 18 ; the Cavour ministry formed, Jan., 1860 ; Savoy and Nice ceded to France by treaty, March 24 ; revolution in Sicily, April ; insurrection at Naples, Aug. ; Garibaldi enters Naples, Sept. 8 ; Victor Emmanuel proclaimed King of Italy, Sept. 9 ; Loretto taken, Sept. 18 ; Ancona taken, Sept. 29 ; Pecaro and Perugia taken, Sept. 11 and 16 ; the King of Naples left for Gaeta, Sept. 7 ; Garibaldi entered Naples, Sept. 8 ; proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, Sept. 9 ; handed over the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian Admiral, Sept. 11 ; the Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi at Volturmo, Oct. 1 ; Victor Emmanuel enters Naples, Nov. 7 ; Garibaldi retired to Caprera, Nov. 9 ; his army disbanded, Nov. 27 ; Gaeta taken, Feb. 13, 1861 ; the first meeting of the new parliament, Feb. 18, at Turin ; Victor Emmanuel II. proclaimed king, March 17 ; England recognized the kingdom of, March 30 ; the monastic orders suppressed, 1861 ; France recognized the new kingdom, June 24 ; the Exhibition opened at Florence by the king, Sept. 15. Garibaldi raised an insurrection in Sicily, Aug. 3, 1862 ; he took Catania, Aug. 20 ; landed in Calabria ; taken by the Italians, under General Pallavicino ; Garibaldi and his son wounded, Aug. 29 ; imprisoned at Spezia ; amnesty granted to, Oct. 5 ; a convention for the integrity of the Roman States signed, Sept. 15, 1864 ; the first Italian parliament held at Florence, Nov. 18, 1865 ; war declared against Austria, June 20, 1866 ; General La Marmora sent an intimation to the Commandant of Mantua, that hostilities would commence on the 23rd ; the Austrians were commanded by Archduke Albrecht ; the Italian army was commanded by the King of Italy, and crossed the Mincio on the 23rd of June ; they were defeated at Custozza, with a loss of 720 killed, 3112 wounded, and 4315 missing ; the Austrians lost 960 killed, 3690 wounded, and nearly 1000 prisoners, June 24 ; the Italians recrossed the Mincio the same night ; Garibaldi with 6000 volunteers suffered a defeat at Cassarobach, June 25, and at Bogolino, when Garibaldi was wounded, July 3 ; the Italian army, under Cialdini, crossed the Po at Massa, July 7 ; the Austrians retired before him ; Garibaldi's forces made some movements on the Tyrol, and on the 19th captured the fort of Ampola ; an armistice was agreed to, July 22 ; the Italian fleet defeated at Lissa, June 20 ; a treaty of peace agreed to and signed, Oct. 3 ; Venetia ceded to Italy, by which the kingdom was free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and the iron crown restored, Nov. 4, 1866 ; the senate decreed to impeach Admiral Persano for disobedience of orders, Jan. 29, 1867 ; a bill brought into the Italian parliament for the separation of Church and State, Jan. 17 ; the ministry of Baron Ricasoli reconstructed, Feb. 16 ; the parliament opened at Florence by the king, March 22 ; resigned, April 4 ; the Rattazzi ministry formed, April 7 ; Admiral Persano found guilty and degraded, April 15 ; the bill for the sale of the Church property passed, Aug. 15 ; received the royal assent, Aug. 17 ; popular tumults attended by the most atrocious acts of bloodshed committed at Florence during the rage of the cholera, Sept. 13 ; the new gallery of Victor Emmanuel at Milan opened by the king, Sept. 15 ; Garibaldi preparing to march upon Rome, was arrested at Sinigaglia, by order of the government, and conveyed to Alessandria, Sept. 23 ; removed to Caprera, Sept. 27 ; attempted to escape from, Oct. 2 ; several engagements with the Papal forces and Garibaldians, Oct. 5 ; proclamation issued by, for marching upon Rome, Oct. 6 ; a treaty of navigation with the North German Confederation signed, Oct. 14, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1868 ; the Garibaldians, under Menotti Garibaldi, defeated at Nerola, Oct. 18 ; Garibaldi leaves Caprera and arrives at Florence, Oct. 28 ; the ministry of Signor Rattazzi resigned, Oct. 21, and General

Cialdini called upon to form one, but failed, Oct. 26 ; the Papal forces defeated at Monte Rondo, Oct. 26 ; the States of the Church sold, Oct. 26 ; proclamation issued by the king against the Roman invasion, Oct. 27 ; Menabrea formed a ministry, Oct. 28 ; General Cialdini with the Royal army crossed the Papal frontier, Oct. 30 ; General Dumont with the French forces entered Rome the same day ; Garibaldi defeated at Mentona, Nov. 3 ; surrendered to the Italian army, Nov. 4 ; the Italian troops evacuate the Papal States, Nov. 5 ; note from the government upon the suppression of the insurrection, Nov. 6 ; note of the Italian minister upon the settlement of the Papal question, Nov. 7 ; Garibaldi returned to Caprera, Nov. 25 ; the Menabrea ministry defeated by two votes, Dec. 22 ; resigned, Dec. 23.

The following Table indicates the annual revenue from Church property.

MONASTIC ORDERS AND CORPORATIONS.						£
Revenue from land	...	...	...	...	...	19,688,889
Income from various sources	...	...	...	...	...	10,478,952
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£30,167,841
BENEFICES, ABBEYS, PRIORIES, CANONRIES, &C.						
Revenue from land	...	...	...	...	...	15,515,424
Income from various sources	...	...	...	...	...	9,911,744
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£25,427,168
BISHOPRICS, SEMINARIES, AND BUILDINGS.						
Revenue from land	...	...	...	...	...	13,720,596
Income from various sources	...	...	...	...	...	9,224,954
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£22,945,550
PARISHES.						
Revenue from divers sources	...	...	...	...	...	17,716,018
CONFRATERNITIES						
Revenue from divers sources	...	...	...	...	...	4,699,783

A Table showing the respective losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy.

'At Montebello—allies, 7000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded ; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro—allies, 21,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded ; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. Magenta and Turbigo—French, 55,000 engaged, 4400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners and one cannon ; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and four cannon. Malegnano—French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded ; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino—allies, 145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners ; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and 30 cannon.' It is thus seen that the total loss in killed and wounded of the allies was 24,350, and of the Austrians, 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300, while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 40 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only one.

ITALY, changes in the ministry since 1861 :—

- Sept. 5, 1861. Ricasoli president, several new ministers appointed.
- Mar. 3, 1862. Ricasoli still president, but all the other ministers changed.
- Mar. 31, 1862. Some new ministers appointed.
- April 7, 1862. More new ministers.

- Dec. 8, 1862. Total change of ministry.
 Sept. 24, 1864. Accession of the Minghette ministry.
 Dec. 14, 1865. La Marmora appointed president, and several other ministers changed.
 June 20, 1866. La Marmora remains, but all the other ministers changed.
 Feb. 16, 1867. Total change of ministry, Ricasoli appointed president.
 April 7, 1867. Accession of the Rattazzi ministry.
 Oct. 28, 1867. Appointment of the Menabrea ministry.

ITALY, KINGS OF.

Berenger A.D. 888	Lothaire 945
Guy, Duke of Spoleto ... 889	Berenger II. & Adalbert 950
Lambert 894	Otho I. 962
Louis the blind 900	Otho II. 973
Berenger 905	Otho III. 983
Rodolf, King of Burgundy 922	Napoleon I. 1804
Hugh, Count de Provence 926	Victor I. March 17, 1861

IVES, ST, Cornwall, incorporated by charter, 16 Chas. I., 1640; confirmed by James II., 1685; Town Hall built, 1832; the Pier was erected by Mr Smeaton, 1770.

IVORY. The Assyrians appear to have carried on a great traffic in this article. The ivory to make the throne of Solomon was supplied by the caravans of Dedan, Is. xxi. 13; Eze. xxvii. 15; the ivory house or palace of Ahab, 1 Kings xxii. 39; in 1784, the number of tusks imported into Nantes was 744. In the Exhibition of 1851 was shown the largest piece known; it was 11 feet long and one foot broad. The Tagua Nut, or vegetable ivory: this is found on the banks of the river Magdalena, Columbia, and is capable of being carved into a variety of ornaments and receiving a high polish.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, France. Henry IV. defeated the army of the League, under the Duke of Mayenne, March 14, 1590.

J

JACINTO, SAN, Texas. Gen. Santa Anna was defeated and taken prisoner by the Texans on the banks of this river, April 21, 1816.

JACK CADE'S REBELLION. A general rising of the men of Kent and Surrey against the tyrannical measures of the government; assembled on Blackheath, June 1, 1450; they held possession of London, committing great excesses in the city, but upon Cade marching into Southwark, the citizens shut the gates of London Bridge, and defended them with great bravery, many being killed; attainted as a traitor, 27 Hen. VI. c. 1, 1450. Cade killed by a Kentish gentleman, Alexander Eden, who found him lurking in his garden, at Heathfield, in Sussex.

JACK THE PAINTER, alias James Aikin, trial of, for setting fire to the rope-house in Portsmouth dockyard, Dec. 7, 1776.

JACOB, ST, a Swiss hamlet, the scene of a great battle, fought in 1444, between 1600 Swiss and a vastly more numerous French force, under the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., known as the Swiss Thermopylæ.

JACOBIN CLUB, a French revolutionary club, at first known as the Breton Club, 1789; they held their first meetings at Versailles; they subsequently held their public meetings in the monastery of the Jacobins in the Rue St Honoré, at Paris.

They held a meeting in the Champ de Mars, July 17, 1791; several persons killed by the military.

JACOBITES, the adherents to the cause of King James II., abdicated, 1688; several unsuccessful attempts to recover the throne were made by the agents of this party in Scotland and in England, 1715 and 1745; Bishop Atterbury was concerned in this plot, and was banished from England, Oct., 1722.

JACOBUS, a gold coin struck in the reign of King James I., valued at 25s.

JACQUARD LOOM, exhibited at the Exposition of Industry at Lyons, Sept., 1801; the same year he obtained a patent for it. He set up his first loom at Lyons, 1802; purchased for the use of the public by an imperial decree, Oct. 27, 1806.

JACQUERIE, an insurrection in France, so called from the familiar nickname of Jacques Bonhomme, applied to the French peasantry; it commenced in the neighbourhood of Clermont and Beauvais, May, 1358; they besieged the town of Meaux, but were defeated with a loss of 7000.

JAFFA, Syria (the ancient Joppa), during the wars of the Maccabees its shipping was set on fire by Jonathan, 1 Macc. x. 76; its fortifications rebuilt, 1 Macc. v. 34; pillaged by the Romans, when 8400 of its inhabitants were slain, and the town burnt, *circa* B.C. 66; afterwards became a refuge for pirates, and was utterly destroyed; taken by Omar, A.D. 636; captured by Baldwin I. in the Crusades, retaken by Saladin, 1188; sacked, 1722 and 1775; stormed by Napoleon I., March 6, 1797, when 500 Turkish prisoners were put to death, March 10.

JAGO, ST, in Cuba, plundered and demolished by the English, Oct. 2, 1662; island of, bombarded, Sept. 21, 1741.

JAMAICA, West Indies, discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494; the Spaniards settled here, 1509; taken by the English, 1597; reoccupied by the Spaniards; captured by an English squadron under Admiral Penn, carrying 4000 men under the command of Venables, May 3, 1655; formally ceded by Spain by the treaty of Madrid, 1670; Port Royal destroyed and serious damage inflicted upon life and property by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; visited by a fearful hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; another, Oct. 22, 1726; divided into three counties, and justices appointed, Oct. 21, 1758; seat of government removed to Kingston, Sept. 16, 1756; much damage inflicted upon the island by a hurricane, Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 20, 1744; insurrection of negroes detected, Feb., 1745; suppressed the next year; the Maroons revolted, 1795, subdued, March; damage done to the extent of £300,000 by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1751; slave trade abolished, 1807; the hurricane, Oct., 1815, destroyed upwards of 1000 persons, and a great number of dwellings; insurrection in, by the negroes, martial law declared, Dec. 22, 1831; great fire at Kingston, Aug. 26, 1843, when upwards of 400 houses were destroyed and property valued at £250,000; upwards of 30,000 of the inhabitants died by cholera, 1850-1; the constitution has been modified by several measures adopted by the Assembly, 1854 and 1856. Mr Eyre appointed Governor, July 15, 1864; a negro taken before the magistrates for using threatening language, and creating a disturbance at Morant Bay Court House, Oct. 7; a warrant issued against Paul Bogle, Oct. 9; Paul Bogle, a negro, taken for attempting to rescue the prisoners from the officers at Stony Gut, Oct. 10; the Court House attacked and set on fire by an armed body of insurgents; the Rev. V. Herschell, Mr Charles Price, Lieut. Hall, and Baron Kethelhardt murdered in a shocking manner with several others, Oct. 11; martial law proclaimed, Oct. 13, by order of council; the Governor proceeded to Morant Bay, Oct. 14; a court-martial held on the 16th, 27 persons were found guilty, and hung; Mr G. W. Gordon tried, Oct. 20; found guilty, and hung, Oct. 23, 1865; Paul Bogle executed the next day; the Legislative Assembly opened, Nov. 7; Gen. Sir Henry Storks appointed to succeed Governor Eyre, Dec. 22; Mr Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, and Mr J. B.

Maule, with Mr Roundell as secretary, appointed commissioners to inquire into the late disturbances in, Jan. 2, 1866; Governor Storks arrived at Kingston, Jan. 6; the Commissioners arrived at, Jan. 20; held their first meeting, Jan. 23; terminated, March 21; returned to London; report signed, April 9; laid before Parliament, June 18; upwards of 1000 houses were burnt, and besides many persons being flogged, a great number were put to death; an act passed to make provision for the government of, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 12, March 23, 1866; Sir J. P. Grant appointed Governor, July 17; the late Governor Eyre landed at Southampton, Aug. 12; reception and entertainment at a public banquet, Aug. 21; the Eyre Defence Fund raised, 1866; application for warrants against Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand for the murder of Mr Gordon, at Bow-street, Feb. 6, 1867; proceedings taken against Ex-Governor Eyre before the magistrates at Market Drayton, March 25; discharged, March 29; charge of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, upon the indictment against Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, April 10; the grand jury threw out the bill, April 11.

JAMES, Princes of the House of Stuart. James I. came to the Scottish throne, 1406, and was assassinated, Feb. 21, 1437. His son James II. came to the throne 1437; was accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh, Aug. 3, 1460. James III., his son, was crowned, 1460; and murdered, July 11, 1488. He was succeeded by his son, James IV., 1488, who was slain at Flodden, 1513. His son, James V., born, 1512; came to the throne on his father's death; died, Dec. 14, 1542. James VI., of Scotland became King of England under the title of James I., 1603; crowned, July 25, 1603. James VII. of Scotland, and II. of England, was crowned, April 23, 1685; abdicated, 1689; died in exile, Sept. 16, 1701.

JAMES II. landed in Ireland with an army, March 12, 1689; met the parliament there, April 19; besieged Londonderry, April 29; coined brass money there, June 18, 1689; defeated at the Boyne, and embarked for France, July 1, 1690; an attempted descent by him upon England prevented by the destruction of the French fleet, May 19, 1692; a second time prevented, March 2, 1695.—James I. and II., *see* England, the Kings of.

JAMES, the son of Zebedee, the first apostle who suffered martyrdom; he was executed by order of Herod Agrippa, A.D. 42, in Jerusalem.

JAMES THE JUST, bishop of Jerusalem, wrote one of the canonical epistles of the New Testament, A.D. *circa* 62.

JAMES'S FORT, on the Gambia, Africa, destroyed by the French, April 23, 1757.

JAMES, ST, order of knighthood; a military order instituted by Ferdinand II., King of Leon, 1170; confirmed by the Pope, 1175.

JAMES'S, ST, CHURCH, Piccadilly, built by Sir C. Wren, consecrated, July 13, 1684; the first rector was Dr Tenison.

JAMES'S, ST, HALL, Piccadilly, built from the design of Owen Jones, opened, March 25, 1856.

JAMES'S, ST, PALACE, occupies the site of the Lepers' Hospital, founded, 1290; Henry VIII. obtained possession of it, 1532, and enlarged it, and made it a palace; Elizabeth and Edward VI. did not reside here, but Mary did, and died here, Nov. 17, 1558; granted by James I. to his son Henry, 1610, at whose death it reverted to the crown, 1612; enlarged by Charles I.; made the prison of the Duke of York, Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth; the Duke of York escaped, April 20, 1648; William of Orange received the Peers here, Dec. 18, 1688; the state rooms were enlarged by Geo. III., whose marriage was celebrated at, Sept. 6, 1761; Geo. IV. was born here, Aug. 12, 1762; refitted for the marriage of the Prince of Wales, April 8, 1795; the east wing destroyed by fire, Jan. 21, 1809; the Em-

perors of Russia and Prussia resided here, 1814 ; the banquetting-hall added, 1822 ; the remains of the Duke of York lay in state, Jan., 1827 ; it is now only used for public receptions.

JAMES'S, ST, PARK, first walled in by Henry VIII. ; Charles II. added 36 acres and replanted it, 1661 ; and finally arranged by King George IV., 1826-27, and 1828 ; the Chinese bridge over the canal erected, Aug. 1, 1814 ; first lighted with gas, 1822 ; the canal was altered and extended to a winding lake with islands, etc., in 1827 ; Henri J. Stephan threw himself off the Duke of York's column, May 14, 1850.

JAMES'S, ST, THEATRE, built by Beazley for Braham, the eminent singer ; opened, 1835.

JANE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. *See* England, Lady Jane Grey.

JANISSARIES ; the Turkish infantry, first established by Amurath II., 1372 ; they were educated for the army from the age of 12 years, and became a formidable body even to their masters ; they deposed Bajazet II., 1512 ; and caused the death of Amurath III., 1595 ; Othman II. they first deposed, and then murdered, 1622 ; Selim III. deposed and imprisoned by them, 1807 ; they elected Mustapha as his successor, May 29, whom they dethroned in two months, and advanced Sultan Mahmoud from prison to the throne ; insurrection of, at Constantinople, June 14-15, 1826 ; exterminated by order of Mahmoud, June 15, when 15,000 were slain ; firman issued abolishing them, June 16.

JANSEN, SIR THEODORE, one of the South Sea directors, deprived of his estate to the extent of £200,000, but was allowed £50,000, 1721.

JANSENISTS, a sect founded by Cornelius Jansen, 1625, a bishop of the Church of Rome, of exemplary piety ; his work, 'Augustinus,' 1640 ; a controversy arose about his doctrine in 1640, and it was condemned by a bull of Pope Urban VIII., 1642 ; again condemned by Innocent X., May 31, 1653 ; Alexander VII. issued a new bull against, 1656 ; the disputes of, revived in Paris, 1693 ; the memorable bull of Clement XI., 'Unigenitus,' issued against, Sept. 8, 1713 ; persecutions against, followed ; a bed of justice held by Louis XV. to enforce a second registration of the edict against, 1730 ; the cemetery of St Médard, where the Jansenist saint was buried, closed, 1732 ; the Abp of Paris, Christophe de Beaumont, renewed the persecution against this sect, 1749.

JANUARIUS, ST, order of, instituted by Charles III., King of Naples, July, 1738.

JANUARY introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa ; made the first month in the English calendar, 1752.

JANUS, THE TEMPLE OF, erected by Numa ; its gates were always kept open in time of war, and shut in time of peace ; it was first shut during the reign of Numa its founder ; after the first Punic war, B.C. 235 ; by Augustus after the battle of Actium, B.C. 31 ; on Augustus returning from the Spanish war, B.C. 25 ; again in the same Emperor's reign in the 12 years of peace, B.C. 10 ; under Nero, A.D. 53 ; Vespasian, A.D. 71 ; under Gordian the last time, A.D. 242.

JANVILLIERS, battle between the French and Prussians, in which the latter, under Blücher, were defeated, Feb. 14, 1814.

JAPAN, Asia. The first emperor was raised to the throne, B.C. 660 ; 'Sinmu Tenu,' and the religion of Buddha first introduced, A.D. 69 ; gold first discovered, A.D. 749 ; invaded by the Chinese, 788 ; the present empire founded by Yoritomo, 1188 ; invaded by the Mogul Tartars, with an armada of 4000 vessels containing a force of 240,000 fighting men, 1284 ; first made known to Europe by Marco Polo ; the Jesuits, under the leadership of Francis Xavier, landed here, 1549 ; the

teachers of Christianity first persecuted by order of the Emperor, 1587; renewed, 1597, when several European priests were crucified; visited by the English, 1612; the persecution renewed, 1637, and on the 12th of April in the following year, 37,000 Christians were put to death; the Spaniards and Portuguese were subsequently expelled the kingdom, 1640; the Dutch first visited, 1600; the Americans fitted out an expedition under Commodore Perry, who arrived here, July 8, 1853; concluded a treaty, March 31, 1854; visited by an English squadron, Sept. 7, 1854; an earthquake at Jeddo, which destroyed 100,000 houses and 57 temples, and killed 30,000 persons, Nov. 11, 1855; the Russian frigate *Diana* lost at, Dec. 23, 1855; treaty with the Russians signed, Oct., 1857; with France and America, 1858; treaty of peace between Her Majesty Victoria and the Tycoon at Jeddo signed, Aug. 26, 1858; departure of the Japanese ministers to Europe, Jan. 23, 1861; the British embassy attacked at Jeddo, July 5; Mr Richardson murdered, Sept. 14, 1862; an indemnity paid by the Tycoon, £1000; £25,000 was also demanded of Prince Satsuma; he refused payment; the city of Kagosima bombarded by Adm. Kuper, Aug. 15, 1863; the indemnity demanded for the murder of Mr Richardson paid by Prince Satsuma, Dec. 11; three ambassadors from, arrived in France, April 15, 1864; a treaty agreed to, returned to Japan in June; the combined fleets of the English, French, and Dutch forced a passage through the straits of Simonosaki, Sept. 7; Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird murdered at Kamakera, Nov. 20, 1864; the murderer executed, Dec. 28; Sir H. Parkes appointed minister at, April 11, 1865; the Japanese subjects permitted to go abroad for the purposes of study or trade by the passport system, adopted May 23, 1866; a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, France, the United States, and Holland signed, June 25; the town of Yokohama partially destroyed by fire, Nov. 26; the English settlement at Nagasaki seriously damaged by a storm, July, 1867; a treaty signed with Belgium for the purposes of trade, Sept. 12; the *Cosmopolite*, a steam vessel manned and officered by Japanese, arrived at Hong-kong, Oct. 15; this was the first trading vessel which has visited a foreign port; the ports of Jeddo and Osaki opened by treaty, Jan. 29, 1868.

JARDIN DES PLANTES, the botanical garden began by Louis XIII., 1626; opened, 1650; it was then called the '*Jardin du Roi*;' the royal menageries of Versailles and Raincy transferred to it, 1794; Cuvier appointed, 1795.

JARNAC, battle between Henry III. of France, when Duke of Anjou, who defeated the Huguenots; the Prince of Condé was slain, March 13, 1569.

JARROW COLLIERY, 40 persons killed by an explosion, Aug. 21, 1845.

JASMINE, or **JESSAMINE**, said to have been brought here from Circassia in the 15th century; the yellow jessamine introduced, 1656, and the Catalonian jessamine, a native of India, 1629.

JASPER. This gem is frequently mentioned in Scripture; it was the last of the 12 inserted in the breast-plate of the high priest, Ex. xxvii. 20; xxxix. 13.

JAUER, Prussian Silesia. This ancient town is surrounded by an old wall, and contains a castle built by Henry III., 1244.

JAVA. This island was first discovered by Marco Polo, A.D. 1298; the Dutch visited, 1595; they obtained permission to build a fort where now stands the city of Batavia, 1610; this fort was besieged by a native force abetted by the English, 1619; it was relieved by a Dutch fleet under Adm. Koen; the town built shortly afterwards, and in 1628 was again besieged; Jacatra ceded to the Dutch, 1677; 30,000 Chinese with their families massacred by the Dutch in order to plunder, 1740; the island captured by an English force, Aug. 19, 1811; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

JEDBURGH, Scotland. David I. founded an abbey here, 1165, and built a castle

in the 12th century ; the town was burnt by the Borderers under the Earl of Surrey, 1523.

JEDDAH, Mecca, massacre of the English and French consuls and 20 other Europeans at, May 15, 1858 ; Capt. Pullen anchored before the town and demanded justice on the perpetrators, July 23 ; no satisfactory answer being returned, he bombarded the town on the 25th and 26th ; the commander requested time to communicate with the Porte, who directed justice to be done ; 11 of the assassins were executed, Aug. 2.

JEDDO, or **YEDDO**, Japan. An earthquake destroyed 100,000 dwellings, 57 temples, and 30,000 persons, and a fire burst forth in 40 different parts of the city, Nov. 11, 1855 ; Lord Elgin landed at, Aug. 12, 1858 ; treaty of peace between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Tycoon signed, Aug. 26, 1858 ; Sir R. Alcock, Her Majesty's consul, landed at Yeddo, July 6, 1859 ; several Europeans murdered in the streets, 1860 ; first visit of English ladies to, Dec., 1860 ; Mr Henskin wounded in the streets of, Jan. 14, 1861 ; the Legation attacked and several persons killed and wounded, July 5 ; second attack upon the Legation, 1862 ; Mr Richardson murdered, Sept., 1862 ; an indemnity being demanded and not being complied with, Adm. Kuper bombarded Kagoshima and destroyed the town, Aug. 15, 1863.

JEFFREY, Robert, abandoned on the island of Sombbrero, March 7, 1807, by Capt. Lake, R.N., who was dismissed the service for it.

JEFFREY, son of King Richard, killed at a tournament in Paris, Aug. 19, 1186.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, the notorious judge, made Common Serjeant by the Corporation of London, March 17, 1670-71 ; elected Recorder, Oct. 22, 1678 ; burned in effigy, Nov. 17, 1679 ; made Chief-Justice of Chester, April 29, 1680 ; of the King's Bench, Sept. 29, 1683 ; sent to the West, where he was guilty of the most atrocious acts towards the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth, Aug., 1685 ; made Lord Chancellor, Sept. 28 ; taken disguised, and sent to the Tower, Dec. 12, 1688 ; died, and buried there, April 19, 1689 ; his body removed to St Mary's Church, Aldermanbury, Nov. 2, 1693.

JELLALABAD, Afghanistan. The town taken possession of by the English, Nov. 13, 1841 ; the fortifications destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 19, 1842 ; successfully defended by a few British troops under Sir Robert Sale against the army of Affghans under Akbar Khan, whom they defeated, April 7 ; relieved by Gen. Pollock, April 16 ; the fortification destroyed by order of Gen. Pollock.

JEMMAPPES, battle, in which the raw levies of France defeated the Austrians, well intrenched and covered by 40 redoubts ; the combat continued for several days, when Dumouriez was victorious, the Austrians losing 2000 men, the French above that number, Nov. 6, 1792.

JENA and **SAALFIELD**, battles between the French under Napoleon and the Prussians ; the King of Prussia was routed, losing upwards of 20,000 prisoners, 300 cannon, and 60 standards ; the victor then marched upon Berlin, and the Prussian monarchy was in his power, Oct. 14, 1806.

JENA, Germany. The university founded, 1556 ; opened, 1558.

JENKINS, CAPTAIN, his ears cut off by the Spaniards, April 9, 1731.

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION founded, 1803 ; the Royal, 1806.

JEREMIAH THE PROPHET, the son of Hilkiah, wrote his prophecies, *circa* B.C. 629.

JEROME OF PRAGUE condemned to be burned, and executed, May 30, 1416.

JERSEY, one of the Channel Islands, with Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, once portions of Normandy, and subjected to the crown of England by William the

Conqueror, 1066; fortified, 1595; the north pier commenced, 1790; Jersey attacked by the French, 1779, and Jan. 6, 1781, when they were repulsed, but the English commander, Major Pierson, fell; the south pier commenced, 1821; a new harbour erected and opened, 1846; visited by Queen Victoria, Aug. 27, 1846; a college founded in commemoration, and opened, Sept. 29, 1852; the Theatre Royal burned, July 31, 1863.

JERSEY, city, United States. This town was incorporated, 1820; the villages of Harsimus and Pavonia, 1851.

JERUSALEM. This name first occurs in the Old Testament, Josh. x. 1; after the death of Joshua the Israelites took the city and smote it with the edge of the sword, and set it on fire, *circa* B.C. 1400; the ancient city, Jebus, was taken by David from the Jebusites, B.C. 1049; the walls repaired by Hezekiah; the city was besieged and taken by Shishak, King of Egypt, 971; the temple and city plundered, and the walls destroyed, 2 Kings xiv. 13; 2 Chron. xxv. 23; between 979-962 Jotham built the high gate of the temple, 728; the city and temple again plundered by Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, 608; besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, 606; taken after a three years' siege and razed to the ground; again taken by the King of Chaldea, 587; Cyrus, King of Persia, having taken the city, 538, he issued an edict for the return of the Jews, 536; the new city built, 454; taken by Alexander, 332; Ptolemy Soter next took possession of it, 320; besieged and pillaged by Antiochus Epiphanes, upwards of 80,000 of its inhabitants destroyed, 170; Judas Maccabæus purified the temple and restored the sacrifices, 163; Antiochus Eupator besieged and destroyed the defences of the city, 164; re-erected by Simon Maccabæus, 143; the city walls again destroyed by Antiochus Sidetes, King of Syria, 63; taken by the Romans under Titus, who razed the city and the temple to the ground, A.D. 70; rebuilt and fortified by the Emperor Adrian, 131; the Jews rebelled under Barchochebas, but were defeated and dispersed by the Romans under Vespasian, 135; the temple of the Holy Sepulchre completed and dedicated with great solemnity, 335; declared a patriarchate by the Council of Chalcedon, 451; Constantine built a church to the Virgin on Mount Moriah, 530; the Persians captured the city and destroyed the temple, 614; taken by the Saracens under Caliph Omar after a siege of four months, 637; taken by the Moslems, 960; captured by the Turks, 1073; the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon appeared before the city, June 17, 1099; after a siege of 40 days the holy city was taken by storm, July 15, 70,000 Moslems were put to the sword; Godfrey elected king, July 23; wrested from the hands of the Christians by Saladin, Oct. 2, 1187; its defences strengthened by him, 1192; the fortification destroyed by Sultan Melekel Moaddin, 1219; delivered over to Frederick II. by treaty, 1229, with the understanding that the fortifications should not be restored; he made his public entry, March 17, 1229; the inhabitants began to restore the fortifications, 1239; the works interrupted and the city taken by David of Kerek, 1240; restored to the Christians, 1243; the Turks regained possession of the city, 1516; the present walls were erected by Suleiman the Magnificent, 1542; the church of the Holy Sepulchre partially destroyed by fire, Oct. 12, 1808; restored, Sept., 1810; became subject to Mohammed Ali, the pasha of Egypt, 1832; restored to the Turks, 1841; the new church for English Christians erected on Mount Zion, commenced, July, 1841; opened, Jan. 21, 1849; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited this city, Jan., 1862; St James, the son of Alpheus, the first bishop of Jerusalem, was the president of the earliest Council of the Church, A.D. *circa* 45.

JERUSALEM CHAMBER, Westminster Abbey, built by Nicholas Litlyngton, abbot of Westminster, 1376-86; the French ambassador entertained here with great splendour, 1624.

JESTERS, or COURT FOOLS, were in ancient times a part of a royal or noble household ; Edward IV. was saved by his fool, 1470 ; the Princess Mary of England had a female fool or jester, the only one of the feminine sect known, 1556 ; William Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, is well known ; Killigrew was the last official jester, 1668 ; the last domestic one was retained in the Hilton family of Durham till 1746 ; the court fool abolished in France by Louis XIV. ; in England, by Charles II. ; in Germany, 1756.

JESUITS' BARK, the *Cortex Peruvianus*, discovered by a Jesuit, 1535 ; introduced into France as a medicine, 1649 ; in general use, 1680 ; quinine prepared from, 1825, in Paris the remedy for intermittent fever.

JESUITS, SOCIETY OF, founded by Ignatius Loyola, Aug. 15, 1534 ; confirmed by the bull of Pope Paul III., Sept. 27, 1540 ; the faculty of theology issued the celebrated decree against, Dec. 1, 1554 ; their founder (Loyola) died, July 31, 1556, and was canonized by Pope Gregory XV., March 12, 1622 ; the order annulled, July 21, 1773. They were expelled from

Saragosa, ...	1555	The kingdom of Amura, in Japan, ...	1613
La Palintine, ...	1558	Bohemia, ...	1618
Vienna, ...	1566	Moravia, ...	1619
Avignon, ...	1570	Naples and the Netherlands, ...	1622
Antwerp, from Portugal and Sa-		China and India, ...	1623
govia, ...	1578	Malta, ...	1634
England, ...	1579	Russia, ...	1723
England again, ...	1581	Savoy, ...	1729
England again, ...	1586	Paraguay, ...	1733
Japan, ...	1587	Portugal, ...	1759
Hungary and Transylvania, ...	1588	France again, and their property	
Bordeaux, ...	1589	confiscated, ...	1764
The whole of France, Dec. 29,	1594	Spain and the two Sicilies,	
as corrupters of youths, and		March 31, ...	1767
enemies of the King and State		Parma and Malta, ...	1768
Holland, ...	1596	From the whole of Christendom	
The city of Touron and Berne,	1597	by the bull of Clement XIV.,	1773
England, Nov. 15, ...	1602	Russia, ...	1776
England again, by James I.,		France again, ...	1804 and 1806
Nov. 10, ...	1604	Naples, ...	1810
Denmark, Thorn, and Venice,	1606	The order restored by the bull of	
Venice again, ...	1612	Pius VII., Aug. 7, ...	1814

The following Table shows the countries from which the Jesuits have been expelled from the time of their restoration in 1814, to the present moment :—

Moscow, St Petersburg, and the		France, closed by royal ordin-	
Canton of Solothern, ...	1816	ance, June 13, ...	1828
Belgium, ...	1818	Great Britain and Ireland, April	
Brest, by its inhabitants, in Oct.	1819	13, ...	1829
Russia, for ever, March 20, ...	1820	France, ...	1831
Spain, March 7, ...	1820	Saxony, by a law passed Sept.,	1831
The Cathedral at Rouen, by the		Portugal, May 14, ...	1834
people, March, ...	1825	Spain, July, ...	1835
All the public and private schools		Rheims, by its inhabitants, Dec.,	1838
in Belgium, Sept., ...	1826	Lucerne, ...	1842
The educational establishments		Lucerne, for ever, Feb. 13, ...	1845
directed by the Jesuits in		France again, ...	1845

The whole of Switzerland,	Styria, and the Arch-Duchy of
Sept. 6, ... 1847	Austria, May 8, ... 1848
Bavaria, Feb. 17, ... 1848	The Austrian Empire, May 8, ..
Their establishments in Sardinia,	Galicia, July, ... "
March 2, ... 1848	Sardinia, July 19, ... "
Naples, March 11, ... "	Sicily, July 31, ... "
The Papal States, March 29, ... "	Paraguay, June 28, ... 1858
Linz, April 10, ... "	Several Italian States, ... 1859
Vienna, April 16, ... "	Sicily, June, ... 1860

A statement from Rome, comparing the increase of the Jesuits, says : 'At the end of the year 1863 it was 7529, or 118 more than in 1862. They are distributed among 19 establishments, of which five are in Italy, five in Germany and Belgium, three in France, two in Spain, and four in England and America. The Italian Jesuits number 1617, the Austrian 362, the Belgian 576, the Dutch 236, the German 584; the French 2266, the Spanish 868, the Irish 139, and the American 350; the rest belonging to other nations. As may be seen, France has the most. At Rome there are 344, and in the foreign missions 1362, of whom 560 are French, 296 Spanish, and 260 Italians, the remainder being natives of other countries. English Jesuits since increased.

JESUS COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, 1496; The first court erected, 1640-1.

JESUS COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571; enlarged, and a new charter granted, 1621; refronted, 1856, by Messrs Buckler. The chapel consecrated, May 28, 1621; restored, 1864; the library erected by Sir Leoline Jenkins, 1667.

JEWS. They derive their origin from Abraham, who flourished *circa* B.C. 2000.

The history of, divided by Jost into two eras, the first extending to the close of the collections of the oral laws, B.C. 536—A.D. 600; the second reaching the present time. The Exodus is fixed by Bunsen, B.C. 1316; Lepsius, B.C. 1320; Brugsch, B.C. 1330. Joshua, the successor of Moses, conducted them into Canaan, B.C. 1451; he divided the land of Canaan among the twelve tribes, and died, 1426; he was succeeded by the Judges; the first of these was Othniel, 1405; the second Ehud the Benjamite, 1325; he was succeeded by Deborah the prophetess, 1285, who with Barak, the general of the Israelites, defeated the Canaanites under Sisera; the fourth Judge was Gideon, 1245, who routed the Midianites, but declined the offer of kingly power; the fifth Judge was Tola, 1233; the sixth was Jair, 1210; the seventh was Jephthah, 1188; the eighth was Ibzan, 1182; the ninth was Elon, 1175; the tenth was Abdon, 1165; the eleventh was Eli the high priest, 1157; the 12th and last Judge was Samuel, 1157. Saul began his reign, 1095, and having reigned 40 years, was succeeded by Ishbosheth his son. David anointed king by Samuel, 1093; he was succeeded by Solomon, 1015. The building of the Temple was commenced, 1012; finished, 993; plundered by the King of Egypt, 962. Death of Saul, 1055; death of Solomon, the kingdom divided between Judah and Israel, 975; reign of Jeroboam over the ten tribes, 967; the Assyrian invasion under Phul, 770; Samaria taken, the ten tribes carried into captivity, 721; Shishak took Jerusalem, 971; Sennacherib invaded Judea, and lost a large part of his army by pestilence, 710; Hilkiah found the book of the law in repairing the Temple, 623; Jerusalem and Judea taken, and the ten tribes dispersed by Nebuchadnezzar, 601; Cyrus ordered their return from captivity, and the rebuilding of the temple, 536; Alexander the Great reduced the kingdom to subjection, 331; Ptolemy conquered Judea, and took 100,000 Jews into captivity; they were restored and taken into favour 204; the Temple destroyed by Antiochus Epiphanes, 175, who ordered the Jews to be exterminated,

170; protected by the Roman Emperor Cæsar, and their ancient liberties restored, 60; Herod persecuted them, 37, and 4; Judea made a Roman province, A.D. 44; the Jewish war with the Romans began, May, 66; Jerusalem taken, and the inhabitants massacred and the entire nation cut off, Sept. 8, 70. Christians prohibited from appearing at Jewish feasts, 740. In the East the Sultan Motavakel ordered all Jews to be branded, and their dwellings marked, and only to travel upon asses or mules, 847; they were despoiled of their riches, and many murdered, 1036; Ferdinand the Great inflicted much misery upon them in Granada, 1050; massacred by the Crusaders at Treves, 1097; upwards of 1300 were slain at Mentz by them; at Worms the Jews took refuge in the bishop's palace, but they were put to the sword, many killing their children to prevent their pollution; they were persecuted in England by King Stephen, 1145, and at Gloucester, for crucifying a young Christian, 1160; Richard I. ordered them not to appear before him on the day of his coronation, but some of them being found mixed with the crowd they were expelled, and then rose a general tumult, every Jew being slain, and his house destroyed, Sept. 3, 1189; the same scene was enacted throughout England; Philip Augustus of France, by an edict, ordered that all debts due to the Jews be confiscated, and all pledges to be returned, 1181; they were surrounded in their synagogues by royal troops and dragged to prison, Feb. 14, 1181, and their houses taken possession of; a new edict confiscated all their immovable goods and possessions whatever, and themselves expelled the kingdom, April, 1181; permitted to return upon payment of a certain sum of money to the king, 1198; an edict issued granting to them interest at the rate of 40 per cent., 1214; the Jews imprisoned and tortured by order of King John, 1210; St Louis of France annulled one-third of all debts due to Jews, 1234; the populace destroyed the Jews' quarter in Paris, 1239; the Talmud ordered to be burned, 1254, and the Jews to wear a brand; the barons imprisoned all the Jews in London and demanded large sums for their liberty, March 31, 1264; the council of Vienna issued a canon fixing certain rules for the admission of the Jews into society and their dress, 1267; persecuted by Edward I. in England; forbidden to erect synagogues and to wear coloured garments, 1279; in one day all the Jews in England were arrested for clipping the coin, Nov. 17, 1279; in 1287, all the race in England arrested and put in prison until they paid the king £12,000, and on Aug. 31, 1290, ordered to quit the country by Oct. 10, upon pain of death; expelled from France, and the property seized, by order of Philip the Fair, July 22, 1306; readmitted, March, 1361; ejected from the kingdom again, Sept. 7, 1394; many fell victims to the popular fury in Spain, July, 1391; persecuted by the Inquisition for publishing a work unfavourable to Ferdinand and Isabella, 1480; 280 were burned in that year at Seville; all unbaptized Jews ejected from Spain by an edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492, and despoiled of their wealth; accused for setting many of the towns in Germany on fire, 1542; 4000 burned at Wilna, 1655; regulated in Prussia by an edict of Frederick the Great, 1750; James II. relieved them from an alien duty, but this was revoked by William III.; a bill passed the Legislature to naturalize all Jews who had resided three years in England, 1753; Joseph II. of Austria published his edict of toleration by which the Jews might settle in Vienna, 1780; Louis XVI. abolished the capitation tax, 1784; a commission appointed to revise all laws relating to the Jews, 1788; recognized as free citizens, 1791; expelled from Russia by an ukase of the Empress Elizabeth, 1795; all Jews engaged in commerce compelled to take out a patent by Napoleon I., 1807; admitted to civil rights in Baden, 1809; Prussia, 1812; Bavaria, 1813; Alexander of Russia issued an ukase, 1835, defining their position in the State; persecuted at Damascus, Feb. 1, 1840; the Corporation of London passed an act of common council admitting Jews to the freedom of the city, Dec. 10, 1830; an act to relieve Jews from taking oaths to municipal offices, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 52, July 31, 1845; extended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 and 49, July 23, 1858; Baron Rothschild returned to parliament for the city of London, by a majority

of 6019 votes, his opponent, Lord John Manners, only polling 3104, Aug. 3, 1847; a bill was brought in to enable him to take his seat, but it was thrown out by the Peers; he was again returned; Mr Salomons elected member for Greenwich, but declared ineligible for refusing to take an oath that he was a Christian, Sept. 21, 1847; Baron Rothschild re-elected for the city of London, 1852; act passed relieving them from certain religious penalties and disabilities, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 59, Aug. 18, 1846, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49, July 23, 1858; amended, 23 and 24 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 6, 1860; edict of the Sultan of Morocco, granting them increased privileges, Feb. 15, 1864.

JESUS and MARY, an order instituted in Italy by Pope Paul V., 1615.

JESUS CHRIST, supposed to have been born on the 25th of December, in the year of Rome, 752, that day commencing the Christian era: some say the date should be four years earlier than the vulgar era.

JESUS CHRIST, order of knighthood, established in Spain by St Dominick, 1216; approved of by the Pope; Ferdinand VII. ordained that the minister of the order should wear the insignia, May 17, 1815.

JEWEL OFFICE, Tower of London, established, *circa* 1228; repaired, 1844.

JEWELLERY, manufacture of, encouraged first in England very extensively, 1685; used much by the Roman ladies, Lollia Paulina wearing ornaments valued at £322,916 sterling, A.D. 37.

JEWELS, first worn in France by Agnes Sorel, 1434; the Crown Jewels of England pawned in Holland by Charles I., were redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance to the Dutch, 1629; those of France, seized by the National Convention, 1794; upon the restoration of Charles II., a new regalia was provided by Sir Robert Vyner, the king's goldsmith, at a cost of £21,978 9s. 11d., June 20, 1652; attempt made to steal them by Col. Blood, May 9, 1671.

JEWRY, THE OLD, once inhabited by the Jews of London, who were most cruelly treated, the place being burnt and 500 Jews murdered, 1263, and banished by Edward I., 1272; the first synagogue in London, built at the corner of the Old Jewry, 1262, was defaced by the Londoners, who killed 700 of the poor Israelites, and robbed them of all they had.

JEWISH CEMETERIES, the Portuguese, at Mile-End Road, first used, 1657; another at Fulham, 1816, and at Islington, 1862.

JEWISH ERA dates from the creation, 3760 years and three months before ours.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL, founded for the education of poor Jewish children in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, 1817.

JEWS' HOSPITAL, Mile-End, instituted, 1811, for the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

JEWS' HOSPITAL, for the Dutch and German Jews, Mile-End, Old Town, established, 1795.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUES :—

BEVIS MARKS, the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue.

BRYANSTONE-STREET, new synagogue erected from the designs of Mr Lett, 1861.

DUKE'S-PLACE, built by the Portuguese, 1656; the German synagogue at, built, 1691.

NORTH LONDON, at Barnsbury, foundation-stone laid, Dec. 24, 1867.

OLD JEWRY, built, 1262; destroyed in the fire of 1666.

ST HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, built from the designs of Mr Davies, 1838.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, erected from the designs of D. Mocatta, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, 1850.

JHANSI, Hindustan, besieged by Sir Hugh Rose, March 28, 1858; defeated a strong relieving force, under Tantia Topee, April 1; the town taken by storm, April 4.

JOACHIM, ST. This order of knighthood was instituted in Spain, June 20, 1755; made an equestrian order, 1785.

JOAN OF ARC, the maid of Orleans, who pretended to a divine mission to expel the English from France; she conducted a convoy of provisions into Orleans, April 29, 1429; she raised the siege of Orleans, May 8; present at the coronation of Charles, July 12; she took several towns, and defeated the English near Patay, June 10, 1429; she was made prisoner at the siege of Compiègne, May 23, 1431; tried, Feb. 21, and burned as a witch in Rouen, May 31, in her 22nd year.

JOAN, POPE, a mythical individual said to have filled the Papal chair for ten years, 855.

JOANNA OF NAPLES strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.

JOB, the Book of, supposed to have been written by Moses, *circa* B.C. 1520.

JOHN, King of England.—*See* England.

JOHN, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356, and brought to England; entered London, May 24, 1357, but ransomed for £1,500,000, 1360; returned to London, not being able to fulfil his engagements, and died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, June 21, 1377.

JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, fictitious names given in as pledges to prosecute, and well known for centuries among the fictions which disgraced that law which should deal only in facts. Since the reign of Edward III., 1340, these names were put into writs, as pretended prosecutors, because prior to that reign, by the regulations of Magna Charta, witnesses or pledges were required before trial upon every prosecution; these names were abolished in practice, 1852.

JOHN'S COLLEGE, ST, Cambridge, founded by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII.; the property seized by Henry VIII., but he restored it, and the building began, 1511; the second court built by Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, 1599; the third court built in the reign of Charles II.

JOHN'S COLLEGE, ST, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, Knt, 1555; enlarged and a new charter granted, March 5, 1557; the chapel consecrated, 1530; restored, 1843; the library built, 1596; the eastern wing added by Abp Laud, 1631.

JOHN'S GATE, ST, Clerkenwell, built by Prior Docwra, 1504; the first number of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' published here by Edward Cave, 1731; Dr Johnson first employed by Cave, 1737; restored by subscription, 1845-6, and again repaired, 1865.

JOHN OF GAUNT, fourth son of Edward III., was born, 1339; created Duke of Lancaster, 1362; appointed Regent to Richard II., 1377; supported Wickliffe against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died, Feb., 1399; his house, near Lincoln, built, 1397.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, situated on Duncansby Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain, built, 1489, belonging to a family of that name.

JOHN, ST, the younger brother of James, the son of Zebedee of Bethsaida, in Galilee, wrote his Gospel, *circa* A.D. 97.

JOHN, ST, Newfoundland, taken possession of by Sir H. Gilbert, 1583.

JOHN, ST, OF JERUSALEM, the priory, founded at Clerkenwell, by Lord Jordan Briset, 1110; built, and the church dedicated to Heraclius, Patriarch of

Jerusalem, March 6, 1185; meeting of the patriarch with Henry II. at, 1185; John entertained here during the month of March, 1212; the chapel of, built by Joseph de Chauncy, 1280; repaired, 1338; destroyed by Wat Tyler and his followers, 1381; rebuilt, 1383-5; Henry, Duke of Lancaster, was staying here when he was proclaimed king, 1411; suppressed, 32 Henry VIII. c. 24; granted to John Dudley, Lord Viscount Lisle, Lord High Admiral of England, soon afterwards for £1000, and subsequently given to the Princess Mary by Edward VI., who restored it partially, and Sir Thomas Tresham appointed by Her Majesty Lord Prior, Nov. 30, 1557. In the reign of Elizabeth it was used as the wardrobe for the dramatic performers employed by the master of the revels of Her Majesty, 1571; Edmund Tylney appointed master, July 24, 1579; the rehearsals were held in the great hall; the Priory granted by James I. to Ralph Freeman, May 9, 1607; the church restored by Elizabeth Drury, and opened on St Stephen's-day, 1621.

JOHN, ST, OF JERUSALEM, Knights Hospitallers of, first made a religious military order by Gerard Tour, 1099; they at first provided hospitality for pilgrims and the sick, under Raymond Dupuy; they defended themselves against the infidels, under Saladin, 1121; defeated at Jerusalem, by him, 1187; they distinguished themselves at the siege of Ptolemais, July 12, 1191; set out from England and Germany for the recovery of the Holy Land, 1237; returned, Oct. 3, 1247; defended St Jean d'Acre so obstinately that only seven remained alive when the fortress was taken, 1290; they captured the Island of Rhodes, Aug. 15, 1310; took Smyrna, 1344, and held it until 1401, when it was taken by the Great Mogul; the possessions of the Knights Templars bestowed upon, 17 Edward II. c. 2, 1323-4; Rhodes was attacked by the forces of Mahomed II., but after a siege of 89 days, the besiegers were defeated with great slaughter, 9000 being slain, 1480; King Henry VII. was elected Protector of the Knights of Rhodes, 1502; the island attacked by Solymán the Magnificent with an army of 300,000 men, June, 1522, who took it after a siege of four months; the knights capitulating, they left the island, Jan. 1, 1523; this order was suppressed in England and Ireland by 32 Henry VIII. c. 24, 1540.

JOHNSON, Rev. Samuel, convicted of a libel on the Duke of York, and severely punished, Nov. 20, 1683; again, Nov. 16, 1686; his sentence reversed, and a pension assigned him, June 11, 1689.

JOINERS' COMPANY incorporated by Henry VIII., Dec. 21, 1515; incorporated with the Ceilers', 13 Elizabeth, April 14, 1570. Hall built, 1669-70.

JOINPORE, Hindustan. The fort founded by Sultan Feroze III. of Delhi, and built of solid stone, 1370; annexed to the empire of Delhi, 1478; repaired, 1570, and the bridge built, which was submerged, 1773, when a brigade of British troops sailed over it; it suffered no damage from its submersion.

JOINTED SHIPS, vessels built upon this plan, invented by McSweeney, called the Connector, 1858.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. After the crash of the Bubble Act, 6 Geo. I. c. 18, 1719, several companies obtained private acts, but by the statute, 6 Geo. IV. c. 91, July 5, 1825, the crown was enabled to grant charters upon certain conditions; amended by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 94, Aug. 15, 1834; this was repealed by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 73, July 17, 1837; an act passed for the registration, incorporation, and regulation of, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, Sept. 5, 1844; these have all been superseded by the statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47, July 14, 1856, or the 'Limited Liability Act'; the Winding-up Acts, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45, Aug. 14, 1848, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 1, 1849; further amended, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 78, Aug. 25, 1857; again, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60, July 23, 1858; companies for the erection of dwelling-houses for the labouring classes, incorporated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 132, Aug. 14, 1855; treaty between England and France relative to, April 30, 1862.

JONESBOROUGH, battle. The Federals under Gen. Sherman defeated the Confederates, capturing 1000 prisoners and 10 cannons, Sept. 1, 1864.

JOPPA, Phœnicia, anciently inhabited by the tribe of Dan, Josh. xix. 46, B.C. 500. *See* Jaffa.

JORDAN. This river has never been navigable, flowing into a sea that has never known a port or a fishery; the plains of, are mentioned, Gen. xiii. 10; Jacob passed over, Gen. xxxii. 10; St John baptized here, John x. 40.

JOSHUA, the sixth of the sacred books. Part of this work has been compared to the Domesday Book of the Normans, written *circa* B.C. 1451.

JOURNALS of the House of Peers, the first taken, 1550; of the House of Commons, first ordered to be printed, and £5000 allowed for the expenses of the work, 1752; the printing the acts of parliament commenced *temp.* Henry VII., and they have been consecutively published since.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, Island of, discovered, 1705; Selkirk, a native of Scotland, lived here alone five years, whence the History of Robinson Crusoe, by De Foe.

JUBILEE, among the Jews every 50 years, among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by Pope Boniface VII., 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years by order of Clement VI.; Urban VI. reduced it to every 33 years, and Sextus IV. to every 25 years, 1475, at which period it is now fixed, an imitation of the Jewish custom; and at Stratford, the Shakespeare, 1769 and 1809; in honour of George III. upon the completion of the 50th year of his reign, Sept. 25, 1809.

JUDE, General Epistle of, written to the Jewish Christians in Syria and Arabia, A.D. 66; he was one of the Twelve Apostles and the brother of James.

JUDGES appointed, and the kingdom divided into six circuits, three to each, 1176; Robert de Brus appointed first chief justice, March 8, 1268; Thomas de Weyland banished for bribery, 1288; several punished for bribery and extortion, 17 Edw. I., 1289; William de Thorp charged with bribery, Nov. 3, 1350, and committed to the Tower, Nov. 13; no gift or fee to be received by, 8 Rich. II. c. 3, 1384; the Chancellor, De la Pole, impeached, Oct. 3, 1386, and dismissed; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; their salaries increased, 37 Henry VIII., 1547; Lord Bacon accused by the Commons of bribery, March 15, 1621, fined £40,000 and to be imprisoned in the Tower during pleasure, May 3; a sermon preached against bribery before the judges at the Thetford assizes, by Mr Ramsey, March, 1630; an order made as to the wearing of robes, June 4, 1635; threatened with impeachment, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the bench, and committed by the Commons, Feb. 13, 1641; their salaries fixed at £1000, 1648; three impeached, Nov. 24, 1680; Lord Chancellor Macclesfield fined £30,000, for peculation in his office, 1723-4; judges appointed to the superior courts, and their salaries fixed, 13 Will. III. c. 2; their salaries augmented, and themselves appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1 Geo. III. c. 23, 1761; enlarged, 1772; appointed the puisne judges, 1779; some sent to the East Indies, 1774; three additional, appointed, 1784; a vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813; an additional judge to each court, Oct., 1841; two new vice-chancellors, April 2, 1851; two Lord Chief Justices appointed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 7, 1851; Sir Creswell Creswell appointed first judge of the Divorce Court, Jan. 5, 1858.

JUDGES, the salaries of:—

Lord Chancellor	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10,000
Master of the Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	6000
Lord Justices	...	...	...	...	...	...	6000

Vice-Chancellors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5000
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8000
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000
The Puisne Judges and Barons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000
The Judge of the Divorce Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7000

JUDICIAL PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE, for appeals from the various courts, constituted, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92, Aug. 14, 1833.

JUGGERNAUT, the Great Temple of, built, *circa* A.D. 480; it afterwards became buried in the sands; restored, 1198; pilgrimages to the shrine of, taxed; proposal to abolish the tax on the pilgrims to, July, 1812; abolished, 1839.

JUGGLERS, performers of deceptions, considered to be magicians; a horse that performed certain tricks declared to be possessed by a devil, and burned at Lisbon, 1601; in 1739, a juggler was put to the torture in Poland till he confessed how he did his tricks, and then hung; equestrian tricks caused great wonder at Rome, 1581; Wildman, a conjurer of bees, and their tamer, 1766; John Muller's iron fly, and an eagle that flew to meet the Emperor Maximilian, 1470, at Nuremberg; Vaucanson's flute-playing automaton, 1738, and Phillipstahl's in London, 1809, were considered by the vulgar as touching the supernatural; the rope trick introduced, 1864.

JUGURTHINE WAR began, B.C. 111; Marius subdued most of the strongholds, 107; Jugurtha taken, 106; he was kept in captivity till the return of his conqueror, Jan. 1, 104; he then adorned his triumph, and was starved in prison.

JULIAN PERIOD, produced by the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15, multiplied together, being 7980 years, beginning 4713 years before our own era. Calendar reformed by Pope Gregory, 1582.

JULY, the seventh month of the Julian year, from Julius, the surname of Cæsar, who was born in it: the fifth month of the Roman Calendar until the year 713 A.D., when January and February were added. June was originally the fourth month, so named from Juno the goddess.

JULY, the Revolution of, in France, the populace committing the wildest excess, 29-31, 1830; a decoration called the July Cross founded to commemorate the citizens who had distinguished themselves, Oct. 9, 1830.

JUNCTION AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL, New, commenced, 1828.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC proposed by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Feb., 1825.

JUNCTION OF THE RHINE AND THE DANUBE, a canal for, first contemplated through the valley of the Salz, 1834.

JUNGFRAU, Switzerland, ascent of this glacier for the first time, Sept. 10, 1828.

JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB instituted, 1864; the Club-house is now building.

JUNIOR UNIVERSITY CLUB built from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, R.S., 1855-57.

JUNIUS, Letters of, by a celebrated political writer, who published his papers in the *Public Advertiser*: the first appeared, Jan. 21, 1769; the last number published, March 3, 1772; exceedingly cutting and severe, they were also thought to exaggerate the offences and errors of certain public characters, which has since been found by collateral evidence, in memoirs and biographies, not to have been the case; the secret of his name the writer declared should perish with him; Sir Philip Francis is supposed to be the author of them.

JUNTO, a political association in the reign of Queen Anne, consisting of the following six leading Whigs: the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Halifax, Lord Somers, Lord Wharton, Lord Sunderland, and Lord Orford, 1707-8.

JUPITER, the planet so called, known to the Chaldeans 2000 years before Christ; the satellites discovered by Galileo, Jan. 7-13, 1610; Harriot observed them, Oct. 17.

JURIES were common to the northern nations; they were known in Wales before they were introduced into England; Reginer, a Dane, ordered 12 to be impanelled, 820; first established in England by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant in those times used to feed them, whence the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence, and for fear of bribery; the number of jurors 12, but not limited in the assize of Henry II.; the first mention of 12 being the number to be summoned is in the Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164, and the Statute of Northampton, 1176; a coroner's jury established, 4 Edw. I. s. 2, 1276; the right of a foreigner to be tried by a mixed jury claimed by some Jews, who were accused of murdering a Christian child at Lincoln, Nov. 22, 1250; an act passed consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors and juries and defining the qualifications of grand-jurymen, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50, June 22, 1825; an alien on his trial may have half the jury foreigners, Edward III., 1353; France established the trial by jury in criminal cases, Sept. 16, 1791; act passed for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland, 55 Geo. III. c. 42, 1815; to amend the Irish laws of, 1833; a judge may detain a jury during his pleasure if they do not agree in their verdict; the unanimity of the jury was everything with the founders of this mode of trial; the evidence must be so clear, that all the 12 honest men can give a verdict of *innocent* or *guilty* upon it without reservation; facilities given for the dispatch of business before grand juries, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 54, July 4, 1856.

JUSTICE, Lord Chief. Robert de Brus first appointed, 52 Henry III., March 8, 1268.

JUSTICES IN EYRE, or **ITINERANT JUDGES**, established by Henry II., A.D. 1176, who made their circuits through the kingdom for this purpose; England was divided into six circuits and 18 judges, 1179; the circuits were reduced to four and the judges to 15.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, first called Conservators of the peace; by the statute, 34 Edw. III. c. 1, 1360, they were called Justices, and appointed by special commission under the great seal, the form of which was settled by all the judges, 1590; by the statute, 18 Edw. III. c. 2, 1344, two or three men of the best reputation in each county appointed; the number restrained by 12 Rich. II. c. 10, 1388, and 14 Rich. II. c. 11, 1391; must be residents in their several counties, 2 Henry V. s. 1, c. 4, 1414; qualifications fixed by 5 Geo. II. c. 18, 1732, and 18 Geo. II. c. 20, 1745; persons not capable of being upon the commission, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73.

JUSTICIARS OF ENGLAND, the first appointed by William the Conqueror was the Earl of Kent, and William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, March, 1067; the last, 1261.

JUSTICIARY COURT OF SCOTLAND established, 1672.

JUSTINIAN, his Code of Laws published, 520, four years after his Digest; began his reign, 527; died, Nov., 565.

JUSTS. See Tournaments.

JUTLAND, Denmark. During the 10th and 11th centuries the whole of the country was a forest; the sea broke through the dykes, destroying 15,000 persons, 1634; the cathedral founded, 1248; three English ships-of-war were wrecked off this coast, 1807.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS, Prison for, established at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 82, Aug. 10, 1838; enlarged, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98, s. 12, Aug. 10, 1842.

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KAFFA, Crimea. The ancient Theodosia of the Greeks, it was founded by Milesian colonists; it was taken after a long siege by Leucon, King of the Bosphorus; it was taken by the Genoese in the 13th century; captured by the Turks, 1475; taken by the Russians, 1771; made a free port, 1806.

KAFFRARIA, Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch made a settlement here, *circa* 1674; they first came in contact with the natives, 1740; they drove them over the Great Fish river, 1780; the British took possession of the country, 1795; it was restored to the Dutch, 1802; again taken by the English, 1806. *See* Cape of Good Hope.

KAGOSIMA, Japan. Mr Richardson murdered here, Sept. 14, 1862; the town bombarded by the fleet under Admiral Kuper, Aug. 15, 1863.

KAIRA, Hindustan, ceded to the East India Company by the Guicowar, May, 1803.

KAIRWAN, N. Africa, founded by the Arabs, A.D. 670.

KAISERSLAUTERN, Germany. The town fortified and castle built by Frederick I., *circa* 1160; the French attempted to take the town, destroying the castle, Nov. 28, 1793; they were defeated with considerable loss here, May 24, 1794.

KALAFAT, Wallachia, occupied by a large Turkish force, Oct. 28, 1853; they fortified and held the town until delivered up to the Austrians by the treaty of June 14, 1854.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, invented by Dr Brewster, and patented, 1817, greatly assistant in the formation of patterns.

KALITSCH ALLIANCE, offensive and defensive, ratified here between Frederick William III. of Prussia, and Alexander, Emperor of Russia, against France, Feb. 28, 1813; joined by England, June 14.

KALITSCH, battle between the French and Russians, Feb. 13, 1813, in which the former were defeated.

KALUNGA FORT, in the East Indies, repulse of the English from, and Gen. Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814; attacked again with no better success, Nov. 27, but ultimately evacuated by the enemy, Nov. 30.

KAMPTULICON, a flexible floor cloth, composed of cork and india-rubber, patented by Mr Galloway, Feb. 14, 1844.

KAMTSCHATKA, Asiatic Russia, discovered by the Russians, and taken possession of by them, 1649; a party of Cossacks attempted to penetrate into the interior, 1696, but without success; subjected to Russia, 1706; visited by Behring, 1728; by Clarke, Captain Cook's companion, who died in, Aug. 22, 1779.

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan. The present city built by Ahmed Shah, and made the seat of Government, 1754; the Government removed to Cabul, 1774; occupied by the British forces under Gen. Nott, from 1839—42.

KANDY, Ceylon, the capital of the Kings of Kandy till 1815; captured by the English, Feb. 14, to whom it was ceded by treaty, March 2.

KANGAROO ISLAND, so named by its discoverer, Capt. Flinders, from the number of kangaroos discovered there, 1802.

KANGRAH, this celebrated hill fort captured by the famous Mahmoud of Ghizni, who plundered it of immense riches, A.D. 1010; it was retaken by the Rajah of Delhi, 1043; it was one of the places selected for the culture of the tea tree, 1850.

KANSAS, N. America, purchased by Act of Congress from the French, 1803; and formed into a settlement, 1854; admitted into the Union, 1856.

KARICAL, Hindustan, granted to the French by the Rajah of Travancore, 1739; taken by the English under Col. Monson, 1760.

KARNAK, Egypt. The hall of the temple built by Sethee I., *circa* B.C. 1340; the great obelisk, the monument of Queen Amen-numt, erected, B.C. 1442.

KARS, Turkey. The castle founded by Amurath III., 1586; besieged by the Persian conqueror Nadir Shah, 1735, unsuccessfully; the Russians under Gen. Neswatoff attempted to take it, 1806, but failed; they again besieged it under the command of Gen. Paskiewitsch, July 7, 1828, and took it after an obstinate resistance, Aug. 27; Gen. Williams appointed to superintend the defence and fortification of, Sept., 1854; besieged by the Russians under Mouravieff, June 9, 1855; assaulted by the Russians, who were severely repulsed after 8 hours' fighting, Sept. 29; capitulated through famine, Nov. 28, 1855; restored to the Turks by treaty, March 30, 1856.

KASAN, European Russia, founded by the Tartars, 1441; subjected to Russia, 1552; the ancient archives destroyed by fire and part of the town, 1774; the government powder stores exploded, 1815, and 1842; half of the city burnt.

KATCHA BAY, Black Sea, the fleet suffered severely by a hurricane off this coast, Nov. 14, 1854.

KATHERINE HALL, Cambridge, founded, 1472.

KATHERINE'S, ST, DOCKS, London, designed by Mr Hardwicke; first stone laid, May 3, 1827; opened, Oct. 25, 1828; total cost, £1,700,000. *See* Docks.

KATHERINE'S, ST, HOSPITAL, at the tower founded by Queen Matilda, *circa* 1148; the last service held here, Oct. 30, 1825; removed to Regent's Park, 1827.

KATZBACH, battle. The French, commanded by Marshal Ney, defeated the Prussians under Field-marshal Blucher, Aug. 26, 1813.

KEARSAGE, Federal war steamer, Capt. Winslow, defeated and sunk the Alabama, Capt. Semmes, June 20; Capt. Semmes, 13 officers, and 26 men, saved by Mr Lancaster in his yacht, 'The Deerhound,' June 20, 1852.

KEASY PRIORY, Suffolk, founded, 1210.

KEELING ISLANDS, Indian Ocean, discovered by Capt. Keeling, 1609.

KEHL, Germany, taken by the French under Moreau, June 23, 1796; besieged by the Austrians, and captured after 50 days, Jan. 9, 1797; annexed to France, Jan. 27, 1807; restored by the treaty signed at Paris, May 30, 1814.

KELAT, Beloochistan. This town was taken by the British, under Gen. Wiltshire, Nov. 13, 1839, Mehrab Khan being slain; a detachment of Sepoys being left to hold the town, they were defeated by the Beloochees under Nussir Khan, July, 1840; retaken by General Nott, Nov. 3, 1840; the ruler, Nasir Khan, acknowledged by the British, and the troops withdrawn, 1841.

KELDHOLM PRIORY, Yorkshire, founded by Robert de Stutevill, *circa* 1135.

KELLY COLLEGE, Devonshire, Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly left a sum of £80,000 to found a Church of England College at, he died, Sept. 26, 1867.

- KELLY, MISS**, fired at while acting in Drury-lane, by George Barnett, Feb. 17, 1816, who was tried, and found insane.
- KELSO**, Scotland. The abbey founded by David I., 1128; the founder's son, Henry Earl of Northumberland, buried in, 1152; the church founded, May 3, 1128; partially destroyed by the English army, 1545; demolished by the English, 1545; the bridge built by Rennie after the model of Waterloo Bridge, length 494 feet, breadth 25 feet, height 42 feet, opened, 1803; cost £18,000; Town Hall built, 1816; Queen Victoria visited this town, Aug. 21, 1867.
- KENDAL**, Westmoreland. The weavers from Flanders and other foreign places settled here, 1337; law made for the protection of the manufacture of Kendal cloth, 13 Rich. II., 1389, and that it should not require to be sealed, 9 Hen. IV. c. 2, 1407; incorporated by Elizabeth, 1575; confirmed by Charles I., 1635-6; the corporation adopted the Local Government Act, 1858; the Town Hall built, 1828.
- KENDAL CASTLE**, Westmoreland, erected and fortified by Ivy de Talboys, *temp.* Stephen, 1133-54; Catherine Parr, one of the Queens of Henry VIII., born, 1509.
- KENILWORTH**, Dictum of, issued by certain bishops and others appointed, on the surrender of Kenilworth Castle, after six months' siege, to the royal forces of Henry III.; by this dictum, all who took up arms against the king were to pay him the value of their lands for seven, five, and two years; first issued, Oct. 31, 1266.
- KENILWORTH ABBEY**, Warwickshire, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry I., 1122.
- KENILWORTH CASTLE**, Warwickshire, built by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer to Henry I., whose tower walls are 16 feet thick, 1120; sold by the founder's grandson to Henry III., who gave it to Simon de Montfort, as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor, enlarged and fortified by him, 1262; taken by Edward I., who gave it to his son Edmund, afterwards Earl of Leicester, 1273; he held a tournament here, which was attended by a hundred knights and ladies, 1278; Edward II. confined in, 1326; a deputation of the Commons arrived here, and extorted from him his resignation of the crown, Jan. 20, 1327; enlarged by Edward III., 1340-2; John of Gaunt strengthened the fortifications, 1396; reverted to the crown, 1399; given by Queen Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who entertained her and the court for 17 days, 1562; considerably enlarged, and two new towers added by the Earl, 1570-75; Cromwell captured it, and gave it up to his army to pillage and destroy, 1646.
- KENNINGTON COMMON**, Surrey. The Chartists held a meeting here, April 10, 1848, but owing to the precautions taken, failed in creating an insurrection; converted into a public park by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29, June 17, 1852; completed and opened, 1853.
- KENSAL GREEN**, general cemetery, London, incorporated, 1831; opened, Jan. 31, 1832; consecrated, Nov. 2; the same year enlarged, and the additional ground consecrated by the Bishop of London, A. C. Tait, D.D., Aug. 14, 1862; much damage done to the catacombs by a fire which broke out, Sept. 18, 1865.
- KENSINGTON**. The Gore estate purchased by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition, 69 acres, £213,500, 1852; the South Kensington Museum built; *The Boilers*, 1856; the present building, from the designs of Capt. Fowke, R. E., 1865; the Horticultural Gardens opened, 1861; International Exhibition, 1862; Her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the Hall of Arts and Science, May 10, 1867; Campden House destroyed by fire, March 23, 1862; Palace Gardens formed under the 5 Vict. c. 1, Oct. 5, 1841.
- KENSINGTON PALACE**, and Gardens, once the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, partly taken out of Hyde Park, but only 26 acres in extent, purchased by William

III. ; Queen Anne enclosed 30 acres, and planted it, 1701, taken out of Hyde Park, and Queen Caroline gave 300 acres more, 1730 ; George II. died here ; Queen Victoria born in the palace, May 24, 1819 ; the bridge designed by Rennie, and opened, 1827, at a cost of £36,500 ; a ride formed, 1860, and another, 1861 ; the ornamental water-works completed, 1861.

KENT, England. The Cymri were the first settlers ; they were followed by the Belgæ ; Hengist and Horsa landed in Pegwell Bay, 445 ; St Augustine landed in the Isle of Thanet, 597 ; Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Christian King of England, 597 ; the first Christian Church, St Martin, built at Canterbury in Roman times ; became subject to Mercia at the end of the seventh century, and in 823 passed under the supremacy of the West Saxons ; William the Conqueror burnt Romney and Dover, but confirmed the men of Kent in their privileges, 1067 ; Thomas à Becket landed at, upon his return from exile, 1170 ; the insurrection under Wat Tyler, commenced at Dartford, 1381 ; the rebels under Jack Cade encamped on Blackheath, June 1, 1450 ; 4000 French soldiers landed, and burnt the town of Sandwich, 1459 ; the shipping in the Medivay destroyed by the Dutch fleet, 1677 ; King James II. was captured at Sheerness, and conveyed to Faversham, 1688 ; the Kentish men rose in arms in favour of Charles I., May 23, 1648, but were defeated at Maidstone, June 1, by Fairfax.

KENT, a little boy four years of age, the son of Mr Kent, of Road, Somerset, murdered by his sister Constance Kent, June 30, 1860. See Road Murder.

KENT, East Indianman, sailed from the Downs, Feb., 1825, and took fire in Bay of Biscay, March 1, 1825, during a storm, when 340 men, 66 women, and 45 children were saved by the noble conduct of Captain Cook of the Cambria, that fortunately hove in sight, March 2 ; 85 persons perished. The East India Company rewarded the gallantry of the captain and crew of the Cambria.

KENT, Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of, executed at Tyburn for witchcraft, April 20, 1534.

KENTBURY, Berks, numerous houses at, destroyed by fire, April 10, 1742.

KENTISH PETITION, a petition agreed to at the assizes held at Maidstone, and signed by the grand jury, magistrates, and freeholders begging the House of Commons to cease their disputes upon the partition treaties and illegal orders, and to consider the bills of supply signed, April 29, 1701 ; presented, May 8, when the House refused to receive it, and committed William Colepepper and four other gentlemen who presented it, to prison ; this conduct brought forth a *memorial* from the people of Kent and other counties, and these gentlemen were soon released.

KENTON, Exeter, a village seven miles from, destroyed by fire, April 16, 1856.

KENTUCKY, North America, the first settlement was established, 1760-70 ; a county of Virginia declared independent, 1790 ; admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792.

KERMAN, Persia. The town taken by Aga Mahomet Khan, and its walls and public buildings destroyed, and 30,000 of its inhabitants put to death, 1794.

KERTCH, Crimea, *Panticapæum* colonized by the Milesians, Greeks, B.C. 600 ; became part of the Roman Empire, B.C. 50 ; taken by the Huns, A.D. 375 ; taken by Mithridates, King of Pontus, B.C. 689 ; occupied by the Genoese, A.D. 1280 ; captured by the Turks, 1473 ; seized by the Russians, 1771 ; ceded to them, 1774 ; taken by the Allies, May 25, 1855, fortified by them ; the museum and other public buildings despoiled, and their contents destroyed by the soldiers ; the town partially burnt, June 14, 1855 ; restored to Russia by the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

KERTMEL PRIORY, Lancashire, founded by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, 1188.

KETTERING, Northamptonshire, destroyed by fire, 1767.

KETT, ROBERT, the leader of the rebellion in Norfolk. The insurgents' first act of violence was destroying the inclosure of the commons, June 20, 1549; they formed an encampment at Mousehold of 16,000 men, Oct.; Norwich taken by the rebels; defeated by the Earl of Warwick, Aug. 27; Kett taken and confined in the Tower of London; tried at Westminster, and hanged in chains at Norwich Castle, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1549.

KEW, Surrey, the first bridge of, erected by Robert Tunstall, 1759; upon the application of the founder's son leave was given by 22 Geo. III. c. 42, 1782, to build one of stone from the designs of Mr Payne; the first stone laid, June 4, 1783; opened, Sept. 23, 1789.

KEW CHURCH, built and consecrated, May 12, 1714; enlarged at the expense of King William IV., 1837.

KEW GARDENS, Surrey; the new conservatory erected by order of William IV.; the orangery or greenhouse, erected by Sir W. Chambers, 1751; repaired, 1842; the Temple of the Sun built by him; the botanical gardens, 11 acres, transferred by the Royal family to the public, 1841; exclusive of pleasure-grounds, there are now 250 acres; Sir W. Hooker says until 1853 the gardens were only in the course of formation.

KEW HOUSE, Surrey. The property of Richard Bennett, son of Sir Thomas Bennett, Lord Mayor of London, 1603, to Samuel Molyneux, secretary to Geo. II.; he first encouraged scientific pursuits, and erected a telescope in his grounds, with which Dr Bradley first observed the 'Aberration of Light,' and the 'Nutation of the Earth;' Frederick Prince of Wales obtained a lease of this house, 1730; he died here, 1751; Princess Dowager first began the garden, now the Botanic Garden, 1759.

KEW PALACE, the New; this house was taken down, 1802; built by order of Geo. III., 1803; it was never finished, and the last of its materials were sold, 1827. The house now called the Palace (was originally the Dutch House) erected in the reign of James I.; leased to Queen Caroline, purchased for Queen Charlotte, 1781; she died here, Nov. 17, 1818. The *Temple of Victory* erected in commemoration of the battle of Minden in the grounds, 1760.

KEYNSHAM ABBEY, Somersetshire, founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, 1169.

KHART, battle. The Turkish army defeated the Russians at this place, July 19, 1829, but were in turn defeated by the Russians, under General Paskiewitsch, the 20th of the following month.

KHERSON, European Russia. The town founded, 1778; fortified, 1780; Howard the philanthropist died here, 1790.

KHIVA, Asia, was an independent kingdom from the 10th to the 13th centuries; Genghis Khan conquered it, 1221; taken by Timur, 1379; the Turkomans are its present inhabitants.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan. The English army, under the command of Gen. Elphinstone, began their retreat through this Pass, Jan. 6, 1842; out of 4500 men, with 12,000 camp followers, only Dr Bryden reached Jellalabad on the 13th. **KHYRPORE**, Hindustan, ceded by treaty to the British, 1838, and annexed to the Indian possessions, March 24, 1843.

KIDD, the pirate, executed, May 23, 1701; his effects given to Greenwich Hospital, 4 Anne, c. 12, 1705.

KIDDER, RICHARD, Bishop of Bath, and his wife, killed in bed by the falling of a stack of chimneys, 1703.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire, incorporated by Henry III., Feb. 1, 1530; the trade of, promoted, 1533; during the 17th century the town was noted for mak-

ing linsey-wolsey ; the number of rooms for weaving carpets was 417, 1677 ; in 1772, 250 ; Charles I. granted their present charter, Aug. 31, 1637.

KIDNEY BEANS, called also French beans, introduced in the 16th century ; the kidney-bean tree came from South Carolina, United States, about 1724.

KIDWELLY, South Wales. A castle erected in the reign of William Rufus by William de Londres ; surprised and taken by Gryfydd ap Rhys, 1114 ; he repaired and strengthened the castle, 1190 ; destroyed by his son, 1233 ; the Priory of Kidwelly founded by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, 1133 ; the town incorporated by Henry VI., 1437 ; confirmed by James II.

KIEF, Russia. The Cathedral of St Sophia founded, 1037, by Jaroslav Vladimirovitch ; the town ceded to Russia, 1686 ; university founded, 1833.

KIEL, Denmark, the university founded by Christian Albert, 1650 ; college established, 1768 ; ceded by the Empress of Russia to Denmark, 1773 ; treaty signed at, between Sweden and Denmark, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway being given up to the former power ; insurrection in, against Denmark, and a provisional government established, March 24, 1848 ; ceded to Prussia, Aug. 14, 1865.

KIERCY-SUR-OISE, France. At a council held here a capitulary was passed granting to the nobles in express terms the hereditary transmission of their benefices, 877.

KILBURN, Middlesex, a priory founded at, between 1128 and 1134, by Godwyn, a hermit, and Herebert, Abbot of Westminster ; dissolved, 1530 ; famed for its mineral spring, inclosed, 1714.

KILCULLEN, Ireland, the new town built, 1319 ; battle of, between the revolted Irish and the British, under General Dundas, the latter was defeated, May 23, 1798.

KILDARE, Bishopric of, founded, 519 ; the first Protestant bishop was appointed, 1550 ; united to Dublin.

KILDARE, Curragh of, Ireland ; the insurrections here began the rebellion of 1798, May 23 ; occupied by Gen. Preston with his forces, 1783 ; 30,000 insurgents met at, in 1804 ; during the present century a permanent camp has been formed.

KILFENORA, Bishopric of, a suffragan to the see of Cashel, 1152 ; united to Clonfert, 1741 ; to Killaloe, 1752.

KILGERRAN, Wales, the castle taken from the English by Rhys ap Gryfydd, 1164 ; the Normans made an unsuccessful attempt to take it, 1166 ; captured by William, Earl of Pembroke, 1204 ; recaptured by the Welsh, 1215 ; again taken by the Earl of Pembroke, 1222 ; it has since remained in that family.

KILKENNY, Ireland. Strongbow formed an English settlement here and erected the castle in the 12th century ; Wm Le Mareschal granted the town a charter of incorporation, afterwards confirmed by James I. ; the castle was purchased by the Earl of Ormond, 1391, in which he entertained Richard II., 1399 ; the town was walled, 1400 ; Jerpoint Abbey of St Canice founded, 1180 ; the hospital of St John founded, 1220 ; taken by the insurgents, 1641, and made the head-quarters of the Roman Catholic party ; the town walled by Robert Talbot, 1400 ; Cromwell besieged the town, March 23, 1650, thrice repulsed in his assaults ; Ireton arriving with a fresh force, the town surrendered, March 28 ; the first parliament was held here, 1294, and the last, 1536. The Kilkenny Statutes were passed here, by which it was made high treason for the English to intermarry with the Irish, or nurse the infants of such marriage ; and the use of an Irish name, dress, guise, or fashion, by any Englishman, incurred seizure of lands and imprisonment till he renounced them, 40 Edward III., 1364.

KILKENNY, Ireland. The see of Ossory was first established at Seikyran, *circa* 402 ; removed to Aghaboe, 1052, and to Kilkenny in the reign of Henry II.

KILLALA, Ireland, landing of the French at, under General Humbert, Aug. 22, 1798; they defeated the royal forces under General Lake, but soon afterwards surrendered to General Cornwallis.

KILLALA, see of, said to have been founded, 434; united to the see of Achonry, 1607, and to Tuam, 1833.

KILLALOE, the see of, said to be founded in the 6th century; the King of Thomond and Desmond died here in pilgrimage, 1142; the see of Kilsenora united with it, 1752.

KILLIECRANKIE, battle, in Scotland, between William III. and the adherents of James II., Viscount Dundee formerly; Graham of Claverhouse succeeded in raising a force of 2000 or 3000 Highlanders, with whom he defeated the king's forces, but he fell at the moment when victory declared in his favour, July 27, 1689.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL, Dublin, for disabled Irish soldiers, founded in the town of that name, 1675.

KILMALLOCK ABBEY, Ireland, founded, 645; incorporated by Edward VI.; confirmed by Elizabeth, 1584; invested by the Irish forces, 1598.

KILSYTH, battle. The Covenanters, under Baillie, defeated by the Royalists, commanded by the Duke of Montrose, Aug. 15, 1645.

KILT, or **PHILIBEG**, as worn in Scotland, introduced by Thomas Rawlinson, an iron-smelter, *circa* 1728.

KILWARDEN, LORD, murdered by the rebels in Dublin, July 23, 1803.

KIMBOLTON CASTLE, Huntingdonshire, erected and fortified by Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, 1137-40; rebuilt by Sir Richard Wingfield, 1531; Catherine of Arragon resided here, where she died, 1536.

KINBURN, Russia. The Russians, under Suwaroff, defeated the Turks near, 1787; the forts at, capitulated to the allied squadrons, Oct. 17, 1855.

KING, the name of the supreme ruler of the Hebrews during a period of about 500 years previous to the destruction of Jerusalem, B.C. 586; the immediate occasion of the substitution of a regal form of government for that of judges seems to have been the siege of Jabesh-Gilead, by Nahash, King of the Ammonites, 1 Sam. xi. 50, xii. 12; he was the commander-in-chief of the army, supreme judge, and absolute master of the lives of his subjects.

KINGS, the First and Second Books of, originally only one book in the Hebrew Canon, and in the Vulgate the third and fourth books, the books of Samuel being the first and second; these books contain the history from David's death and Solomon's accession to the destruction of the kingdom of Judah, and the desolation of Jerusalem; first book written B.C. 1015; second book, *circa* B.C. 896.

KING'S BOOK. This is the return of the commissioners appointed under 26 Henry VIII. c. 3, 1534, to value the first-fruits and tenths bestowed, it is entitled *Valor Ecclesiasticus Tempore Henrici VIII. ; Auctoritate Regia instituta*.

KING'S, or QUEEN'S, BENCH, Court of. The ancient *Curia Regis*, so called because the king formerly sat there. The Rolls began, 6 Rich. I.; made itinerant by Edward I., 1300. The court for Ireland established by Edward I.

The Lord Chief Justices, from the Restoration, 1660, to the present time.

Sir Robert Foster	...	1660	Sir Francis Pemberton	...	1681
Sir Robert Hyde	...	1663	Sir Edmund Saunders	...	1683
Sir John Kelynge	...	1665	Sir George Jeffries, the infamous		
Sir Matthew Hale	...	1671	Lord Jeffries	...	1683
Sir Richard Raynsford	...	1676	Sir Edward Herbert	...	1685
Sir William Scroggs	...	1678	Sir Robert Wright	...	1687

Sir John Holt	1689	Lord Mansfield	1756
Earl of Macclesfield	1709	Lord Kenyon	1788
Sir John Pratt	1718	Lord Ellenborough	1802
Lord Raymond	1724	Lord Tenterden	1818
Earl of Hardwicke	1733	Lord Denman	1832
Sir William Lee	1737	Lord Campbell	1850
Sir Dudley Ryder	1754	Sir Alexander Cockburn	1859

The Lord Chief Justices for Ireland since the Union.

Lord Kilwarden	1798	Francis Blackburne	1846
Viscount Downs	1803	Thomas Lefroy	1852
Charles Kendal Bushe	1822	James Whiteside	1866
Edward Pennefather	1841		

KING'S BENCH PRISON, the chief prison for the confinement of debtors and persons in contempt of court; it contains about 240 rooms; built, 1751; burned down by the rioters, June 3, 1780; rebuilt, 1781; the Marshalsea and Fleet consolidated with, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842; amended, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 7, March 28, 1848; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 6, 1860; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 12, May 17, 1861; ceased to be used as a prison for debtors.

KING GEORGE'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron, 1765; visited by Captain Cook, 1773.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, Australia, discovered by the Spaniards, 1774; visited by Captain Cook, 1778.

KING OF ENGLAND. Title first used by Egbert, 827; King of Ireland added, 1541; of Great Britain, by James I., 1603. Henry IV. was called 'His Grace,' Henry VI. 'His Excellent Grace.' Edward IV. 'High and Mighty Prince.' Henry VII. 'His Grace' and 'His Highness.' Henry VIII. first 'His Highness,' then 'His Majesty.'—*Notes and Queries*.

KING OF FRANCE. This title was first assumed by Edward III., who claimed it in right of his mother, Feb. 21, 1340; Henry VI. was the last king proclaimed in France; the title relinquished by George II.

KING OF THE FRENCH. Title of, first taken by Louis XVI., Oct., 1789; Louis Philippe so invested, Aug. 9, 1830.

KING OF ITALY. Victor Emmanuel elected King of, March 17, 1861.

KING OF THE ROMANS, the title of the eldest sons of the emperors of Germany; the first was Henry VI., 1055.

KING OF ROME, the title of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1811, given at his birth.

KING OF SCOTLAND (James VI.), took the part of his mother against Queen Elizabeth, 1577; taken prisoner by some of the Scotch nobility, 1582; escaped, 1583; entered into a treaty of reciprocal support with England, 1586; married a daughter of the King of Denmark, 1590; was attempted to be seized by Bothwell, but he escaped, 1592; drove the Catholic lords out of his kingdom, 1594; insisted on being declared the successor of Queen Elizabeth, 1598; sent Elizabeth word of the intended invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards, 1599; excluded from the throne of England by the Pope, and marked for assassination by the Gowries, 1600; became possessor of the throne of England as James I., by the death of Elizabeth, crowned, July 25, 1603.

KING'S COLLEGE, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.

KING'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI., 1443, and built by Nicholas Close, Bishop of Lichfield, 1446.

KING'S COLLEGE, Halifax, incorporated, 1802.

KING'S COLLEGE, London, opened, Oct. 8, 1831; first conference of degrees,

- May 1, 1850 ; museum presented to, 1843, and a library of 3000 volumes on philosophy and oriental literature, presented by William Marsden, F.R.S., 1835.
- KING'S COUNSEL**, the first under the degree of King's Sergeant, so made, was Sir Francis Bacon, Aug. 25, 1604.
- KING'S CROSS**, Battle Bridge, first so called in honour of the accession of George IV., Jan., 1820.
- KING'S EVIL**, first touched for in England by Edward the Confessor, 1058 ; Clovis of France performed this custom, A.D. 481 ; Louis I., 814, and Francis I., 1527 ; Andrew Borde wrote, in the reign of Henry VIII., 'The Kinges of England, by the power that God hath gyven to them, doth make sicke men whole of a syckness, called the kinges evyll.' The people were forbidden to repair to the court to be touched until the Michaelmas following, May 13, 1625 ; Charles II. issued an order of ceremony of touching for, 1683 ; he touched 92,107 persons, who were all cured, according to the King's physician. Queen Anne was the last sovereign who touched for this disease ; Dr Johnson was touched by her, 1712. A form of prayer was introduced into the Prayer Book, 1684.
- KING'S LYNN**. The town incorporated by Henry VIII., 1524 ; the name of the town changed from Bishop's Lynn to King's Lynn by a second charter of Henry VIII., 1538 ; he founded a grammar school in the town ; the water-works built by the corporation, 1830 ; enlarged, 1860 ; St John's church erected at a cost of £5000, 1846 ; the hospital enlarged, 1852 ; the town drained, 1864 ; the Lynn and Sutton railway opened, March 1, 1866.
- KING'S NEWTON HALL**, Derbyshire, destroyed by fire, April 18, 1859.
- KING'S SPEECH**, the first, delivered by Henry I., 1107.
- KINGSALE**, Ireland ; the town taken by a detachment of Spanish troops, Sept., 1601, who fortified it ; recaptured by the English, Dec. 28, 1601 ; held by the forces of King James II., 1690.
- KINGSTON**, Duchess of, convicted and degraded for bigamy, April 22, 1776 ; allowed the title of the Countess of Bristol, May 18, 1779 ; she had first married Captain Hervey, and next the Duke of Kingston.
- KINGSTON**, Jamaica, founded, 1695, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake ; damaged by a fire to the extent of £500,000, Feb. 3, 1782 ; a number of houses burnt at, March 29, 1862.
- KINGSTON**, New York, incorporated, 1707 ; burnt by the British troops, 1777.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES**. Egbert held a great council here, 838 ; many of the Saxon kings were also crowned in this town ; incorporated by King John, 1199 ; the castle taken by Henry III., 1264 ; during the civil war the town was in possession of both parties ; Essex held it with 3000 men, 1642 ; the first stone of the bridge was laid by Lord Liverpool, Nov. 7, 1825 ; completed, 1828 ; made a municipal corporation, 1835 ; the Town-hall built, 1837 ; St Mark's church built at the expense of Miss Burdett Coutts, 1845 ; improvement act granted to, 1855.
- KINGSTOWN**, Ireland, so called to commemorate the visit of George IV., 1821 ; the harbour began at, 1817 ; a harbour at Houth, on the opposite side, was also begun in Sept., 1807 ; railway from, to Dublin, opened, Dec. 17, 1834 ; Queen Victoria landed and embarked from this place upon her visiting Ireland, Aug. 5, 1849.
- KINGSWOOD ABBEY**, Wiltshire, founded by William de Berkeley, 1139.
- KINGTON ST MICHAEL**, Wiltshire, the priory founded by Adam Weyfer, *circa* 1292.
- KINMEL HALL**, St Asaph, the seat of Lord Dinorben, burnt, valued at £35,000, Sept. 27, 1841.

KINNER ABBEY, Merionethshire, founded by Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, 1209.

KINSTON, Herefordshire. An earthquake happened here which removed Mar-clay Hill for a considerable distance, Feb. 17, 1571.

KIRBY and WADE, two captains in the navy, shot at Plymouth for cowardice, 1703, having been sentenced in Jamaica previously.

KIRKBY MUXLOE CASTLE, Leicestershire, built by William Lord Hastings, 1474.

KIRKCALDY, Fifeshire, mortgaged by David II. to the Abbey of Dunfermline; it was sold, 1540; made a royal burgh, Feb. 5, 1644; the sailors' *guild* founded, 1590; the church rebuilt, 1807; the streets lighted, 1811.

KIRKHAM PRIORY, Yorkshire, built by Sir Walter Espec, 1122.

KIRKOSWALD CASTLE, Cumberland, built by the Engaines, and enlarged and fortified by Thomas de Multon, 1330; again refortified by Sir Hugh de Morvill, one of the assassins of Thomas à Becket, 1200; Thomas Lord Dacre held it, 1520-1; demolished by Lord William Howard, 1686-7.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded by Henry de Lacy, 1147.

KIRKSTEAD ABBEY, Lincolnshire, founded by Hugh Brito, son of Eudo, Lord of Talesdale, 1139.

KISSENGEN, Bavaria, famed for its waters. The Bavarian army, under Prince Charles of Bavaria, was defeated by the Prussians, under Gen. Manteuffel, with great loss, July 10, 1866.

KISSING THE POPE'S TOE, first practised, 709.

KITCAT CLUB, a society of about 30 in number, men of rank and others, who met, 1703, at the house of one Cat, a pastrycook, in Shire-lane, to promote the success of the House of Hanover; Steele, Garth, and Addison were members; dissolved, *circa* 1720.

KITTS, ST. See St Christopher.

KLAGENFURT, Illyria. The House of Assembly built, 1391; the fortifications destroyed by the French, 1809.

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE, Yorkshire, erected by Serlo de Burgh, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, 1069-82; the murderers of Thomas à Becket took temporary shelter here, 1170; Richard II. confined in, 1399; captured by Cromwell from the Royalists, 1644; demolished by his army, 1646.

KNEELING ordered to be performed at the name of Jesus, by the pope, about 1275; also when the host passes through the streets; and some places also at the vesper bell.

KNIGHT, a mounted soldier in the time of the Romans. After the battle of Cannæ, three bushels of gold rings were said to have been gathered from the fingers of those Roman knights who had fallen; they were known in Rome, B.C. 500. The honour was conferred in England by the priest during the Heptarchy; Athelstan was the first knight made with the sword of state by Alfred, 900; William I. divided the country into upwards of 60,000 military allotments or knights' fees; compelled to take the honour by 9 Henry III., 1224; in 1235, 19th Henry III., all who held of the king-in-chief one knight's fee or more were ordered to take upon themselves the honour of knighthood; pecuniary census first established, 1240, and by the 28 Henry III., 1254, all who had £20 worth of land were required to enter themselves as knights; increased to £30 in the reign of Edward I., and £40 in the reign of Edward II.; by the statute (*de Militibus*), 1 Edward II., every one at the age of 21 who had £40 in land was compelled to take the order; Charles I., 1629, insisted upon a composition of

£20 from those who declined being knighted ; this was abrogated by 16 Charles I. c. 20, 1641 ; knights of St George or the Garter instituted by Edward III., 1348 ; all orders of, abolished in France, July 30, 1791 ; knights and citizens were obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1413 ; knights-baronet an hereditary knighthood ; chivalry instituted for money by James I., 1611, and, in the course of chivalry, the least honourable of all knighthood from its being bought ; poor knights of Windsor, and others, form a numerous body. There were also female knights, witness the title conferred on the brave women who prevented the city of Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors, 1149. The knights of Glyn and Kerry, in Ireland, the heads of the two Fitzgerald families ; of the Round Table of King Arthur, 528 ; the same revived by Edward III., 1344 ; knights of the shire, the individuals who were entitled to sit in parliament for a county, chosen by the lesser barons, 1307 ; knight-templars instituted, 1118, being military and religious, who were incited to carry on the Crusades ; they settled in the Temple in England, as one of their establishments, 1154 ; they acquired great wealth in the lapse of time, and their property became the object of desire to the sovereigns under whom they lived. In France the monarchs, to attain this end, accused them of great crimes, arrested the Grand Master and a number of knights in the palace of the temple, at Paris, and seized their property, Oct. 13, 1307 ; those in England became victims to a similar rapacity in the same year, 1307 ; Philip the Fair of France accused them of idolatry ; the Grand Master James de Molai was tried, Nov. 26, 1308 ; 54 of the knights were publicly burned, May 11—13, 1310, and the Grand Master, March 18, 1813 ; abolished by order of the Council of Vienna, April 3, 1312 ; thousands were butchered, and their property given to the knights of Malta.

KNIGHT-BANNERET was the title first given by Conan, who commanded the Roman legions in England, 383 ; rank next in precedent to a baron, 5 Rich. II. s. 2, c. 4, 1382 ; the last, Admirals Pye and Spry, and Capts Knight, Beckerton, and Vernon, created by Geo. III. at Portsmouth, 1773. The orders of knighthood and merit are numerous ; in the several nations, the following are the more noted :—

Alcantara, instituted	... A.D. 1156-7	Christ, Italy	 1319
Alexander Nevskoi, Russia	... 1725	Christ, Portugal	 1317
Amaranta, Sweden	... 1653	Christian Charity, France	... 1690
Angel, Golden	... 312	Conception of the Virgin	... 1618
Angelic Knights, Greece	... 456	Conception, Brazil, Feb. 6,	... 1818
Annunciada, Mantua	... 1618	Concord, Prussia	... 1660
Annunciation, Savoy	... 1434	Crescent, Naples	... 1448
Argonauts, Naples	... 1382	Crescent, Turkey	... 1799
Aviz, Portugal	... 1143	Crown Royal, France	... 802
Band, Spain	... 1330	Crown of Bavaria	... 1808
Bannerets, England, 736, 1368, and	1485	Crown of Iron	... 1805
Bath, England, 1204, revised	1725	Crown of Saxony	... 1807
Bear, Switzerland	... 1213	Danebrog, Denmark	... 1219
Bee, France	... 1703	Death's Head, Female Order	... 1652
Black Eagle, Prussia	... 1701	Dove of Castile	... 1379
Blood of Christ, Mantua	... 1608	Dragon, Hungary	... 1418
Bourbon, France	... 1370	Eagle, White, Poland	... 1325
Broom	... 1234	Ear of Corn, Brittany	... 1381
Brotherly Love, instituted	1708	Elephant, Denmark, by Chris-	
Burgundian Cross	... 1535	tian I.	... 1190
Calatrava, Castile	... 1158	Ermine, France	... 1381
Charles III., Spain	... 1771	Fidelity	... 1715
Chase	... 1702	Garter, England	... 1344

Generosity, Brandenburgh ...	1685	St Ferdinand, Spain ...	1811
Golden Fleece ...	1429	St George, Austria ...	1470
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel ...	1770	St George, Bavaria ...	1729
Golden Shield and Thistle ...	1370	St George, Carinthia ...	1279
Golden Spur, by Pius IV. ...	1559	St George, England ...	1349
Guelphic, Hanover ...	1816	St George (tutelary), Genoa ...	1472
Hermenegilde, St ...	1814	St George, Hanover ...	1839
Holy Ghost, France, 1198 ; rev. ...	1578	St George, Lucca ...	1833
Holy Ghost, Rome ...	1198	St George, Rome ...	1498
Holy Trinity ...	1211	St George, Russia ...	1769
India, the Star of ...	1861	St George, Spain ...	1201
Iron Cross, Prussia ...	1813	St George, Venice ...	1200
Isabella, Spain ...	1804	St Gregory, Rome ...	1831
Januarius, Naples ...	1738	St Henry, Saxony ...	1739
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted		St Hubert, Germany ...	1447
by John XXII., 1415 ; re-		St James, Holland ...	1290
formed by Paul V. ...	1610	St James, Portugal ...	1310
Jesus Christ, Spain ...	1216	St James of Compostella, Spain ...	1175
Jesus and Mary, Italy ...	1615	St Jerome, Germany ...	1154
Knot, Naples ...	1352	St Joachim, Germany ...	1755
Lazarus of Mount Carmel ...	1119	St John of Jerusalem, 1048 ;	
Legion of Honour, France ...	1802	revived ...	1854
Lilly of Arragon ...	1410	St Julien of Alcantara ...	1176
Lilly of Navarre ...	1043	St Lazarus and St Maurice,	
Lion of Zahringen ...	1812	Savoy ...	1572
Lion of France ...	1080	St Louis, France ...	1693
Loretto, Lady of ...	1587	St Mark, Venice, 830 ; renewed	1562
Louis of Hesse Darmstadt ...	1807	St Mary the Glorious ...	1233
Malta, St John ...	1107	St Mary de Merced, Spain ...	1218
Maria-Theresa, Spain ...	1757	St Michael, France ...	1469
Mauritians, Savoy ...	1430	St Michael, Germany ...	1618
Merit, Saxony ...	1815	St Olaf ...	1847
Merit, Wurtemberg ...	1806	St Patrick, Ireland ...	1783
Merit, France ...	1759	St Paul, Rome ...	1540
Merit, Prussia ...	1740	St Peter, Rome ...	1520
Noble Passion, Germany ...	1704	St Rupert, Germany ...	1701
Oak of Navarre, Spain ...	722	St Saviour ...	1120
Passion of Jesus Christ, France	1380	St Sepulchre, Palestine ...	1092
Pius, founded by Pius IV. ...	1560	St Stanislaus, Poland ...	1765
Polar Star, Sweden ...	1748	St Stephen, Tuscany ...	1562
Red Eagle, Prussia ...	1734	St Thomas of Acre ...	1370
Redeemer, Greece ...	1833	Seraphims, Sweden ...	1334
Rosary, Spain ...	1212	Swan, Cleves ...	960
Round Table, England ...	516	Sword, Cyprus ...	1195
St Andrew, Russia ...	1698	Sword, Sweden, 1522 ; revived	1748
St Andrew, Scotland, 809 ; re-		Sun and Lion, Persia ...	1808
vised, 1540, and again ...	1687	Templars ...	1119
St Ann of Russia ...	1735	Tente Morte, Wurtemberg ...	1652
St Anthony, Ethiopia ...	370	Teutonic ...	1191
St Anthony, Hainault ...	1382	Thistle of Bourbon ...	1370
St Blaize, Acre ...	1250	Thistle of Scotland, 1500 ; rev.	1540
St Catharine, Palestine ...	1163	Tower and Sword, Portugal ...	1459
St Catharine, Russia ...	1714	Virgin of Mt Carmel, France	1607
St Constantine, 1190 ; revived	1886	Vladimir, Russia ...	1782
St Denis, France ...	1267		

KNIGHT, Mr, cashier of the South Sea Company, absconded with £100,000, 1720, and compounded with government for £10,000, and returned to England, 1743.

KNIGHTS, Naval, of Windsor. *See* Windsor.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Middlesex, given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, inclosed by Elizabeth, July 6, 1569; the bridge was repaired, 1630-31.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, who shall be, and the manner of their election, fixed by the statute 23 Hen. VI. c. 14, 1444.

KNITTING STOCKINGS, invented in Spain, 1550.

KNIVES. Knives were worn at a very early period. In the 6 Edw. III., Lord John Grey, of Rotherfield, is stated to have been committed to prison for drawing his knife partly out of its sheath on Lord William Zouch of Ashby, *Rot. Parl.* vol. ii. p. 656. Long knives, or other suspicious arms, were forbidden to be worn in the city of London, or Westminster, 1351, during the sitting of parliament, *Ibid.* p. 235a. In 1363, the knives of trades-people and artificers were prohibited from being adorned with gold or silver or precious stones, *Ibid.* p. 278b, 281b, and in the 3 Edw. IV., knives were forbidden from being imported, *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 507. Thomas Earl of Warwick, in 1400, speaks of knives for the king's coronation in his will; and Chaucer's allusion to the Sheffield whittle is well known,

‘A Shefeld thwitel bare he in his hose.’

Among the expenses of Ochin and Martyr, 1547, before cited, is a payment of 2s. 8d. for ‘two payer of Tunbridge knives.’ The knife was worn in the girdle.

KNIVES, Clapsed, such as are used by sailors; 18 found in the stomach of William Cummins, a seaman, who swallowed them in drunken frolics, he died in Guy's Hospital, March 28, 1809.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a political party formed in the United States in favour of slavery, and that Americans only should fill the government offices, 1855.

KOMORN, Hungary. The fortress founded by Corvinus in the 15th century; rebuilt and strengthened, 1806-7; it has never been taken; it successfully resisted the Austrian army, 1848-9.

KONIAH, battle, fought between the army of the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, in which the Turkish army was beaten and the Grand Vizier made prisoner, Dec. 21, 1821.

KÖNIGGRATZ, battle. This crowning event of the war of seven weeks, which ended with the total defeat of the Austrian army, under Field-marshal Benedek, the Prussians commanded by the King in person, July 3, 1866; the village of Sadowa was the principal object of attack; it was taken by the Prussians by 11 o'clock, under Prince Frederick Charles; the fighting was very severe; the Crown Prince, with the second army, made a flank attack about 12 o'clock; at this time the Prussians' position was very critical, but this second attack resulted in inflicting a total defeat upon the Austrian grand army; they lost 40,000 men, 124 guns, 20,000 prisoners, and 11 standards; the Prussians' loss was estimated at 10,000 men; the Austrian army numbered 200,000 men, with 600 guns; the Prussian army consisted of 260,000, and 816 guns.

KONIGSBERG, Prussia, founded by the Teutonic Knights, 1225; joined the Hanseatic League, 1365; the palace built, 1257; the Albertine University founded, 1554; the town came into the possession of the Elector of Brandenburg, 1657; the Russians occupied it from 1758-64; the French captured the town, June 17, 1808; the Emperor Alexander of Russia visited the town, 1808; the French army retreated to, Jan. 3, 1812; captured by the Russians, Jan. 28, 1812; William I.,

King of Prussia, crowned at, Oct. 18, 1861; nearly destroyed by the electric fluid, 1764; and by fire, 1769; a second time by fire, June 14, 1811.

KONIGSTEIN TUN, made for the King of Poland, 1725, holding 233,667 gallons of wine.

KOOH-I-NOOR, or Mountain of Light, brought to England from India, and presented to the Queen, June 29, 1850. *See* Diamonds.

KORAN, or the Alcoran of Mahomet, written about 610; the prophet aimed in it to unite the Jews, Christians, and heathens, in the worship of one God, under particular laws and ceremonials, which demanded obedience to himself. It was beautifully written in the purest Arabic. The contents of the volume were said to be a revelation from heaven made to him, Mahomet, by the Angel Gabriel, during a space of twenty-three years. The style is fluent, concise, and elegant, and often rises to the magnificent and sublime where the attributes of God are described. The divine mission of Moses and of Jesus is fully admitted. The doctrine inculcated by this successful impostor is, that there is but one God and that Mahomet is his prophet. The flight of the prophet from Mecca to Medina, April 19, A.D. 622. This work was first published by Abubeker, 634; the Koran was translated into Latin, 1143, and into English by Mr Sale, 1734; and has appeared in most European languages; it contains 3000 verses.

KOTAH, Hindustan. Major Burton murdered by the mutineers with his two sons, Oct. 15, 1857; taken by General Roberts, March 30, 1858.

KOTZEBUE, the dramatist, assassinated at Wurtzburg by a young student, named Sands, April 2, 1819.

KOULI KHAN, Nadir Shah, a usurper of the Persian throne, assassinated, June 8, 1747, by his nephew; he usurped the Persian throne, 1732; invaded India, 1739; defeated the Turks before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733; May 29, 1735, defeated the Turks again, and killed 60,000, their general, and six bashaws; defeated the Great Mogul, and took Delhi, Oct. 1, 1739; invaded Turkey, and advanced to Erzeroum, Sept. 29, 1741; defeated, and lost 30,000 men, Jan., 1742; again defeated by the Turks, and lost 19,000 men, Sept., 1744; defeated the Turks totally, and took Erzeroum, May 31, 1745; defeated the Turks again, their army consisting of 150,000 men, of whom 30,000 fell, Sept. 28, 1745; he died, June 20, 1747.

KOWNO, Russia. The French army of invasion, 450,000 strong, crossed the Niemen on their advance to Moscow, June 24 and 25, 1812; the remnant, 20,000, recrossed, Dec. 13.

KRASNOI, battle, between the French and the Russians, under Gen. Kutusoff, 60,000 strong, in the retreat from Moscow, in which Napoleon was defeated with considerable loss, Nov. 17, 1812.

KREMLIN, Moscow, the ancient fortress of the city, built by the Czar Ivan, 1333; rebuilt and enclosed with stone walls by Dmitri IV., 1367; two convents were established, 1393; Napoleon took up his quarters here, Sept. 15, 1812; the town destroyed by fire, Sept. 16, but this fortress escaped; Napoleon held a conference here with the Russian General, Kutusoff, upon a peace, Sept. 20; he left this palace, Oct. 19, and ordered it to be destroyed; blown up by Marshal Mortier and a great part of the building destroyed, Oct. 20.

KULERTSCHA. The Russians, under Diebitsch, defeated the Turks at this place, taking 56 cannon, June 11, 1829.

KUNNERSDORF, battle, fought between the King of Prussia and the Russians, in which the great Frederick was defeated, with the loss of 20,000 men, Aug. 12, 1759.

KURDISTAN, Asia. In the third century B.C., they were dissevered from Syria by the Parthians; conquered by the Moguls, 1258, and by the Tartars, under Tamerlane, 1400.

KUREKDERE, battle. The Turks, under Zarif Mustapha, defeated by the Russians at this town, Aug. 6, 1854.

KURRACHEE, Hindustan. A fort built here, 1797; taken by the British, Feb. 2, 1839; the first voyage made direct to this port from England by the ship 'Duke of Argyle,' 1852.

KYME PRIORY, Lincolnshire, founded by Sir Philip de Kyme, *circa* 1189.

KYRIE ELEESON introduced into the Roman liturgy from the East, 320.

L

LABOUR, price of. By the 25 Edward III. stat. 1, c. 1, &c., 1350, wages paid to haymakers were but 1*d.* a day; a mower of meadows 5*d.* per day, or 5*d.* an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2*d.* per day, in the second, 3*d.*, and so on till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools; for thrashing a quarter of wheat or rye, 2½*d.* a quarter; a quarter of barley, beans, peas, and oats, 1¼*d.*; a master carpenter, 3*d.* per day; other carpenters, 2*d.* per day; a master mason, 4*d.* per day; other masons, 3*d.* per day; and their servants, 1½*d.* per day; tilers, 3*d.*, and their knaves, 1½*d.*; thatchers, 3*d.* a day, their knaves, 1½*d.*; plasterers and other workers of mud-walls, and their knaves, in the like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Michaelmas; and from that time less, according to the direction of the justices. By the 34 Edward III. c. ix., 1360, chief masters of carpenters and masons, 4*d.* a day, and the others, 3*d.* or 2*d.*, as they were worth; by the 13 Rich. II. c. viii., 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry, 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and his clothing once a year at most; the master hind, 10*s.*; the carter, 10*s.*; shepherd, 10*s.*; oxherd, 6*s.* 8*d.*; cowherd, 6*s.* 8*d.*; swineherd, 6*s.*; a woman labourer, 6*s.*; a day labourer, 6*s.*; a driver of the plough, 7*s.* From this time up to the time of 23 Henry VI., the price of labour was fixed by the justices by proclamation; in 1445, 23 Henry VI. c. xiii., the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were 23*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of 5*s.*, with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20*s.*, clothing, 4*s.*; common servant of husbandry, 15*s.*, clothing, 40*d.*; woman servant, 10*s.*, clothing, 4*s.*; infant under 14 years, 6*s.*, clothing, 3*s.*; freemason or master carpenter, 4*d.* per day, without meat and drink, 5½*d.*; master tiler or slater, mason or mean carpenter, and other artificers concerned in building, 3*d.* per day, without meat and drink, 4½*d.*; every other labourer, 2*d.* per day, without meat and drink, 3½*d.* per day; after Michaelmas to abate in proportion; in the time of harvest, a mower, 4*d.* a day, without meat and drink, 6*d.*; reaper or carter, 3*d.* a day, without meat and drink, 5*d.*; woman labourer and other labourers, 2*d.* a day, without meat and drink, 4½*d.* a day. By the 11 Henry VII. c. xxii., 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day without meat and drink, or with meat and drink, 4*d.*; from Michaelmas to Easter to abate 1*d.*; a master having under him six men, was allowed 1*d.* a day extra. By the 6 Henry VIII. c. 3, 1514, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows: a master ship carpenter taking the charge of the work, having men under him,

5*d.* a day in the summer season, with meat and drink; other ship carpenter, called a hewer, 4*d.*; an able clincher, 3*d.*; holder, 2*d.*; master caulker, 4*d.*; mean caulker, 3*d.*; day labourer by the tide, 4*d.*

LABOUR OF HUSBANDMEN at different periods, from 1568 to the year 1840, in England:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1568	0	4	per diem.	1788	1 4
1620	0	4½		1805	1 9
1632	0	6		1810	1 11
1647	0	10		1815	2 2½
1662	0	6		1820	1 11
1688	0	8		1825	1 8
1698	0	8		1830	1 9
1716	0	9		1835	1 8
1740	0	10		1840	1 9½
1760	1	0			

Weekly husbandry wages from 1804 to 1843 averaged 10*s.* 0¾*d.* in Norfolk, the lowest being 8*s.*, 1804; the highest, 15*s.*, 1812. The hours of labour for children, young women, &c., regulated, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 146, Aug. 21, 1867. See Factories.

LABOURING CLASSES' SOCIETY for improving the dwellings, formed, 1842; the Metropolitan Association for, incorporated, Oct., 1845; the society for improving the condition of the labouring classes established, Prince Albert being president, 1844; incorporated, 1845; their first model lodging-houses at Baginige Wells began, 1844; an act was passed for promoting the building of dwelling-houses for the labouring classes, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 132, Aug. 14, 1855; further facilities given by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 28, May 18, 1866; amended by 30 Vict. c. 28, June 17, 1867.

LABRADOR, N. America, discovered by John Capot, 1479; surveyed by his son Sebastian, 1512; re-discovered by Hudson, 1610; Fort Charles erected on the Rupert river, 1668.

LABUAN, Indian Archipelago, taken possession of for Gt Britain, 1847; Sir James Brooke appointed governor, Oct. 2, 1848; bishopric instituted, May 15, 1855, the Rev. F. T. McDougall appointed first Bishop.

LABURNUM, brought into England from Hungary, 1576.

LACE. Fishing-nets, made by hand, have been known in all ages; in the middle ages it was the favourite employment of females in convents and ladies of rank in most countries, 1400—1600; Barbara Uttmann of St Annaberg, in Germany, invented the art of making lace by twisting, plating upon bobbins, 1561; the pillow-lace manufacture taught at Gt Marlow, 1626; extended in Buckinghamshire, 1640; Strutts patented his machine for making lace, or open work in ladies' silk stockings, 1758; Crane made a Vandyke machine, 1768; Else and Harvey, 'pin machine' for making, 1770; Robert Frost of Nottingham first discovered the way of making point net by stocking machinery, 1777; William Dawson patented a machine for making, 1791; Heathcoate invented a machine for making bobbin net, 1808; one for making a plain ground invented by Mr J. Hill, circa 1816; the mesh of, greatly improved by J. W. Bagley, 1837; Lime-rick lace, the making of, first taught at Mount Kennett, Aug. 14, 1829; Mr John Levers invented an improved bobbin machine, 1850; a metallic lace made by Mr Carey of Nottingham by the ordinary Jacquard machine, March, 1854.

LACOCK NUNNERY, Wilts, founded by Ela Countess, Duchess of Salisbury, 1232.

LACONIA, Greece. The original inhabitants are said to have been the Leleges ; they attacked the Messenians, B.C. 743 ; they entirely subdued them, 668 ; the Spartan Dorians obtained possession, 547 ; an earthquake which overthrew several rocks happened, 464 ; devastated by the Goths in the 4th century.

LACTEALS, the, discovered by chance on opening a dog, by Asellius at Pavia, July 23, 1622 ; John Wesling first described those in the human frame, 1634 ; Jolyffe described the difference between the Lacteals and Lymphatics, 1652 ; in birds, fish, &c., by Mr Hewson, a surgeon of London, 1770.

LADÉ, battle. The Ionian fleet destroyed by the Persians, and the city of Miletus taken, B.C. 495.

LADIES, first introduced at court by the Queen of Louis VII., about 1500, being much later than in England.

LADRONE ISLES, Pacific Ocean, discovered, 11 in number, by Magellan, 1521 ; the Spaniards first settled at, in the 17th century ; Adm. Anson visited the islands, 1742.

LADYBIRDS, extraordinary flight of, near Southampton, two miles long, observed, Aug., 1826.

LADY-DAY, the 25th of March, said to have been instituted, 350, but more probably not until about 700 ; before the alteration of the style, the new year in England began on that day ; in Scotland, the 1st of January was ordered to be the new year's day there, instead of March 25, Nov. 27, 1599 ; in England, 1752.

LAFFELDT, battle. The allied army was defeated at this town by Marshal Saxe, July 2, 1747.

LAGOS, Africa. At this slave-trading station, the British Consul was assailed whilst attempting to negotiate a treaty against the slave-trade under a flag of truce, Nov., 1851 ; the town was attacked by the crew of H. M.'s ship, *Bloodhound*, but were repelled with a loss of two officers and 10 men ; the fleet renewed the attack, and the town was taken after a desperate engagement, Dec. 26-7 ; ceded to England, Aug. 6, 1861.

LAGOS, battle. Adm. Boscawen defeated the French fleet under Adm. de la Clue, Aug. 18, 1759. The French Adm. Tourville defeated Adm. Rooke in Lagos Bay, capturing four men-of-war and 40 merchant ships, June 27, 1694.

LA HOGUE, battles. The English fleet under Adm. Blake, with 80 sail, defeated the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, Feb. 18, 1652 ; the English and Dutch, under Adms. Russell and Rooke, defeated the French, under Adm. Tourville, when the French lost 21 sail of ships, May 19 and 21, 1692.

LAHORE, Hindustan, taken by Sultan Baber, 1520 ; Runjeet Singh invested with the government, 1799 ; he built a rampart round the city, 1812 ; treaty of, the *Dodab* annexed, the Sikhs to pay £1,500,000 and Duleep Singh placed upon the throne of Lahore under British protection, March 9, 1841 ; 16th, 26th, and 49th native infantry rebelled and disarmed at, April, 1857.

LAKENHEATH, Norfolk, great injury sustained at, by a sand-flood, 1667.

LAKE REGILLUS, battle, when the Romans defeated the Latins, B.C. 498 ; Macaulay has immortalized this battle in his 'Lays of Ancient Rome.'

LAKES, American, sounded, 1826 : Erie, 35 fathoms deep to 25 ; Lake St Claire, 4 ; Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, in some places, 900 feet deep, the latter being 300 feet beneath the ocean level.

LAKES OF AMERICA, the Americans defeated by the English on those of the United States, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776, and July 5, 1777; the English defeated by the Americans, Sept. 11, 1813.

LAMBERT, executed by Henry VIII., for denying the corporal presence, Nov. 20, 1538; being burned slowly, in Smithfield, for the doctrine which Henry soon afterwards supported himself.

LAMBERT, DANIEL, died, June 21, 1829, weighing 52 stone 11 lbs.

LAMBETH ARTICLES, which taught ultra Calvinism, attempted to be imposed upon the Church by Archbishop Whitgift, 1595; they were brought forward at the Hampton-court conferences, 1604, but rejected; adopted by the Irish Church, 1615.

LAMBETH, first mentioned in a charter of Edward the Confessor, 1062; the Collegiate Church built, 1189; the chapel founded by Hubert, Archbishop, 1190; the palace built, 1197; the registers preserved since June, 1279; the tower of the church erected, 1375; the palace pillaged, and the furniture and books burned, by the rebels, under Wat Tyler, June, 1381; the Lollards' Tower built, 1434-5; the followers of Wickliffe imprisoned and tortured, many being subsequently burned; Lord Cobham burned alive, being suspended on a gibbet, 1417; the Gate House built by Cardinal Morton, 1490; the chapel dismantled by the Parliamentary soldiers, and the painted windows destroyed, 1642, afterwards used as a prison for the Royalists; sold by the Parliament for £7073; the hall demolished, rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of £10,500; attacked by the rioters, 1780, but successfully defended; rebuilt, 1828-48, by Archbishop Howley, at an expense of £60,000; the New Suspension-bridge erected from the designs of Mr Barlow, total length between the abutments is 828 feet; width, 32 feet; cost £30,000; opened, Nov. 11, 1862; a meeting of the bishops held at the palace, 'The Pan Anglican Synod,' Sept. 24, 1867.

LAMBETH LIBRARY, founded by Archbishop Bancroft, Oct. 28, 1610; increased by Archbishop Abbot, Oct. 15, 1612; the books removed to Cambridge during the civil war, Feb., 1647, but subsequently restored; closed, Sept., 1867.

A LIST OF THE LIBRARIANS.

Henry Wharton was appointed the first librarian.

Paul Colomesius, a French Protestant, appointed by Archbishop Sancroft, Nov. 18, 1687.

Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, appointed by Archbishop Tenison, 1700; he first catalogued the collection.

Dr Benjamin Ibbot appointed by Archbishop Tenison, 1708.

Dr David Wilkins succeeded to the office, 1715, and completed the catalogue of MSS., 1718.

Dr John Henry Ott, a Swiss, appointed by Archbishop Wake, *circa* 1719.

John Jones appointed by Archbishop Potter, 1737.

Henry Hall succeeded him, 1741.

Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D., the historian of Lambeth, appointed by Archbishop Hutton, June 1, 1738; he catalogued the books presented to the library by Archbishop Secker, and the tracts presented by Archbishop Cornwallis, and also completed the catalogue of manuscripts.

Henry John Todd succeeded him; he published in 1812 a catalogue of MSS. referring to the archbishopric, and also an account of the registers and other records.

Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland appointed *circa* 1838; he published an Index to the books printed before 1600 that are in the library.

Rev. John Thomas appointed by Archbishop Sumner ; he was succeeded by the Rev. William Stubbs.—*Notes and Queries.*

LAMBE'S CONDUIT, Holborn, erected by William Lambe, at an expense of £1500, 1577 ; taken down, 1755. Lambe's Chapel, Monkwell-street, formerly the hermitage of St James in the Wall ; Henry de Walleis was appointed guardian of, 1274 ; the custody of, committed to Walter Kemesey, Sept. 16, 1315 ; the site was given to William Lambe, a gentleman of the King's Chapel, and a member of the Clothworkers' Company, March 13, 1543 ; given to that company, July 12, 1568 ; the building damaged in the fire of 1666, but the crypt is still perfect ; afterwards restored ; the chapel and almshouses rebuilt, 1825.

LAMBLEY-UPON-TYNE, Northumberland, a monastery founded by Alan de Tyndale, *circa* 1210.

LAMMAS DAY. This ancient British pagan festival held on the 1st August, on which lambs were presented as an offering to the ecclesiastics.

LAMPETER COLLEGE, Wales, founded by Bishop Burgess, 1822 ; built from the design of C. R. Cockerell ; the first stone laid, Aug. 12, 1822 ; opened, March 1, 1827 ; cost £20,000 ; incorporated by royal charter, 1828.

LAMPS used in London streets, 1681 ; Michael Cole obtained a patent for a globular lamp, 1708 ; Argand invented his lamp, 1789 ; Dr Clanny first conceived the idea of making a lamp to burn with safety in a coal mine, 1806 ; Sir H. Davy and Geo. Stephenson carried out the idea ; Mr Glover improved them, Dec., 1853 ; Messrs Whitehead made an improved one, 1854 ; gas lamps introduced, 1814 ; Davy's wire-gauze lamp for coal mines, 1817.

LANARK CASTLE, Scotland, founded, 1314.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND. First meeting held for establishing a fund for the relief of the cotton workers, at the Mansion House, London, April 25, 1862.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Total sum raised in				South America ...	2,906	14	1
Europe ...	11,911	2	9	Australasia ...	6,486	1	2
Asia ...	127,646	15	9	Polynesia ...	2,200	17	5
Africa ...	3,876	11	11	Melanesia ...	3	18	9
North America ...	27,999	0	0				
				Total ...	183,031	1	10

LANCASHIRE, England, conquered by the Saxons under Ella, *circa* 559 ; the first castle built by the Romans under Adrian, A.D. 124 ; partially rebuilt by Constantius Chlorus, 305 ; rebuilt by Roger de Poitou, *temp.* William I., 1068-80 ; the Gateway Tower by the Earl of Moreton and Lancaster, afterwards King John, 1197, where he received the homage of Alexander II., King of Scotland, 1215 ; John of Gaunt built one of the towers, 1362-80. County of, made palatine by Edward III., in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, 1363 ; court of the duchy instituted, 1356 ; taken by the Pretender, Nov. 24, 1745 ; Preston partly burnt by the Scots under Robert Bruce, 1323 ; during the civil war the town was besieged by the Earl of Derby for the King, Sept. 26, 1642 ; he shortly raised the siege ; Sir John Seaton took Preston and Lancaster for the Parliament, Feb. 10, 1643 ; these towns retaken by the Earl of Derby, March 10 ; Cromwell defeated the Scottish army, under the Duke of Hamilton, July 17, 1648 ; the county suffered much from pestilence, 1651 ; the Sankey Canal, the first constructed in Europe, opened, 1775-6 ; disturbances in, and destruction of power looms, May, 1826 ; distress caused by the American war, a million sterling raised by voluntary subscription, Jan., 1863 ; the stores broken into at Staleybridge by rioters, March, 1863 ; Union Rate in Aid Act to extend the area of rating during the present distress, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 110, Aug. 7, 1862 ; relief

sent from the United States in the ship *George Griswold*, which arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 9, 1863, and the *Achilles* brought 5000 barrels of flour, Feb. 24, 1863; an act passed relative to wills and mortgages, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 40, June 19, 1865; Her Majesty received from the Royal Duchy of, for 1864, £26,000 net; the like sum in 1865; and in 1866, £29,000.

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, the capital of the state from 1799 to 1812; Franklin college founded, 1787.

LANCASTER GUN. A patent taken out by Mr C. W. Lancaster, for certain improvements in the bore and making of cannons, July 3, 1849, and Jan. 16, 1851; the Naval Brigade first used them at the siege of Sebastopol; they were nicknamed 'Long Toms' by the sailors; three exploded during the siege, and since then they have been discarded.

LANCASTRIAN SCHOOLS first established by Joseph Lancaster, and at first much opposed, because he was a Dissenter, and education would make the people too wise. Dr Bell, from India, about the same time, introduced the principle, and was supported by some of the orthodox, 1808, whence resulted the ultimate establishment of the system, at which Lancaster had laboured from 1798 to 1805, when he opened his first school in the Borough Road, 'The British and Foreign;' but the schools were not so general as to overcome all opposition, until 1817; the plan was introduced into Russia, 1819.

LANCERS.

9th, or Queen's Royal Lancers, formed, 1715; Owen Wynne appointed Colonel, July 22; constituted the Light Dragoons, 1783; styled Queen's Royal Lancers, 1830.

12th, or the Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Lancers, formed, 1715; Phineas Bowles appointed Colonel, July 22; styled Prince of Wales' Regiment, 1768; and constituted a corps of Light Dragoons; rewarded with the title of 12th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Lancers, 1817.

16th, or Queen's Regiment of Lancers, formed, 1759; John Burgoyne appointed Colonel, Aug. 4; styled the 16th, or Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons, 1766.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoon Lancers, when formed called the 18th, 1759; John Hale appointed Colonel-commandant, Nov. 7; made Lieut.-Colonel, April 27, 1763.

LAND, an ordinance passed for the better measuring of, 33 Edward I. s. 6, 1305; generally let in England for 1s. per acre, 1544; twelve years' purchase was the value; it rose to 35 years' purchase, 1778, but fell to 24, 1779; in 1798, land, and the rent of houses, were together computed at £60,000,000; 1814 and 1815, lands, houses, mines, &c., were assessed at £53,495,375 in England; increased in value between 1815 and 1848, 5 per cent., or £8,500,000; the houses, manufacturing buildings, and warehouses, 30 per cent., or £26,000,000; the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18, passed, May 8, 1845. Land sunk in Finland, to the extent of 4000 ells square, but the inhabitants escaped, Feb., 1793; a tract of 120 acres, and 60 feet in depth, slid with a tremendous noise into the river Nid, near Drontheim, Norway, March 7, 1816.

LANDAU, Bavaria, ceded to France, 1680, and fortified by Louis XIV.; taken by the Austrians, 1702; retaken by the French, Nov. 19, 1703; recovered by the Imperialists after the battle of Blenheim, Nov., 1704; they retained it until 1713, when it was again ceded to France; resisted the Austrians and Prussians, 1793; besieged and taken, Nov. 14, 1793; given to France by the treaty of 1814, but restored to the German confederation, 1815.

LANDEN, battle, gained by the French over the English and Dutch under William III., July 29, 1693, owing to Dutch cowardice; arsenal of, blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.

- LANDGUARD CASTLE**, Suffolk. A fort built by Charles I., 1625-35 ; a castle built, 1647-8 ; Sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the rolls, appointed governor, 1648-83 ; attacked unsuccessfully by a Dutch force, 3000 strong, 1667 ; the Duke of Schomberg appointed governor, 1685, and died here, 1690 ; the fortifications destroyed by order of parliament, and a new fort built near the site, 1718.
- LANDSHUT**, Bavaria. The Prussians surrendered to the Austrians at, June 23, 1760 ; the university removed here from Ingolstadt, 1800, but withdrew to Munich, 1826 ; the Austrians defeated by the French here, April 16 and 21, 1809 ; Frederick of Austria was confined in the castle for three years.
- LAND TAX**, the first in England collected by command of King Ethelred, 991, to pay the ransom to the Danes ; in 1018 this tax returned £82,000 ; every hide of land paid 3s. in 1109, which was equal to 6s. 6d. in modern money, besides the differences in the price of commodities ; the tax was established in its present form by 4 Will. & Mary, c. 1, 1692 ; it was modified, 1760 ; until 1798 it was only granted for one year, it was then made perpetual, 38 Geo. III. c. 60, 1798 ; consolidated by 42 Geo. III. c. 116, June 26, 1802, and again by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 13, May 17, 1833 ; the terms upon which this tax may be redeemed or purchased, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 15, 1853.
- LANERCOST PRIORY**, Cumberland, founded for monks of the Augustine order by Robert de Vaux, 1169.
- LANGENSALZA**, battle. The Prussian army, under General Flies, attacked the Hanoverians at this place, June 27, 1866, who inflicted a defeat upon the Prussians, who lost 1400 men and 900 prisoners ; the victors lost 1392 men.
- LANGHARNE**, South Wales. This ancient fortified town was taken by the Norman invaders, and the castle built ; Henry II. entertained here, 1172 ; the castle and town taken by Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, 1215 ; during the civil wars it was first garrisoned for the King, but it was taken by the Parliamentarians, 1644 ; it was afterwards besieged and taken by Cromwell.
- LANGSIDE**, battle, between the Regent of Scotland and the army of Mary Queen of Scots, the latter being defeated, May 13, 1568, the Queen flying to England. She arrived at Cumberland, May 16.
- LANGUAGES**, 3664 known ; there are 937 in Asia, 587 European, 276 African, and 1624 American, or dialects. Norman-French abolished in law pleadings in England, 1362 ; professors of languages were not appointed in the English universities until the reign of George I., 1724, and George II., 1736.
- LANGUARD FORT**, Essex, built, 1618.
- LANGUE D'OC ET LANGUE D'OIL**, the language of the Troubadours in the north and south of France, attained the greatest perfection in the 11th and 13th centuries.
- LANGUEDOC**, France, passed from the Romans to the Goths, and was taken from them by the Saracens ; they were in turn driven out by Charles Martel, 725 ; the Pope proclaimed a crusade against, the town was besieged and taken by storm, the entire population being put to the sword, July 22, 1209 ; a general rising throughout, to resist the Count de Montfort, 1216 ; a crusade against, 1225 ; annexed to the crown of France by treaty, April, 1229 ; revolted against the Duke of Anjou, 1380. The canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic designed by the engineer Riquetti, opened, May 19, 1681.
- LANDS DOWN**, battle. The Parliamentarians, under Sir William Waller, defeated by the Royalists with considerable loss, July 5, 1643.
- LANTERNS**, invented by King Alfred, 890 ; London lighted with them, 1415-16.
- LANTHANUM**, a metal discovered by Mosander, 1839.

LANTHONY ABBEY (*Lanthonia Secunda*), Gloucester, founded by Milo, Earl of Hereford, 1136.

LAOCOON. This magnificent piece of sculpture, the work of three sculptors, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, was discovered amongst the ruins of the palace of Titus, 1506, and brought to Rome and placed in the Vatican, by order of Pope Julius II.; the arm of one of the figures was afterwards found and restored to the statue.

LAODICEA, Syria. Strabo reported that Dolabella sought refuge here, A.D. 43, and being attacked, destroyed a great part of the city, 44.

LAON, France. The cathedral erected and dedicated, Sept. 6, 1114; the town captured by the Duke of Burgundy, 1411; taken by the English, 1419; retaken from them, 1429; surrendered to Henry IV., 1594; the allies, under Marshal Blücher, defeated the French, under Napoleon; after two days' fighting the French lost 6000 men and 46 cannon, March 9, 10, 1814.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS, discovered in England, 1561.

LAPLAND, Europe. The convent of the Holy Trinity erected, 1556; destroyed by the Swedes, 1589; visited by Linnæus the botanist, 1732; Admiral Little surveyed the coast, 1822; the district of Kola destroyed by the English during the Russian war, Aug., 1854.

LA ROTHÈRE, battle. The French army, commanded by Napoleon, defeated by the allied Prussians, Russians, and Austrians, commanded by Marshal Blücher, who captured 76 cannon, and the French lost nearly 6000 men, Feb. 1, 1814.

LARYNGOSCOPE, invented by a Polish physician, Czermak of Pesh, 1858; he exhibited it before the Medical Society of Vienna, April 9, 1859.

LATERAN, Rome. The site of the house of the Senator Plautius Lateranus, conferred by Constantine on the Bishop of Rome as his ecclesiastical residence, in the 4th century, and shortly afterwards he founded the Basilica. The chapter takes precedence of St Peter's; the ceremony of taking possession is one of the first observed by the new Pope, and has been so for 1500 years; the old Basilica was destroyed by fire, 1310; restored by Clement V., 1312; one of the principal ceremonies observed here is on the festival of St John the Baptist, June 24, when the heads of SS. Peter and Paul are exposed to the faithful. The councils known as the Lateran Councils were the following five:—The 1st, when the question of investiture was settled, March 19, 1123. The 2nd, the doctrines of Peter de Bruys and Arnold of Brescia were condemned, and measures taken to terminate the schism of the anti-pope Anacletus II., April 18, 1139. At the 3rd the schism caused by Frederic Barbarossa was terminated, and the doctrines of the Waldenses and Albigenses were condemned, March 5, 1179. The 4th condemned the above doctrines, also the errors of Almaric and the prophet of Calabria; the Latin Patriarch of Constantinople, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, 400 bishops, and the Ambassadors of England, France, Hungary, Arragon, Sicily, and Cyprus were present, Nov. 11, 1215. The 5th council abolished the Pragmatic Sanction, &c., May 3, 1512.

LATHAM HOUSE, the chief seat of the Stanleys; it sustained repeated sieges during the parliamentary struggles; Sir Thomas Fairfax besieged it with 3000 men, but was successfully resisted by the Countess of Derby, with only 300 men, Feb. 28, 1644; the siege raised, May 26; surrendered to General Egerton after an obstinate defence, when it was plundered and destroyed, Dec., 1645.

LATIN. After the translation of the seat of the empire from Rome to Constantinople, the Roman emperors retained the use of the language; the Latin nation reduced to Roman subjection, B.C. 339; the language ceased to be spoken in Italy, A.D. 581; in France in the 9th century; pleas ordered to be enrolled in

Latin but pleaded in English, in England, 36 Edward III. c. 15, 1362 ; abolished in law processes by 4 Geo. II. c. 26, 1701.

LATIMER, Bishop, martyred by the Romanists, Oct. 16, 1555.

LATITAT, a writ calling individuals to the Court of King's Bench ; it was of old usage, but abolished in actions where the defendant was not to be held to special bail, by an act 2 William IV. c. 39, May 23, 1832.

LATITUDE, the extent of the *arc* described by the earth's surface, or by the heavens over it, reckoning north or south of the equator to either pole ; a degree of the latitude was first measured accurately in 1737, in lat. $66^{\circ} 20' N.$, and found 69.493 ; at the equator, in 1744, in lat. 12° it was reported 68.743 ; in England by Mudge, 69.148. The degree of latitude from the equator to the pole numbering 90° is of the same length in all parts of the globe. Professor Lax of Cambridge presented several valuable remarks upon, to the Royal Society, 1799. Hipparchus of Nice is said to be the first among the ancients who measured a degree of latitude, 170 years before Christ.

LATITUDINARIANS, the cognomen given to writers of a certain school who endeavoured to steer between the strict Presbyterians and the Episcopalians in the early part of the 18th century.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS. *See* Mormons.

LATTON PRIORY, built, 1270.

LAUD, WILLIAM, Archbishop of Canterbury, made a member of the Star Chamber, 1624 ; Bishop of London, 1628 ; Chancellor of Oxford, 1630 ; made a censor of the press, 1637 ; claimed the visitation of both the Universities, 1637 ; falsely accused of treason, 1640 ; imprisoned in the Tower, and martyred on Tower-hill, Jan. 10, 1645.

LAUENBERG, Germany, governed formerly by its own dukes ; taken by Napoleon I., 1805 ; incorporated into the French department, 1810 ; restored to Geo. III., as King of Hanover, 1814 ; Duchy of, ceded to Denmark by Prussia in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen, June 4, 1815 ; by the peace of Vienna made over to Austria, Aug. 1, 1864.

LAUNCESTON, Cornwall, the castle built by Robert, Earl of Montaigne, half-brother to William the Conqueror, 1068 ; Hubert de Burgh appointed governor of, by King John ; the town incorporated, 1555 ; taken by Fairfax, 1646.

LAUNCESTON PRIORY, Cornwall, founded by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, 1126.

LAUPEN, battle, between the Bernese and the neighbouring states, June 21, 1339.

LAUREL, frigate, lost in Quiberon Bay, the crew being made prisoners, Jan. 31, 1812.

LAUREL brought to England from the Levant, prior to 1529 ; the Portugal laurel brought here in the 16th century ; the *Laurus indica* from Madeira, 1665 ; the Alexandrian laurel, 1713 ; the glaucous laurel brought from China, 1806.

LAURENCE, ST, CANONS OF. This order was founded by St Benedict, destroyed by the Vandals, resuscitated by Odo, Count of Savoy, 1057.

LAURESTINA, man-of-war, lost off the Bahamas, the crew saved, 1813.

LAURESTINUS, brought to England from the south of Europe, 1596.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland. The cathedral was founded A.D. 1000 ; the inhabitants placed themselves under the sovereignty of the Canton of Berne, 1536 ; an academy established here in 1537 ; Gibbon wrote his celebrated History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire at ; International Working-Men's Congress held at, Garibaldi being present, Sept. 2, 1867.

LAVAL, France. The fortress destroyed by the Northmen in the 9th century, afterwards rebuilt by the Laval family; taken by the English under Lord Talbot, 1466; retaken by the French, 1467; the town taken by storm by the Vendéans, 1793.

LA VALETTA, Malta. The city built by the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, Sir John de la Valetta, 1566; finished, 1571; the cathedral built, 1580; the French fleet, commanded by Adm. Brueys, took the town after an empty show of resistance, 1798; ceded by a convention to France, Bonaparte took possession, June 10, 1798; Gen. Vaubois with a garrison of 3000 men was left in command; the English regained possession, Sept., 1800; restored to the knights of St John by the peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802; ceded to England, 1814.

LAVALETTE, condemned at Paris for high treason, escaped from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes, Dec. 21, 1815. Major-general Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, and Captain Hely Hutchinson, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for aiding his escape from France, April 24, 1816.

LA VENDÉE, France. *See* Vendée.

LAVENDER, brought from the south of Europe to England, *circa* 1569.

LAW. A commission appointed to inquire into the Courts of Common Law and Chancery, Dec. 13, 1861; a supplementary commission issued, July 8, 1862; made their first report, July 27, 1863; second report, May 23, 1866.

LAW. Incorporated Law Society instituted in London, 1827; incorporated, 1831, and reincorporated, 1845.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, instituted in London, 1847.

LAW ASSOCIATION CHARITY, founded, 1817.

LAW'S BUBBLE, the most ruinous of financial schemes; by crafty and plausible statements to aid his own purposes, he had raised himself to be comptroller-general of the French finances; he was to pay off the French debt by establishing an East India and Mississippi Company; the French government granted him a patent for the establishment of a bank, May 2 and 20, 1716; he opened a bank in his own name, and the rich and poor alike became sharers in the scheme; dissolved by the Regent, Dec., 1718; Law was made director of the royal bank, and the shares rose to twenty times their original value; was made director-general of the Company of the West, 1718; the mint was sold to them for 50,000,000 livres, July 25, 1719; in the next year the whole scheme failed, nearly overthrew the French government, and ruined thousands of families, Nov. 1, 1720.

LAW COURTS. An act passed to supply the means for defraying the expenses of providing courts of justice, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 48, June 19, 1865; an act passed to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for the erection and concentration of courts of justice, &c., 28 & 29 Vict. c. 49, June 19, 1865. A commission issued to obtain designs for the Palace of Justice to be erected in the Strand; designs exhibited in Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 8, 1867. The Commissioners had calculated £750,000 as the probable cost of the building. The architects go far beyond this sum.

Mr Deane calculates the	
cost at	... £1,074,278
Mr Garling	... 1,090,061
Mr Abraham	... 1,234,266
Mr Lockwood	... 1,235,383
Mr Barry	... 1,237,571

Mr Scott	... £1,253,266
Mr Street	... 1,314,360
Mr Brandon	... 1,414,913
Mr Waterhouse	... 1,419,842
Mr Burges	... 1,584,589
Mr Seddon	... 2,046,644

LAWFELD, battle. The army under the Duke of Cumberland defeated by the French at this town, near Maestricht, 1747.

LAW INSTITUTION, projected, 1825 ; meeting held to receive the charter of Incorporation, Jan. 24, 1832. The present building, built by subscription from the designs of Lewis Vulliamy, opened, 1832.

LAWNS AND THREAD GAUZE, manufactured in Paisley, 1784, to the value of £164,385 16s. 6¼d.

LAWS. *See* Codes.

LAWYERS excluded from parliament, *temp.* Henry IV.; designated barristers, and said to have been generally acknowledged by Edward I.; they number about 1180 in England ; including barristers and attorneys, there were upwards of 8000 in England and Wales, 1868. Scotland : between 1836 and 1845, with a population little exceeding three millions, there were 354 courts, 944 judges, and probably not less than 10,740 persons living by and connected with the law. The expense of the judiciary establishment proper was not less than £177,000, 1854, while the maintenance of the whole judiciary corps cost the country probably about £2,367,000.

LAYBACH, Congress of, attended by several of the greater European sovereigns, who banded themselves together to violate the neutrality of Naples with their troops, and put down every attempt at popular freedom, Jan. 8, 1821 ; treaty signed, Feb. 2 ; broke up, May 21.

LAYER'S Conspiracy to seize George I., the Prince of Wales, Lord Cadogan, and the principal ministers of state, to take the Bank and Tower, and bring in the Pretender, discovered, May 21, 1722 ; Layer, a barrister, Bishop Atterbury, Carte, the historian, and a clergyman named Kelly, arrested ; Layer tried, convicted, and hung, March 17, 1723.

LAZARETTO, Venice. All ships coming from the Levant are compelled to perform quarantine here, since 1422 ; the Inn enlarged for this purpose, 1565 ; Lazaretto of Leghorn built, 1778 ; visited by Mr Howard.

LAZARUS, ST, a military and religious order, established by the Crusaders at Jerusalem, for the relief of lepers, 1119 ; confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander, 1255 ; confirmed by Vincent de Paul, 1624, and by Pope Urban VIII., 1632.

LEAD, one of the most common metals ; its uses were well known to the Hebrews ; it was found in Palestine, *see* Eccclus. xlvii. 18. The ships of Tarshish supplied the market of Tyre with lead, Ez. xxvii. 12 ; and the ancients also understood the use of solder for fastenings ; this metal was also formed into tablets ; public proclamations were engraved upon, Pliny xiii. 21 ; the Romans used leaden pipes also for conveying water. It is found in England, principally in Cumberland, Derby, Devon, and Cornwall, in some places rich with combined silver ; the foreign merchants ordered to bring their lead to Leadenhall Market for sale, Hen. VII., 1493. The substance called black-lead, really plumbago, is found of fine quality, at Borrowdale, in Cumberland, only ; the Clydesdale mines were opened, 1513 ; 13,900 tons are exported annually ; a company established in London for smelting, with pit and sea coal, Oct. 4, 1692.

LEADENHALL MARKET, London. The manor of, belonged to Sir Hugh Neville, 1309 ; given by Margaret de Neville to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, 1362 ; confirmed by Robert Rikeden of Essex to Richard Whittington and other citizens of London, with the advowsons of St Peter's and St Margaret Patten's church, 1408 ; and confirmed to the mayor and citizens, 1411 ; converted into a storehouse for grain, 1443 ; storehouses erected by Simon Eyre, 1449 ; the trona-ge of wool and weighing to be done here by charter of Edward IV., 1463 ; destroyed by fire, Aug. 27, 1484 ; wheat stored here in the mayoralty of Sir Roger Acheley, 1512 ; the market erected in the reign of Edward III., and regulations made for the sale of poultry at, 1357 ; a chapel for 60 priests founded by William

Rouse and others, 1466 ; confirmed by the Common Council of London to the Trinity Priests, 1512 ; the present market built, 1730.

LEAGUES. The following are amongst the most celebrated in history :—

League of Public Good, ...	1465	League of France & Henry III.	1576
Cambray, ... Dec. 10,	1508	dissolved, ... Jan.,	1596
Holy League, ... Oct. 9,	1511	League of Wurtzburg, ...	1610
Between the Duke of Milan		„ against the Emperor,	1626
and the Venetians, against		Solemn League and Covenant	
Francis I., ...	1526	of Scotland agreed to by the	
Smalcald, ...	1529	English parliament, Sept. 25,	1643
League of the Beggars, ...	1560	League of Augsburg, ...	1686

LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire, given to Robert de Montgomery by William the Conqueror, 1080 ; granted to the priory of Kenilworth, 1160 ; seized by the crown, 1539 ; the old Spa waters were noted as early as 1600 ; described by Dr Guidott, 1689 ; the second Spa discovered by Mr Abbots, who erected six baths, &c., 1784, when Dr Kerr of Northampton recommended the use of, to several persons, but more prominently noticed by Dr Lambe, 1797 ; the assembly rooms erected, 1812 ; the theatre, 1814 ; St Mary's Church built, 1839-40 ; the college founded, 1844 ; opened, 1847 ; the town funds sequestrated, Aug. 20, 1867 : stayed by the Vice-Chancellor to the 7th Nov.

LEAP YEAR, the Bissextile, originated with Julius Cæsar, who fixed the year at 365 days six hours from one vernal equinox to another ; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years formed a day, to consist of 366 days, which day was added to the month of February ; this was the Julian style, which existed until the time of Pope Gregory, 1582, when the calendar was altered to its present form ; the years to be leap years for the time to come, fixed by 24 Geo. II. c. 23, s. 2, 1751 ; the increasing day and the day before ordered to be one by 21 Henry III., 1236-7.

LEASES are of early origin. In the reign of Henry VIII. no tenant could hold the leases of two farms in one parish, 1534 ; the present, a species of legal conveyance, invented by Sergeant Moore, 1535 ; an act passed to simplify the terms of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 124, 1845 ; an act passed to facilitate leases and sales of settled estates, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120, July 29, 1856 ; amended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 2, 1858. In Scotland they were secured by statute against the purchasers of the land until the expiration of their lease, 1449.

LEATHER, anciently prohibited from exportation, 27 Edw. III. s. 2, c. 1, 1353 ; an act passed for the making of, 5 Eliz. c. 8, 1562-3 ; exportation prohibited, 14 Car. II. c. 7, 1662 ; removed, 1667 ; tax on, abolished, May 29, 1830 ; the duty in England and Ireland produced half a million sterling.—*Leather Tokens* used in London in the 15th century.

LEATHER SELLERS' COMPANY incorporated by 6 Rich. II., 1383 ; confirmed by 22 Henry VI., 1442 ; Henry VII. granted them the inspection of leather throughout the kingdom.—*Leather Sellers' Hall* rebuilt upon the site of the hall of St Helen's Priory, 1815 ; a part of the crypt still exists ; the pump has a design engraved upon it by Cibber, 1679.—*Leather Sellers' Asylum* founded by John Hasilwood, 1544.

LECHFELD, Italy. The Emperor Otho I. gained a victory over the Magyars, 955.

LEDBURY HOSPITAL, Herefordshire, founded, 1232 ; revived by Queen Elizabeth, 1580.

LEE BOO, Prince, the son of the King of the Pellew Islands, who was brought

over on a visit to this country by Capt. Wilson, of the *Antelope*, wrecked there, 1782; he was interred in Rotherhithe church-yard, Dec. 27, 1784.

LEE PRIORY, Essex, founded by Sir Ralph Gernon, 1230.

LEEDS, Yorkshire, the ancient *Loidis*, made a royal village by Penda, 655; Ilbert de Lacey erected a castle here in the time of William the Conqueror; a charter granted by King John, 1207; the town incorporated by Charles I., 1626; confirmed by Charles II., 1662; the coloured Cloth-hall erected, 1758, and the white, 1775; the Old Library founded by the advice of Dr Priestley, 1768; the theatre, 1771; Music-hall, 1792; gas introduced, 1815; the Town Hall built, and opened by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, Sept. 6, 1858; the Mechanics' Institute established, 1825; the Philosophical Society instituted, 1818; Assizes held here for the first time, Sept., 1864; the Joint-stock Bank failed, Sept. 19; first execution at (Joseph Myers and James Sargisson), Sept. 10; the Industrial Exhibition opened, March 2, 1867.

LEEDS CASTLE, Kent, built by Robert de Crevequer, Bishop of Leeds, 1111; rebuilt by William Wykeham, *circa* 1350; refortified by Henry VIII., 1509-45; granted to Sir Anthony Le Leger by Edward VI., 1550; George III. and Queen Charlotte entertained at, by Thomas Lord Fairfax, 1779.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS, battle. The Confederates under Gen. Evans defeated the Federals under Gen. McClellan, with a loss of 1000 men, Oct. 21, 1861.

LEGACIES taxed, 1780; the tax increased, while land went free, 36 Geo. III. c. 52, April 26, 1796; the law amended, and the duty extended to real property, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, Aug. 4, 1853.

LEGH, Devonshire. The Nunnery of Canonlegh founded for Canons by Walter Clavel, *circa* 1185; changed into a nunnery by Matilda de Clare, *circa* 1288.

LEGHORN, Tuscany, called by Cicero, Labro, properly Livorno, almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1741; rebuilt and walled by Francisco I., 1577; occupied by the French, 1796; evacuated, 1799; attacked unsuccessfully by the English, 1813; taken by the Austrians, May 12 and 13, 1849; a fire occurred at the theatre during the performance of a piece called the Taking of Sebastopol, 3000 people were present, 60 persons were killed and as many injured, June 7, 1857; added to Italy, 1859.

LEGION OF HONOUR, instituted by Napoleon, May 19, 1802, and conferred upon merit until Louis XVIII. was placed by the allies on the throne of France, 1815, when it became, as with all orders elsewhere, a matter of interest with the crown; the first distribution took place, Aug. 16, 1804.

LEIBURN CASTLE, Kent, built 1190.

LEICESTER, Leicestershire. The castle built by Hugo de Grentmaisnil, *circa* 1070; nearly destroyed by William Rufus; restored and fortified by Robert de Mellent, Earl of Leicester, 1103-18; destroyed by Henry II., 1168; rebuilt by Henry Plantagenet, grandson of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, *circa* 1343-5; a Parliament held here by Henry V., 1414; another held by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester during the minority of Henry VI., 1425; too dilapidated to receive Richard III., who slept at the 'Blue Boar' inn, 1485; the town and abbey built, 1143; the former incorporated by King John, 1200; Wickliffe buried in Lutterworth church, 1384; his body taken up and burnt by order of council, 1428; Richard III. defeated at Bosworth-field, Aug. 22, 1485; the town taken by Charles I., and many of the inhabitants killed in the street, May 31, 1645; surrendered to the Parliamentarians, and the castle destroyed, June 17, 1646; walls ordered to be demolished, 1662.

LEICESTER-SQUARE, London. Leicester-house built, *circa* 1635; the town-house of the Earl of Leicester, bought by the Prince of Wales, afterwards Geo. II.,

1718; the Duke of Cumberland born at, April 15, 1721; taken down, 1784; Savile-house destroyed by fire, Feb. 23, 1865; Sir Joshua Reynolds died at his house, No. 47, Feb. 23, 1792; Hogarth resided in this square, 1733; the statue of George II. removed from the residence of the Duke of Chandos, 'The Canons,' to this square, *circa* 1752; the garden in the centre let to Mr Elias by C. A. Tulk, 1808; Mr Wyld obtained leave to erect his 'Great Globe,' 1851—1861; the Metropolitan Board of Works tried to obtain possession of, but by a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, the right was confirmed to Mr Tulk, Nov. 13, 1867; the Panopticon first opened, March 16, 1854; converted into the Alhambra, and first opened by E. T. Smith, Feb. 7, 1858.

LEIPSIC, Saxony, destroyed, 1082; rebuilt and fortified, 1100; Otto IV. captured the town, 1212; the University founded, Dec. 4, 1409; upwards of a third of the town destroyed by fire, 1420; noted for its fairs, the first proclaimed, 1458; and three confirmed, 1507; the Town-house built, 1556; the King of Sweden, Gustavus, defeated the Imperialists before, Sept. 7, 1631; besieged, 1637; taken by the King of Prussia, Nov. 18, 1745; surrendered to the Austrians, Aug. 5, 1759; abandoned, and again taken possession of by the Austrians, Oct. 4, 1760; occupied by the French, 1806; Napoleon issued his decree against British commerce from; occupied by the Duke of Brunswick, 1809; captured by the Austrians the same year; the town taken by the allied Russians, Prussians, and English, Oct. 19, 1813, 25 generals, 15,000 soldiers, besides 23,000 in the hospitals, fell into their hands; the allied sovereigns entered the town the same night.

LEIPSIC, battle. The memorable conflict between the allied armies and the French under Napoleon began, Oct. 16, 1813; resumed on the 18th; the French were totally defeated with a loss of 80,000 men killed and wounded, and 65 guns; the troops of Saxony and Wurtemberg, numbering 12,000, deserted him in the heat of the battle.

LEITH, Scotland. This town is first mentioned in a charter of David I. for founding Holyrood Abbey, 1128; Robert I. granted the harbour and mill to the city of Edinburgh, 1329; taken by the English fleet, 1541; occupied by a French force in the service of Mary of Guise, 1549; captured by the English after a siege of two months, July 6, 1560; Cromwell repaired the fort and erected a citadel in the latter part of 1560; the docks formed, 1720; the Custom-house quay erected, 1777; the bridge built, 1789; the wet docks constructed between 1800 and 1817; made a separate magistracy, 1832; Dock and Harbour Commissioners appointed, 1838; the harbour improved, and the Victoria Dock erected, 1855.

LENS, battle. The French under Condé defeated the Austrians at, losing 3000 men and 5000 prisoners, Aug. 20, 1648.

LENT, or spring fast of forty days, generally considered an apostolic institution by the Papal Church. *See* Bingham. It was first observed in England by order of Ercombert, King of Kent, 640; a penalty of 10s. or 10 days' imprisonment ordered to be inflicted upon all who ate meat at this season, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 19, 1548; doubled by Elizabeth for a second offence, 5 Eliz. c. 5, s. 15, 1562; victuallers forbidden to sell meat by 27 Eliz. c. 11, s. 5, 1585; further regulations made by 35 Eliz. c. 7, 1593.

LEO IX., the first pope that kept up a standing military force, 1054; Leo X., the patron of literature, he conferred the title of defender of the faith on Henry VIII., Oct. 11, 1521; he is generally considered an unbeliever in the doctrine of which he was the professed head; died, Dec. 1, 1521.

LEOMINSTER, Herefordshire. A priory founded by Merwald, King of Mercia, A.D. 660; ceded to Reading by Henry I., 1125; the town occupied by the Danes, 980; fortified by William Rufus, partially destroyed, 1210; two burgesses sum-

moned to parliament by Edward I., 1295 ; a charter granted to the town by Queen Mary, 1555 ; taken by the Parliamentarians under Waller, April 27, 1643 ; rechartered by Charles II., 1665 ; Town Hall built, 1633 ; repaired, 1793.

LEON, Spain, founded by Ordone I., 850 ; stormed and captured by Al-Mansur, 998 ; Alonso V. rebuilt the walls, partially removed by Alonso XI., 1324 ; Leon and Castille united by Ferdinando III., 1230 ; sacked by Marshal Soult, Dec., 1808.

LEON, Central America, founded by the Spaniards, 1523 ; removed to its present position, 1532.

LEPANTO, Greece, battle. The most important naval engagement, of modern times : Don John of Austria commanded the Christian armament which encountered the Turkish fleet of 230 galleys, and after a severe engagement defeated them with a loss of 200 of their galleys, and 25,000 Turks fell ; 15,000 Christian slaves were released, Oct. 7, 1571.

LEPROSY. This disease prevalent from the earliest historical times ; hospitals were established in most countries for their reception ; Louis VIII. promulgated a code of laws for the regulation of the 2000 French leper hospitals, 1226 ; by the Scottish laws they were forbidden to beg or sit in the streets, 1427.

LERIDA, Spain. The ancient Roman town was the scene of the Hanno defeat by Scipio, B.C. 216 ; and Caesar's campaign against Afranius and Petreius, 49 ; destroyed by the Franks, A.D. 256 ; restored, 360 ; the Goths held a council at, 546 ; sacked by the French, 799 ; recovered and rebuilt by Ramon Berenguer, 1149 ; besieged by the French under Condé, May, 1647, but successfully resisted by the Spaniards ; taken by storm, Oct. 12, 1707 ; the English under the command of Gen. Stanhope defeated the French under Philip V., July 27, 1710 ; captured by the French, May 14, 1810.

LE ROCH, island, near the Falkland Isles, discovered, 1657.

LERWICK, Shetland Islands. The fort built, 1665 ; repaired, 1781, and named Fort Charlotte.

LESBOS, Mitylene, Isle of, peopled 1000 years before the birth of Christ ; Pittacus called the tyrant of, B.C. 600 ; came under the Persian yoke, B.C. 570 ; declared free, 479 ; captured by the Venetians from the Byzantines, A.D. 1185 ; re-captured by the Greeks, and from them by the Turks.

LETTERS, said to have been invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 years before Christ ; they were brought by Cadmus to Greece, and thence into Europe, B.C. 1500 ; they were carried by the Emperor to America, about A.D. 1480, prior to which the Peruvians and Mexicans had used hieroglyphical characters.

LETTERS DE CACHET, the tyrannical instruments by which the French kings, before the destruction of the Bastille, immured individuals in that secluded dungeon ; these letters were abolished, Nov. 1, 1789.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL issued in England by Edward I., 1295, to seize an enemy's vessels ; granted by the American government against Great Britain, March 22, 1776.

LETTUCE brought to England from the Island of *Cos*, circa 1520.

LEUCADIA, Ionian Islands, originally inhabited by the Teleboæ and Leleges ; the Corinthians, B.C. 700, founded a new town called Leucas, and cut a canal through the isthmus ; it was filled up, B.C. 218 ; besieged by the Romans, B.C. 197—subdued by Rome ; the Bishop of, one of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325 ; seized by the Turks, 1467 ; ceded to Venice by the treaty of Passarowitz, 1718 ; the French garrison driven out, and occupied by the English, 1810 ; the fort destroyed by an earthquake, 1825.

LEUCTRA, battle. The Thebans under the command of Epaminondas defeated the Spartans commanded by Cleombrotus ; in this battle the practice of the concentrating *heavy masses* on a given point of the enemy's line was first adopted by the Thebans, B.C. 371.

LEUTHEN, battle. The Austrians defeated by the Prussians under Frederick the Great, when the former were defeated, Dec. 5, 1757.

LEVANT, the Company of, incorporated to carry on trade at, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, Sept. 11, 1581, and Jan. 7, 1592 ; surrendered their charter, 1600 ; but continued to trade as a private company, 1605 ; their privileges confirmed by Parliament, 1643.

LEVELLERS, any individuals who advocate a state of political or social equality ; two leaders of this doctrine in Germany demolished the effigies and images in churches, and taught that all rank was superfluous ; Muncer, one of those persons, swelled his followers to 40,000, but was defeated by the Prince of Hesse, to whom he gave battle ; he was beheaded, 1525 ; in the Parliamentary army of England there were many who professed the most exalted ideas of freedom and contempt for Church or State, they looked upon Charles I. as Ahab, and openly demanded his death, 1647 ; Hugh Peters encouraged these feelings by some violent discourses, he was executed as a regicide, Oct. 19, 1660 ; and the name was also applied to advocates of parliamentary reform, under the ministry of Pitt and Perceval, not long after the former minister had moved for the same reform in the House of Commons ; Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, were so styled by the opponent party, 1794.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and exhibited at Leicester House, 1778 ; won by lottery by Mr Parkinson, 1788 ; removed to Blackfriars Road, and sold by auction, Sept. 20, 1806.

LEVITICUS, the third book of the Pentateuch written by Moses, *circa* B.C. 1450.

LEWES, Sussex, one of the oldest towns in England ; fortified by the Saxons ; occupied by the Romans, A.D. 287 ; after the battle of Hastings the rape of Lewes was given to William de Warrenne, 1066 ; the castle, the first one erected by King Alfred, 890 ; rebuilt by William de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, 1070 ; repaired by John Plantagenet, eighth Earl of Surrey, *circa* 1330 ; Henry III., and Richard, Earl of Cornwall, confined in, by Simon de Montfort, 1264, when the treaty called the *Mise* of Lewes was signed ; the monastery of St Pancras founded, 1076 ; suppressed, 1538 ; the battle of, between Henry III. and the barons, commanded by Montfort, who defeated the Royalists and took the king prisoner, May 13, 1264 ; three large pits discovered with numerous bodies in, near the present site of the county gaol, supposed to have been the slain from this battle, 1810. A miracle is recorded of the priory of St Pancras :—

' 1230.—The chapel of the Blessed Mary was built anew, and on the vigil of St Nicholas the first mass was celebrated in it.

' 1243.—On the day of the anniversary of Earl William, the foundation was laid of the new work of our church.

' 1245.—Guichard, the prior of Lewes, came to England, and on the eve of St Pancras, entered the church with a great attendance, and was admitted with honour by the convent.

' 1250.—In this year, on the day of the SS. Processus and Martinianus, a certain sick man, whose arm and both knees were as if contracted, was cured at the Holy Cross of St Pancras, at Lewes.'

LEXINGTON, skirmish of, the first engagement between the English and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated, April 19, 1775.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, the oldest town in Kentucky, founded, 1776 ; incorpor-

ated, 1782; the government removed to Frankfort, 1792; the university founded, 1798; surrendered to the Confederates after three days' fighting, Sept. 21, 1861.

LEWIS XV., of France, crowned at Rheims, Oct. 14, 1722; sent home the Infanta of Spain as too young for a wife, April 5, 1725; married a daughter of the King of Poland, July 22, 1725; presented Humphrey Parsons, Lord Mayor of London, with his picture set in diamonds, Feb., 1730; his bed took fire, and he narrowly escaped burning to death, July 1, 1747.

LEYDEN, Holland, built by Hengist, A.D. 450; the Church of St Pancras founded, 1280; St Peter's, 1315; the Town Hall erected, 1573-74; besieged by the Spanish army for five months, during which time the inhabitants suffered both from famine and pestilence, 1574; the plague carried off 14,000 of the inhabitants, 1655; the Elzevir printing carried on in the 17th century; part of the finest portion of the city destroyed by the explosion of a boat with 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder on board, Jan. 20, 1807, several hundred persons were killed.

LIBAU, Finland. Captain Key, in the 'Amphion,' appeared off this town and demanded the surrender of all merchant vessels, 18 were captured, May 16, 1854.

LIBEL, *In scriptis, or sine scriptis*. The ancient punishment for, was the pillory: in 1371, Nicholas Moliere was ordered to stand in the pillory for one hour with a whetstone round his neck for publishing a libel; an act for the prevention and punishment of, was passed 60 George III., and 1 George IV. c. 8, Dec. 30, 1819; for providing a remedy against the publication of, in newspapers, 11 George IV., and 1 Will. IV. c. 73, July 23, 1830; amending the law of libel, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 24, 1843; Colonel Lilburne fined £5000 for writing one, 1637; imprisoned for another, 1645; tried again and acquitted, 1649; Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the French queen, condemned to five years' imprisonment, and fined £500, Jan. 28, 1788; Dr Withers for a libel on Mrs Fitzherbert, July 14, 1789; the *Times* for a libel on George, Prince of Wales, Feb., 1790; the *Morning Post* for one on Lady E. Lambert, damages £4000, July 9, 1792; Peltier for a libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, Feb. 21, 1803; William Cobbett found guilty of a libel against the King's Hanoverian Legion, June 15, 1811, fined £1000, with two years' imprisonment; Hone for parodies upon the Creed, June 16, 1817; acquitted, Dec. 30.

LIBERIA, Africa, the republic of, owes its existence to a few benevolent individuals in Washington, who formed themselves into a society for freeing the slaves, 1816; they first established a colony at Sierra Leone, 1820, but it proving so unhealthy, they purchased this tract of land and settled here, April 25, 1822; received a constitution, 1839; proclaimed a free state, Aug. 24, 1847; commercial treaty with, Nov. 21, 1848.

LIBERTINES. In Scripture history a class of Jewish proselytes who had a synagogue at Jerusalem, Acts vi. 9; also a religious sect which maintained that all that was done was done by the Spirit of God, 1525; that sin was only sin to those whose consciences told them so; that the soul died with the body, and men should live without scruples about heaven or hell,—hence arose the bad sense and use of the term libertine.

LIBRARIES. The first on record is the Library of Osymandys, known as the Memnonium, 14th century B.C.; the first public library founded at Athens by Pisistratus, B.C. 537; the private one collected by Aristotle, B.C. 534; bequeathed to Theophrastus, B.C. 322, who bequeathed it to Neleus; the library of Alexandria founded by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 284; the works of the Greek dramatists added, B.C. 233; the Pergamus library founded by Attalus I., B.C. 241—197; many libraries were established by the Roman emperors on the Palatine mount; Constantine founded the library at Constantinople, B.C. 330; burnt, B.C. 47; in

the Middle Ages the monasteries became the depositories of books ; the Benedictine Monastery at Wearmouth founded, A.D. 664 ; the library of the same order at Christ Church, Canterbury, had a considerable catalogue, now extant, in the 13th century ; Richard de Bury, Chancellor of England, made the first private collection worthy the name of a private library, 1341 ; the parochial libraries of England were preserved through the care of a few active persons, and an act of parliament was passed, 7 Anne, c. 14, 1709 ; the first circulating library established at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1711 ; Allan Ramsay established one at Edinburgh, 1725 ; the Royal Library of England began by Henry VII., and increased in subsequent reigns ; incorporated with the British Museum by George II., 1759 ; an act was passed giving power to the councils of the various towns in England to erect public libraries and museums, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65, Aug. 14, 1850 ; extended to Ireland, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 20, 1853 ; Scotland, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 64, July 31, 1854 ; Dublin, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 10, 1854 ; repealed and other provisions made by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70, July 30, 1855 ; for Ireland, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 40, June 26, 1855. The following is a list of some of the principal libraries and their founders, with the date of foundation :—

Library.	Founder.	Date.
Aberdeen College		1634
Advocates, Edinburgh	Sir G. Mackenzie	1680
Advocates, Doctors' Commons, London		1708
(Sold, April 22, 1861.)		
Andrews, St, Scotland	H. Wardlaw	1411
Antiquaries		
Antwerp Town Library		1682
Ashmolean	Dr Ashmole	1678
Astor, New York	Mr Astor	1839
Bamberg, Royal		1611
Basel, Public		1530
Berlin, Royal		1650
Bodleian	Sir T. Bodley	Nov. 8, 1602
Bonn University Library		1818
Boston, America		1848
British Museum	26 Geo. II. c. 22	1753
Bristol	R. Redwood	1614
Cambridge	Thomas Scott	1475
Chetham	H. Chetham	Nov., 1655
Copenhagen, Royal	Christian III.	1559
Cottonian	Robert Cotton	1588
(Made public, 12 & 13 William III. c. 7, 1700 ; partially destroyed by fire, Oct 23, 1731 ; removed to the British Museum, 1753.)		
Cracow University	Casimir the Great	1343
Dublin, Trinity		1601
Dutch Library, Austin Friars	Maria Dubois	1659
(Removed to the Guildhall Library, 1864.)		
East India Company		1800
England, the Bank of		May, 1850
Escorial, Spain	Philip II.	1557
Ferrara, Bologna		1646
Glasgow University	Bishop Laing	1475
Grenville	Right Hon. Thomas Grenville	1630
(Presented to the British Museum, Oct. 28, 1845.)		
Geneviève, St, Paris	Cardinal de Rochefoucauld	1624
George III.'s Library		1762

Library.	Founder.	Date.
Herald's College		
(The Arundel collection presented to, by the Duke of Norfolk, 1678.)		
(Mr Le Neve presented his collection to, Sept. 24, 1729.)		
Harleian	Robert Harley	Aug., 1705
Harvard, Massachusetts	J. Harvard	1638
King's College	William Marsden, F.R.S.	1835
Lambeth	Bishop Bancroft	Oct. 28, 1610
Law Institution		1830
Leicester	The Corporation	1632
Leipsic Town		1677
Leyden University		<i>circa</i> 1580
Lincoln's Inn	John Nethersale	1497
(The present library opened, Oct. 30, 1845.)		
Lisbon, the National		1796
Liverpool Free Town		1852
London, the Corporation	Corporation	June 2, 1824
London Institution	Francis Baring	1806
London Library		May, 1841
Manchester Free		1852
Mazarine, Paris	Cardinal Mazarine	1652
Munich Royal	Albert V.	1570
New Bedford Free		1852
Norwich	Sir John Pettus	1608
(Sold in 1731.)		
Nuremberg Town	Dr Kühnhöfer	1445
Paris, the Royal, made public		1737
Perugia, Bologna		1320
Pesth University		1655
Pesth National		1802
Prague University		1366
Ratcliffe	Dr Ratcliffe	1737
(Opened, 1749.)		
Rostock, Germany	Duke John Albert	1552
Royal Institution		1803
Royal Society	Thos. Howard, Earl of Arundel	1660
Royal Library of Spain	Philip V.	<i>circa</i> 1710
Russell Institution		1808
Russia, Imperial		1714
Sion College	First by Dr White	1630
Smithsonian Institution, Washington		1846
Spencer Library	George John, 2nd Earl	1820
St Paul's Cathedral	Dean and Chapter	1707
Stockholm Royal	Gustavus Vasa	1540
Sunderland	C. Spencer, 3rd Earl of Sunderland	1690
Surgeons, the College of	John Hunter	1786
Temple, Middle	Robert Ashley	Sept. 27, 1641
Tenison	Archbishop Tenison	1691
(Sold, July 2, 1861.)		
Troyes	Jacques Hennequin	1651
Upsal, Sweden	Gustavus Adolphus	1540
Utrecht Town		1581
Vatican, Rome	Nicholas V.	1447
Vienna, Imperial	Frederick III.	1440
Warsaw University	Emperor Alexander	1816

- | Library. | Founder. | Date. |
|--|-------------------------|-------|
| Williams's
(Opened, 1729; removed to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 1864.) | Rev. Dr Daniel Williams | 1716 |
| Würzburg University | | 1582 |
| Zurich Town | | 1629 |
- LICENCES.** A mode of raising money introduced by Richard I., 1190; public-houses were licenced in the time of Edward VI., 1551; gaming-houses, 1620; lottery-office keepers, peddlars and hawkers, 1697; brewers, &c., 1784; the issue of licences regulated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 61, July 15, 1828; refreshment houses regulated by 23 Vict. c. 27, June 14, 1860.
- LICHFIELD**, Staffordshire. Richard II. kept his Christmas in Lichfield Castle, 1397, when 200 tuns of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed; a charter granted to the city by Edward VI., 1549; renewed by James I., 1623; besieged and taken by the Puritans under Lord Brooke, March 25, 1642-3; retaken by the Royalists under Prince Rupert, April 10-20, 1643; cathedral built, 1086; the Lady Chapel founded, 1296; the Norman transept rebuilt, 1230-1241; the nave, 1291; the cathedral is 400 feet long, 66 broad, and the spire is 258 feet high; long guns were mounted on the spire, 1643; the troops destroyed much of the interior, 1643.
- LICHFIELD**, See of, established, 669; made an archbishopric, 786; bishopric removed to Chester, 1075; from Chester to Coventry, 1086; Coventry and Lichfield formed into one chapter, 1185; Lichfield restored alone, 1840.
- LICHTENBERG**, Germany, ceded by Prussia to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1816; ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1834.
- LIEBENAU**, Austria. A combat between the Prussian forces under Prince Frederick Charles and the Austrians, who were defeated; this was the first engagement in the war of 1866, June 26.
- LIEGE**, Belgium, founded in the 6th century; fortified in the 10th; taken by Henry I., Duke of Brabant, and pillaged for six days by the soldiers, 1212; its fortifications destroyed by Charles the Bold, 1467; he retook it the next year, with great atrocity, Oct. 30, 1468; bombarded by Marshal Boufflers for five days, 1691; taken by the Duke of Marlborough, Oct. 14, 1702; by the French, June 15, 1705; noted for its iron and fire-arms; the palace destroyed by fire, Feb., 1734; the university founded, 1817.
- LIEGNITZ**, Silesia. Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrians here, Aug. 16, 1760; the most part of the town and castle destroyed by fire, 1834; subsequently rebuilt.
- LIFE-BOATS.** The first patent was granted to Mr Lukin, Nov. 2, 1785; a committee of gentlemen at South Shields offered a reward for a more perfect one, 1788; Mr Greathead invented what may be considered the parent life-boat, 1789; floated, 1790; in 1791 it saved the crews of the 'Parthenius' and 'Peggy'; a reward of £1200 was voted to him by parliament, 1803; 31 boats built upon this plan, 1804; a steam life-boat was prepared by Sir William Hillary, Bart., 1824; a meeting held at the London Tavern through the exertions of this gentleman, Dr Manners Sutton, Abp of Canterbury, in the chair, when the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck was founded, March 4, 1824; Captain Rorie invented tubes to be so placed as to add to the buoyancy, 1829; the Duke of Northumberland offered a prize for the model of the best life-boat; Mr James Beeching of Yarmouth was the successful competitor, 1851; the tubular life-boat invented by Mr Henry Richardson, 1830; Mr Peake, assistant-master shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, designed one at the request of the National Lifeboat Institution, tried with success at Brighton, Feb. 3, 1852.

LIFE-PRESERVERS. Cork jackets described by Gelacy, 1757; experiments made with, on the Thames, 1764; girdle of cork, 1790; Mr T. C. Daniel received the gold medal from the Society of Arts for his life-preserving jackets, 1806; and Capt. Ward, R.N., life-belts, 1854; Lieutenant Bell introduced the mortars for carrying the rope to land, 1791; the Society of Arts awarded him 50 guineas, 1792; Manby's mortar and apparatus for, first used, Feb., 1808, and in the first 20 years saved 58 vessels and 410 lives; Mr Trengrouse introduced the rocket system, 1819.

LIGHT. The earliest work upon this subject was *Alhazen*, commented on by Vitellio, 1270; refraction of, discovered by Snellius, 1624; moves at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second of time, 1667; the light of the sun takes eight minutes and the same number of seconds to reach the earth, or travel 95,000,000 of miles; light and colour, theory of, given by Sir Isaac Newton, 1666; the polarization of, by Malus, 1808, and since by Brewster. Zodiacal-light noticed by J. D. Cassini, March, 1683.

LIGHTHOUSE. The oldest erected by Ptolemy Philadelphus, at Alexandria, B.C. 300; one erected on the Norfolk coast, 1272; the Tour de Corduan raised at the mouth of the river Garonne, 1584; finished, 1610; the first Eddystone lighthouse designed by Mr Winstanley, 1696; completed, 1698; a new one constructed by Rudyerd, 1706; opened, 1708; Mr Smeaton designed, and the first stone laid of the present, June 12, 1757; the light first shown, Oct. 16, 1759; the Bell Rock lighthouse, first stone laid, July 10, 1808; light finished, Feb. 1, 1811; lighthouses are now erected all over the world; iron lighthouses built by Messrs Grissell, 1852-3, for Jamaica, Falkland Islands, &c.; reflectors for economizing the light first invented by Wm Hutchinson of Liverpool, 1763; M. Lenoir constructed some of silvered copper for the Cordonan lighthouse, 1780; Mr T. Smith made the next advance, 1786; the first polished metal reflectors used in Great Britain at the *Inchkeith* lighthouse, 1803; Sir D. Brewster invented the present form of, 1811, and by M. Augustine Fresnel, in France, 1819; Lieutenant Drummond proposed the use of the *oxy-hydrous* light, 1832. The lights on land, or lighthouses which are at the highest elevation, with the distances they command in clear weather, are given in the following table, compiled from the general return published by the Admiralty:—

	Year when erected.	Height of Lantern above high water.	Distances at which the lights are seen.
Lizard	1751	224 feet...	20 miles
Needles... ..	1786	469	27
Beachy Head	1828	285	22
South Foreland	1793	372	25
Cromer	1719	274	22
Flamborough Head	1806	214	19
Inchkeith	1804	220	18
Isle of May	1816	240	21
Dunnet Head	1831	346	23
Lumburgh Head	1821	300	22
Cape Wrath	1828	400	25
Barra Head	1833	680	32
Kintyre	1787	297	22
Mull of Galloway	1830	325	23
Calf of Man	1818	375	22
St Bees' Head	1718	333	23
Lundy Island	1820	540	30
Cape Clear	1817	455	27
Clare Island	1806	349	27
Skellig's Rock	1826	372	25

LIGHTNING, with thunder, so terrible as to throw down several churches, Feb., 1222—it thundered 15 consecutive days; the rain flooded and destroyed the produce of the earth, 1233; many men and beasts perished by it, and houses were demolished, 1360; St. Paul's steeple set fire to, and that of Waltham Cross, Candlemas-day, 1443; a flash penetrated the theatre at Venice during a representation, Aug. 17, 1796; of 600 people in the house, several were killed, the candles put out, a lady's gold watch-case melted, the jewels and diamonds in the ear-rings of others split.

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS. Professor Richmann of St Petersburg killed by an explosion from a conductor, 1753; the first erected in England by Dr Watson at Payneshill, 1762; Sir W. Snow Harris suggested to the Lords of the Admiralty a plan for protecting ships by means of, 1821; he received a parliamentary grant of £4000; his plan has been since adopted for public buildings.

LIGNY, France, battle. Napoleon defeated the Prussians, under Blücher, losing 20,000 men, the French lost 10,000, June 16, 1815.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC, founded, June, 1802, at Genoa; incorporated with France at its own request, May 25, 1805; it was afterwards made a part of the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE, the common, known in England, 1590; the Persian first cultivated about 1597.

LILBURNE, COLONEL JOHN, fined £5000 for a libel, 1637; tried before the infamous Star-chamber of Charles I., he was sentenced to stand in the pillory and receive 500 lashes, 1638, which he bore, though cruelly inflicted, with great fortitude; died at Eltham, 1657.

LILIO, ALOYS, inventor of the Gregorian Calendar, 1570.

LILLE or **LISLE**, France, founded by Bandouin IV., Count of Flanders, 1009; besieged and taken by Philip the Fair, after a siege of three months, 1297; retaken by Guy, Count of Flanders, 1302; the Town Hall built, 1430, contains many pictures of Raphael and Michael Angelo; the Hôpital Comtesse founded, *circa* 1280; the town seriously injured by fire, 1467; an attempt made by the Protestants to surprise it failed, 1581; besieged unsuccessfully by the French, 1645; taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV., 1667; fortified by Vauban, 1670; recaptured by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, 1708, after an obstinate siege of three months; ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713; considerably enlarged, 1786; bombarded by the Austrians for a week, but they failed to take it, Oct. 8, 1792.

LILLESHELL PRIORY, Salop, founded by Richard de Belmeis, 1104.

LILY, flower so called, a native of Syria, Italy, and of Persia, brought to England about the 14th century; the Guernsey lily, or Amaryllis, a native of Japan; that of a red colour from South America; the gigantic lily from New South Wales, 1800.

LILYBÆUM, Italy. This strong fortress besieged by Pyrrhus unsuccessfully, B.C. 276; besieged by the Romans from 250 to 241.

LILY OF NAVARRE, order of knighthood, 1048; Arragon, 1403.

LIMA, Peru, founded by Pizarro, 1535, receiving the name of Ciudad de los Keyes; made the capital, 1537; dreadful earthquakes at, 1586, 1630, 1687, and 1746, Oct. 28, when it was almost wholly destroyed, with Callao; in 1854-55 the yellow fever made its appearance for the first time, carrying off thousands, and in the interior 200,000 are said to have perished; part of the town destroyed by an earthquake, April 22, 1860.

LIMBURG, Belgium, ceded to France by the Batavian Republic, 1795; afterwards

restored to the Netherlands ; divided by treaty between Holland and Belgium, 1839.

LIMEHOUSE, formerly a hamlet of Stepney, from which parish it was separated, 1730 ; the West India Docks opened, 1802.

LIME LIGHT. Mr A. Gordon, C.E., patented a process for generating hydrogen gas from zinc and sulphuric acid, 1835 ; Mr G. Michiel's process, 1853 ; the apparatus for producing, improved by Mr Bastable, 1858, and by Mr Prosser, 1859.

LIMERICK, Ireland. The old town was built before 1172 ; first charter of incorporation obtained, 1195. This town was considered the strongest place in the country ; it was taken by the English, 1174 ; besieged by Ireton, June 11—Hugh O'Niel, with a force of 3000 men, undertook the defence—taken by the English, Oct. 27, 1652 ; successfully resisted the army under King William, who conducted the siege in person, Aug. 8, 1690 ; attempt to carry it by assault failed, Aug. 26 ; the siege raised, Aug. 30 ; surrendered to General de Ginkel, Oct. 3, 1691, when the famous treaty putting an end to the war and re-establishing order was agreed to, Oct. 3, 1691 ; upwards of 100 persons were killed by an explosion of gunpowder at, Feb., 1694 ; Wellesley Bridge erected, 1827 ; Newton Pery was commenced by Mr Sexton Pery, 1769.

LIMING, Kent, a monastery founded by Ethelburga, daughter of King Ethelbert, A.D. 633.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act passed for limiting the liabilities of members of joint-stock companies to the amount of their shares, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133, Aug. 14, 1855. [†] See Joint Stock Companies.

LIMOGES, France, burned by the Romans, 836 ; Hen. II. was crowned Duke of Aquitania here, 1189 ; captured by Edward the Black Prince, who gave up the town to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 3000 of the inhabitants, 1370 ; Place D'Orsay formed, 1714-15 ; a paper and porcelain manufactory established, 1800 ; a great fire broke out at, which destroyed much property and 107 houses, Aug. 15, 1864.

LINCELLES, battle, between the English and Dutch armies and the French, in which the latter were repulsed, with the loss of 11 pieces of cannon, Aug. 18, 1793.

LINCLUDEN ABBEY, Scotland, founded by Malcolm, the king, who died, 1165.

LINCOLN, battles, between the party of the Empress Maud and that of King Stephen, in which the latter was routed and taken, Feb. 2, 1121 ; again, a contest between the Dauphin Louis of France and the forces of Henry III. of England, commanded by the Earl of Pembroke, in which the former was defeated, May 19, 1217 ; a treaty of peace was signed at Lambeth, Sept. 11.

LINCOLN, Lincolnshire, occupied by the Romans, who built the first castle, of which Newport Gate remains ; a second castle built by William the Conqueror, 1086 ; taken by Queen Matilda, 1140 ; besieged and taken by Stephen, 1141 ; he spent his Christmas here, 1144 ; King John received the homage of David, King of Scotland, 1215 ; the city burnt, 1235 ; King John besieged by the barons ; Edward I. held his parliament in the castle, 1301, Edward II., 1307, and Edward III., 1326-27 ; during the civil war it was garrisoned by the Royalists, who were defeated, and the town taken by storm by the Parliamentarians under the Duke of Manchester, May 5, 1644 ; St Peter's church erected, 1723 ; a library established, 1800 ; the Architectural Society of the Diocese formed, 1844 ; the Bishop's Palace at Riseholme partially burnt, Feb. 7, 1863.

LINCOLN, the See of, founded, 680, at Leicester and Dorchester ; removed to Lincoln, 1094 ; deanery, archdeaconry, chancellorship, and precentorship erected, 1092 ; subdeanery, 1140.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, begun by Bishop Remigius, *circa* 1090; partially destroyed by fire, 1124; the choir built, 1186; the nave, 1209; the great tower fell down, 1244-5; repairs began, 1306; finished, 1324; the bell called Great Tom founded in the reign of James I., 1610; recast, June, 1834; it weighs 9894 lbs; the building is 524 feet long, and 80 wide; the towers, one 300 feet, and the other 281 feet high.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, 6 Hen. VI., Oct. 12, 1427; hall built by Dean Forest, 1436; interior repaired, 1701; college increased by Bishop Rotherham, 1478; south quadrangle built by Sir Thomas Rotherham, 1612; chapel consecrated, Sept. 15, 1631.

LINCOLN'S INN, London, built, 1229; converted from the Bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1312; the old hall rebuilt, 1506; chapel erected, 1626; theatre built, 1695; square railed round, 1737; new buildings erected, 1782; new buildings, or hall and library, erected from the designs of P. Hardwicke, R.A.; first stone laid, April 20, 1843; opened by Her Majesty Victoria, Oct. 30, 1845; it is 80 feet long, and 40 feet wide; cost £88,000. New Square built, 1697, and stone-buildings, 1780.—*Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatres*: the first, the *Duke's Theatre*, erected by Sir William Davenant, and opened, June 25, 1661; the second theatre was erected for Congreve, and opened by him with his comedy of *Love for Love*, April 29, 1695; the third erected by Christopher Rich, 1714; opened, Dec. 18, 1714; the first Oratorio performed here, 1732; transformed into a barracks for 1400 men, 1756; its site is now occupied by the Museum of the College of Surgeons; Lord Russell beheaded there, July 21, 1683.

LINDISFARNE, Northumberland. The castle built by Prior Castell, *circa* 1500; garrisoned for the parliament, 1646; seized for Prince Charles Edward by Launcelot Errington, 1719. Aidan, a Scot, established a bishop's see at, 634.

LINDISFARNE, Northumberland, or Holy Island Monastery, founded, 651; rebuilt, 1014; and transferred to Durham by Bishop William de Carleph, 1082.

LINEN. Egypt was originally the great centre of its manufacture; frequent allusion is made to it in the Bible; blue, purple, and scarlet were presented by the Israelites from Egypt for the tabernacle, Gen. xli. 42; first manufactured in England by Flemings, under the protection of Henry III., 1253; began in London, 1368; a company established for; staining of, first known in England, 1579; a colony of Scotch, in the reign of James I., who fled from religious persecution to the north-east of Ireland, established the manufacture there about 1630; the products of the flax labour were permitted to be exported, 1696; Irish linen board established, 1711; the Duke of Ormonde ordered hat-bands and scarfs to be made of, 1712; machinery began to be used, 1725; Scotland became famed for its linen, 1725; a board of trustees appointed, 1727; Linen Hall, Dublin, opened, 1728; abolished, 1828; before linen was used, woollen sheets were worn; flax spinning by machinery introduced into Belfast, 1820; a society formed for encouraging the growth of flax in Ireland, 1841; an act passed to prevent frauds in the weaving of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 91, Aug. 10, 1840; amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 60, July 15, 1867.

LINLITHGOW, Scotland, made a royal burgh by David I; charter granted by Robert II., 1389; palace erected by Edward I., *circa* 1304; Mary Queen of Scots was born in the parish of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart the same year, 1542.

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE, battle, between the Earls of Angus and Lennox, who fought for the possession of the person of James V., then in his minority, 1526; the Earl of Lennox was subsequently killed by Sir James Hamilton.

LINNEAN SYSTEM, or that of Linnæus, a Swede, was began about 1725-30 ; he first compiled a dictionary of 7300 plants, which he classed and accurately arranged according to the sexual parts, their number, and situation. The society called, after him, the Linnean Society of London, founded, 1788 ; incorporated, March 26, 1802 ; Transactions published, 1791 ; the library of Dr Smith purchased for £1000.

LINTZ, Austria, formerly a Roman station ; Leopold II. purchased it, 1036 ; successfully resisted Fardinger, the peasant leader, 1626 ; Holy Trinity Column erected by Charles V., 1723 ; seventy houses and the palace burned, Aug. 12, 1800.

LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION OF NEEDLEWORK. This wonderful exhibition of genius and industry was the work of Miss Mary Linwood of Leicester. It was first exhibited to the Royal Family at Windsor Castle, 1785 ; and at Hanover Square, 1798, subsequently removed to Savile House, Leicester Square ; the collection consisted of 64 subjects (Salvator Mundi) after Carlo Dolce, bequeathed to Queen Victoria.

LIOPPO, battle. The Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi, May 16, 1860.

LIPSTADT, battle between the Swedes and Austrians, in which the King of Sweden was killed at the moment of victory ; the Austrian commander fell at the same moment, Nov. 6, 1632.

LISBON, Portugal. Overrun by the barbarians after they had defeated the Romans, A.D. 409 ; taken by the Arabs, 711 ; conquered by the Moors, 716 ; taken from them by the Portuguese under Alphonso, 1147, when 200,000 Moors perished ; burnt by the King of Castile, 1372 ; made the capital of Portugal, 1506 ; taken by the Duke of Bragança, 1640 ; reduced to a heap of ruins by a dreadful earthquake, 40,000 people being killed, Nov. 1, 1755 ; Custom-house burned, May 31, 1766 ; the court fled to the Brazils, Nov., 1807 ; the French took possession of the town, Nov. 29, 1807 ; defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808 ; Junot embarked his army under the infamous Convention of Cintra, Sept. 15, 1808 ; insurrection in, Aug. 21, 1831 ; massacre of the inhabitants, June 9, 1834 ; first lighted with gas, 1850 ; the yellow fever raged violently, carrying off 80 persons a day from Nov. 19, 1857, to Dec. 24, 1859.

LISBURN, Ireland. The castle erected by Sir F. Conway, 1610 ; the town built by his son, 1627 ; attacked by the Irish insurgents, and partially destroyed, 1641 ; became the abode of the Huguenots ; the whole town destroyed by fire, 1707 ; rebuilt, 1710 ; cathedral erected, 1807.

LISKEARD, Cornwall, incorporated, 1580.

LISLE, LADY, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.

LISMORE, Ireland. A monastery founded here by St Carthagh in the 7th century ; pillaged by the Danes in the 9th century ; castle built, 1265 ; council held here by Henry II., *circa* 1170 ; burnt by the insurgents, 1645 ; visited by James II., 1689 ; became the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who rebuilt the castle, 1753 ; bishopric of, founded, 636 ; the cathedral repaired, 1130 ; bishopric united to Waterford, 1363.

LISSA, naval battle. The Austrian fleet under Adm. Tegethoff defeated the Italian fleet under Adm. Persano, July 20, 1866 ; two iron-clads, the *Re d'Italia* and the *Palestro* were sunk, and the *Affondatore* sunk at Ancona ; the Austrians returned to Fasana without a missing vessel on the 21st ; Persano was deprived of his command, and tried before the Italian senate. *See Italy*.

LITANIES first used in churches, 443 ; the processional litanies at Rome, 590 ; English litany ordered to be used by Henry VIII., 1543 ; made a separate service until 1661, since which time it has been read in the morning service.

LITERARY CLUB founded by Dr Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1764; they first met at the Turk's Head Tavern, Soho; the number of members limited to 40, 1776; removed to Prince's, in Sackville-street, 1783, and to St James's-street, 1792; the centenary of the club held at the Clarendon, the Dean of St Paul's in the chair, 1864; the name of the club has been changed to the 'Johnson.'

LITERARY FUND, the Royal, established, May 18, 1790, to assist literary men who have published works of merit; incorporated, 1818; Prince Albert presided at a public dinner of, 1842.

LITERARY, LEARNED, AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, with the date of their institution:—

Aberdeen Philosophical ...	1840	Bristol, Athenæum ...	1844
Abernethian ...	1795	Fine Arts' Society ...	1844
Abbotsford Club ...	1835	Microscopical Society ...	1843
Actuaries Institute ...	1848	Naturalists' Society ...	1862
Aelfric ...	1843	British Association for the Advancement of Science ...	1831
African Association ...	1788	Buckinghamshire Archæological Society ...	1847
Agricultural, Royal, of England ...	1838	Caledonian Horticultural Society ...	1811
Anglia Christiana Society ...	1847	Calvin Translation Society ...	1843
Anthropological Society ...	1863	Cambrian Archæological Association ...	1846
Antiquaries ...	1572	Cambrian Institute ...	1853
Revived, 1707; incorporated ...	1751	Cambridge Antiquarian Society ...	1840
Archæological Association ...	1843	Philosophical Society instituted, 1819; incorporated ...	1832
Archæological Institute ...	1843	Camden Society ...	1838
Architects, Royal Institute of British ...	1834	Caxton Society ...	1845
Architectural Photographic Association ...	1862	Cavendish Society ...	1846
Architectural Publication Society ...	1848	Celtic Society ...	1843
Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce Society ...	1753	Chemistry, Royal College of ...	1845
Art Union of London established, 1836; incorporated ...	1846	Chemical Society ...	1841
Arundel Society ...	1848	Chester and Cheshire Archæological Society ...	1850
Ashmolean Society, Berkshire... ..	1840	Chetham Society ...	1845
Asiatic Society, Oxford, instituted, 1823; incorporated ...	1824	Chronological Institute ...	1852
Astronomical Society, Royal, established, 1820; incorporated ...	1831	Cork Cuvierian Society ...	1836
Bannatyne Club ...	1823	Scientific and Literary Society ...	1814
Bath and West of England Agricultural and Art Society ...	1777	Cornwall Geological Society ...	1814
Bedfordshire Archæological Society ...	1847	Royal Institution ...	1818
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club ...	1831	Royal Polytechnic Society ...	1833
Birmingham Philosophical Institution ...	1830	Cymmrodorian, or Metropolitan Cambrian Institution, instituted, 1751; suspended, 1773; revived ...	1820
Birmingham Institution of Mechanical Engineers ...	1847	Dilettanti Society ...	1734
Botanical Society ...	1836	Dublin Geological Society ...	1832
Botanical Society of London, Royal ...	1839	Gaelic Society ...	1807
Bristol Philosophical Society ...	1823	Microscopical Society ...	1840
Architectural Society ...	1836	Natural History Society ...	1838
		Royal Society, established, 1731; incorporated ...	1750

Dublin University Philosophical Society	1842	Geologists' Association ...	1858
Dudley and Midland Geological Society	1842	Glasgow Archæological Society ...	1856
Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society ...	1860	Geological Society	1858
Early English Text Society ...	1864	Literary Society	1758
Ecclesiastical History Society ...	1846	Natural History Society ...	1851
Ecclesiological Society	1839	Philosophical Society	1802
Edinburgh Botanical Society ...	1836	Statistical Society	1836
Geological Society	1834	Guy's Hospital Physical Society	1772
Harveian Society	1752	Hakluyt Society	1846
Hunterian Society	1824	Handel Society	1844
Juridical Society	1773	Hanserd Knollys Society ...	1845
Medical Society	1731	Harveian Society	1891
Royal Medical Society instituted, 1737 ; incorporated	1778	Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland ...	1785
Philosophical Society	1848	Historical Society of Science ...	1841
Physicians, Society of	1773	Homœopathic Association ...	1845
Plinian Society	1829	Homœopathic Society	1859
Royal College of Physicians	1681	Horological, British, Institute ...	1858
Royal Society established, 1782 ; incorporated, 1783 ; re-incorporated	1811	Horticultural Society instituted, 1804 ; incorporated ...	1809
Royal Physical Society instituted, 1771 ; incorporated	1788	Hull, Royal Institution	1822
Walls' Institution	1821	Humane Society, Royal	1774
Wernerian Natural History Society	1808	Hunterian Society	1819
Education, Central Society of ...	1837	Iberno-Celtic Society	1818
Egyptian Society	1819	Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society	1859
Electrical Society	1837	Ireland, Royal Agricultural Improvement Society ...	1841
Engineers, Institution of Civil, established, 1818 ; incorporated	1828	Ireland, Association of the Fellows and Licentiates of the Queen's College of Physicians	1816
Engineers, Corps of Royal	1838	Institution of Civil Engineers of Royal Zoological Society ...	1835
Engineers, Smeatonian Society of	1771	Royal Irish Institution	1813
Engineers' Society	1854	Irish Art Union, Royal	1838
English Historical Society	1838	Irish Royal Academy	1786
Entomological Society	1833	Kent Archæological Society ...	1857
Epidemiological Society	1850	Kilkenny Archæological Society	1849
Ethnological Society	1843	Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society	1848
Etching Club	1838	Law Amendment Society	1847
Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society	1841	Law Incorporated Society, instituted, 1827 ; incorporated	1831
Fine Arts, Society for the encouragement of	1858	Leeds Mechanics' Institution	1844
Gaelic Society	1830	Philosophical and Literary Society	1818
Genealogical and Historical Society	1857	Leicester Philosophical Society	1835
Geographical Society, Royal ...	1830	Lichfield Ecclesiastical Society	1842
Geological Society instituted, 1807 ; incorporated	1823	Lincoln Architectural Society	1844
Geological Museum and Survey of the United Kingdom ...	1839	Lincolnshire Topographical Society	1841
		Linnæan Society	1788
		Literature, Royal Society of, instituted, 1823 ; incorporated	1826
		Literature and Art, Guild of	1851

Liverpool Literary and Philosophical	1812	Oriental Translation Fund ...	1828
Architectural and Archæological	1848	Orkney Natural History Society	1837
Polytechnic Society	1838	Antiquarian and Natural History Society	1844
Royal Institution	1847	Ornithological Society	1837
London and Middlesex Archæological Society	1855	Ossianic Society	1853
Londonderry Natural History Society	1837	Oxford Architectural Society ...	1839
Maitland Club	1828	Painters in Water Colours, Institute of	1831
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781	Painters in Water Colours, Society of	1804
Geological Society	1838	Palæontographical Society	1847
Natural History Society	1821	Parker Society	1840
Manx Society	1858	Pathological Society	1846
Medical Association, British ...	1853	Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society ...	1839
Medical and Chirurgical Society, Royal, instituted, 1805 ; incorporated	1834	Percy Society	1840
Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, Society for the Improvement of	1792	Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society	1784
Medical, Provincial, Association	1832	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain	1841
Medical Society of London ...	1773	Philobiblon Society	1853
Medico-Botanical Society	1821	Philological Society	1842
Meteorological Society	1821	Photographic Society	1852
Meteorological Society, British	1851	Physicians, Society of	1763
Microscopical Society	1839	Physicians, Royal College of ...	1523
Motett Society	1841	Plymouth Institution of Natural History	1812
Musical Antiquarian Society ...	1840	Promoting Christian Knowledge, Society for	1703
National Association for Social Science	1857	Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts, Society for the, incorporated	1701
Naval Architecture, institution of ...	1860	Pure Literature Society	1854
Newcastle-on-Tyne Society of Antiquaries	1813	Ray Society	1844
Literary and Philosophical Society	1793	Royal Asiatic Society	1823
Typographical Society	1818	Royal Institution of Gt Britain, incorporated	1800
Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society	1845	Royal Society of Literature ...	1822
Literary Institution	1822	Royal Society, incorporated ...	1662
North of England Institute of Mining Engineers	1851	St Albans' Architectural and Archæological Society ...	1845
Northampton Architectural Society	1844	Scotland, Society of Antiquaries Architectural Institute of ...	1780
Northumberland Agricultural Society	1846	Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge	1709
Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle Natural History Society	1829	Scottish Royal Academy of Painting, founded, 1826 ; incorporated	1838
Numismatic Society	1836	Royal Society of Arts, instituted 1821 ; incorporated ...	1841
Obstetrical Society	1858	Scottish Institution of Civil Engineers	1857
Odontological Society	1856	Shipbuilders' Association ...	1860
		Shakespeare Society	1840

Sheffield Literary and Philo- sophical Society	1822	Ulster Statistical Society ...	1838
Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Anti- quarian Society	1835	United Service Institution, Royal Veterinary Medical Association	1831 1835
Somersetshire Archæological So- ciety	1849	Veterinary Surgeons, Royal Col- lege of	1844
South Wales Institution of Min- ing Engineers	1857	Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society	1836
Spalding Club	1839	Welsh Manuscripts Society ...	1837
Spottiswoode Society	1843	Wernerian Club	1844
Staines Literary and Scientific Institution	1836	Wharton Club	1854
Statistical Society	1834	Whitby Literary and Philosophi- cal Society	1823
Suffolk Institute of Archæology	1848	Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society ...	1853
Surgeons, Royal College of, in- corporated	1808	Topographical Society ...	1840
Surrey Archæological Society	1853	Wodrow Society	1841
Surtees' Society	1834	Worcester Diocesan Architect- ural Society	1850
Sussex Archæological Society	1846	Worcestershire Natural History Society	1838
Swedenborg Society	1810	York County Architectural So- ciety	1842
Sydenham Society	1843	Yorkshire Agricultural Society	1837
Sydenham Society, New ...	1858	Geological and Polytechnic So- ciety of the West Riding ...	1838
Syro-Egyptian Society ...	1844	Philosophical Society ...	1822
Tweedside Physical and Anti- quarian Society	1834	Antiquarian Club	1850
Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club	1846	Zoological Society of London ...	1826
Ulster Chemo-Agricultural So- ciety	1845		

LITERATURE, the Royal Society, established, May 16, 1822; incorporated, 1826.

LITHOFRAGE, the art of breaking the stone in the bladder, first performed in England by Mr Casteloë, 1833.

LITHOGRAPHY, invented by Alois Senefelder, 1796; patented in Bavaria, 1800; opened an establishment in Vienna, 1802; in Paris and London soon after. The author published to the world, for the first time, a practical work on the new art, and the circumstances which led to its invention, 1817; he died, Feb. 26, 1834.

LITHOTOMY, the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder, first practised, 17 A.D.; the high mode of operating, considered the oldest, performed by M. Colet, in Paris, on a criminal, 1475; taught by Frère Jacques, 1697.

LITHUANIA, Poland, taken by Russia in the 12th century, but afterwards regained its independence; Ringold assumed the title of Grand Duke, 1230; united to Poland, Jagello having married Hedvig, Queen of Poland, who with the court were baptized publicly, in Arakan, Feb. 14, 1386; the temple of Wilna made a Christian church, 1387; the nations united formally by the Diet of Lubin, 1569; Lithuania annexed to Russia, 1792-93.

LITTLE MALVERN, Worcestershire. The priory founded by two brothers, Jocelyn and Edred, monks of Worcester, 1171.

LITTLE MARCIS AND GEDDINGHAM, Yorkshire. The priory founded by Roger de Clere, 1163.

LITTLE MARLOW, Bucks. A nunnery founded by Lord Spenser, *circa* 1186.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, United States, settled, 1820; the town founded, 1829.

LITURGY. The Genevan formula published, 1543; the liturgy of the Church

of England was composed, 1547, and established by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1548; first read in Ireland at the cathedral of Christ's Church, Dublin, April 6, 1550; reformed 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1552; abolished by Queen Mary, re-established 1 Eliz. c. 2, 1558; amended by James I., 1604; the last revision by convocation, and sanctioned by act 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4, 1662. France long retained the Genevan; the last alteration took place, 1569. In Scotland Knox's liturgy was in use, 1562, but perished with its author; the English first read by authority, July 23, 1637, but great opposition being offered to it, it was not pressed; altered, 1712.

LIVERPOOL, Lancashire, originated in the buildings around a castle erected by Roger de Poitiers, 1076; not mentioned in Domesday Book, but received its first charter, 1129; Henry II. granted another charter, 1173; King John granted an extension of their privileges by charter, Aug. 28, 1207; Henry III. made the town a free corporation for ever for a fine of 10 marks, and granted it another charter, 1227; tower in Water-street built, 1252; Henry IV. granted a charter to the town, 1309; the charter of Edward III. given, 1326; castle and borough estimated as worth £30 10s. per annum, 1327; St Nicholas' church rebuilt, 1360; King Richard II. granted the town a charter, 1390; the dues leased by John of Gaunt, 1399; Sir Richard Molyneux, constable of the castle of Liverpool, 1420; the shipping of the town, 12 vessels, 177 tonnage and 75 men, 1540; in 1555 the tonnage of the 12 vessels increased to 223 tons; Manchester cotton bartered with some Liverpool merchants for wine, 1558; the old tower destroyed by a storm, 1560; six streets only inhabited, containing 38 cottages, 1561; the number of householders 138, 1565; the first lottery in England proclaimed here, 1566; 2s. per day allowed to the members of parliament while in London, the money collected, 1584; 24 vessels of 362 tonnage, belonged to the town, 1618; Charles I. granted a charter to the town, which was made a body politic and corporate, July 4, 1626; King Charles illegally levied ship money, Liverpool £25, Chester £26, Bristol £2000, 1636; the town besieged by Prince Rupert, and taken by storm, June 26, 1644; the town again declared for the parliament, 1645; 15 vessels belonged to the town, from 15 to 35 tons each, 1650; the castle demolished, 1659; town hall built, 1674; Liverpool made a distinct parish from Walton, 1699; the old dock made, 1699; the castle granted to the corporation, 1704; 84 ships in all, 5789 tons, belonged to the port, and the first slave-ship sailed for Africa, 1708; the first dock of 3½ acres constructed, 1715; ships increased to 220, making 19,176 tons, 1751; 53 sailed for Africa, 1751; a pottery established by Mr R. Chaffers, 1750; Mr Sadler invented printing upon pottery, from copper plates, 1756; the town hall built, 1754; consumed by fire, 1795; restored, 1798; the dome and cupola completed, 1802; the portico, 1811; Williamson's first newspaper published, 30 advertisements, Dec. 27, 1764; a stage coach to London once a week, being four days on the road, 1760; in 1764 no less than 74 vessels sailed to Africa; first stone of St George's dock laid, 1767; theatre-royal opened, 1775; alarming riots of seamen, 1775; mail to London established, 1785; interior of the town hall destroyed by fire, 1795; a new town hall opened, 1797; the Bootle water-works commenced, 1797; the Athenæum library commenced, 1799; botanic garden planted, 1800; Lyceum opened, 1802; theatre, Williamson-square, opened, 1803; the building of the exchange was commenced, 1803, and finished, 1809; the Lyceum library built, 1804; first stone of corn exchange laid, 1807; the spire of St Nicholas' church fell, 24 children killed, 1810; Royal Institution began, 1814; opened, 1817; Prince's Dock began, 1816; the steam-ship Savannah arrived from the port of that name in 26 days, June 20, 1819; St John's market, the largest in the world, opened, 1822; musical festival receipts, £6000, Oct., 1823; 'Alert' packet, from Dublin, wrecked, and 100 persons drowned, March 25, 1823; post packets with Ireland commenced, 1826; Liverpool and Manchester railway began, 1826; first stone of the Rock Perch lighthouse laid, June 8, 1827; first stone of the new

custom-house laid, 1828 ; Liverpool and Manchester railway opened, Mr Huskisson killed, Sept. 15, 1830 ; W. Roscoe died, June 30, 1831, aged 79 ; wreck of the 'Rothsay Castle,' and 100 passengers lost, Aug. 17, 1831 ; the cholera visited the town, 1832 ; Zoological Gardens opened, May 27, 1833 ; Waterloo Dock opened, Aug. 18, 1834 ; assizes held at Liverpool on the 15th of Aug., 1835 ; Trafalgar and Victoria Docks named, 1836 ; in 1837 the corporation had an estate of £3,000,000 value, it having doubled in 45 years ; statistical society founded, 1838 ; the first steam-ship, 'The Royal William,' left Liverpool for New York, July 5, 1838 ; St George's Hall and courts begun, 1841 ; a fire, which destroyed property to the amount of £500,000, 1842 ; the first stone of the Sailors' Home laid by Prince Albert, 1846, cost £30,000 ; a statue erected to Mr Huskisson, 1847 ; serious fire at, and a large amount of property destroyed, Sept. 23, 1844 ; the Queen and Prince Albert visited the town, Oct. 8, 1851 ; Walton gaol opened, 1854 ; St George's Hall, 167 feet in length and 77 in width, the roof is 82 feet high, it is supported by 22 columns of polished granite, opened, Sept. 18, 1854. Upwards of 15,000 workmen thrown out of employment by the cotton famine ; they paraded the town, and broke into the provision stores, Feb. 19, 1855 ; the Duke of Cambridge entertained by the corporation in the town hall, Oct. 10 ; free library, the first stone laid by Mr William Brown, at whose expense it was built, April 15, 1857 ; the Sailors' Home destroyed by fire, April 29, 1860 ; the free library and museum opened by Mr Brown, Oct. 8 ; the Brownlow Hill workhouse burnt with 25 inmates, Sept. 8, 1862 ; the bark 'Lotty Sleigh' lying in the Mersey, with several tons of gunpowder on board, caught fire and blew up, causing considerable damage to the town, Jan. 9, 1864 ; the new Prince of Wales' Theatre opened, Oct. 15, 1866 ; Mr Mayer presented his valuable collection of gems and antiquities to the town, 1867 ; the Royal bank suspended payment, Oct. 21 ; the foundation-stone of the New Southern Hospital laid by Earl Derby, Oct. 23 ; the Greek vessel 'Bubulina' exploded in the Mersey, several persons drowned, and much damage done, Nov. 29 ; Prince Arthur and Prince Christian visited the town, Jan. 8, 1868.

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION succeeded that of Mr Perceval, who was shot May 11, 1812 ; it terminated April, 1827, by the death of Lord Liverpool ; there were many changes in the cabinet.

LIVERPOOL RAILWAY to Manchester, 31 miles long, begun Oct., 1826 ; partially opened, July 30, 1829 ; opened to Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830 ; to Birmingham, July 4, 1837, as the Grand Junction ; to London, the whole length, Sept. 17, 1838.

LIVING SKELETON, Calvin Elson, died at New York of tape-worm, 1833 ; he had been exhibited in London several years before.

LIVINGS, An act passed for the augmentation of small, 2 & 3 Anne, c. 20, 1703.

LIVINGSTONE, DR, returned from South Africa, having travelled 11,000 miles in that country, Dec. 10, 1856 ; received the gold medal of the Geographical Society, Dec. 15 ; returned to Africa, March 10, 1865 ; rumours of his death reached England, Feb., 1867 ; an expedition commanded by Mr Young left England in search of him, June 9 ; returned bringing news of his safety, Jan. 19, 1868.

LIVONIA, Russia, a trading port established at the mouth of the Dwina, by Bremen merchants, 1158 ; Meinhard, a monk, endeavoured to rescue them from Paganism, 1186 ; Riga built, 1200 ; the Schwertbrüder, or brothers of the sword, founded to spread the gospel by force of arms, 1201 ; they took several towns, 1220 ; Frederick II. conferred this town upon Valquin, their Grand Master, 1230 ; captured by Poland, 16th century ; surrendered to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, May 3, 1660 ; transferred to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

LIZARD POINT, Cornwall, patent passed to erect the new lighthouses upon, June 29, 1751.

LLANDAFF, bishopric founded, 180 ; the cathedral begun by Bishop Urban,

- 1120; completed, 1240,—270 feet long and 70 broad; the S. W. tower blown down, 1722; repaired, 1760; restored by Dean Knight, 1842.
- LLANDEGAR CHURCH, said to have been founded in the 6th century by St Tagai, the son of a French nobleman; the present erected, 1348.
- LLANDEILOVAWR, Caermarthen, remarkable for a battle fought, 1282, between Edward I. and Llewellyn the Great, the latter being defeated.
- LLANDOVERY CASTLE, Caermarthenshire, S. Wales, besieged, 1116, by Gryffyd ap Rhys; taken, 1214; taken from Rhys Frechan by a united force of Welsh and Normans; Thomas Phillips founded an educational institution, 1849.
- LLANDRINDOD. Cefu-Llys castle built by Ralph Mortimer, 1242; mineral waters discovered, 1670; visitors flocked to, 1726; Mr Grosvenor built a large hotel, which was opened, 1749.
- LLANELIAN, Anglesey, the church founded, 540, by St Elian.
- LLANGOLLEN BRIDGE, built by John Trevor, Bishop of St Asaph, 1345; repaired, 1656.
- LLANLUGAN NUNNERY, Montgomeryshire, founded, 1234.
- LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, Caermarthenshire, built, 1138.
- LLANTARNHAM ABBEY, Monmouthshire, built, 1110.
- LLANRWST, N. Wales. The old church built from the designs of Inigo Jones in the 15th century, contains a large stone coffin of Llewellyn; the Conway bridge designed by the same artist, built, 1636.
- LOADSTONE, polar attractions of, known in France, according to some authorities, 1180; Roger Bacon generally reputed to have known them, 1267.
- LLOYD'S. First established at a coffee-house kept by a Mr Lloyd at the corner of Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, previous to 1700; in 1710, Steele dated No. 246 of the *Tatler* from; and Addison in No. 46 of the *Spectator*, April 23, 1711, speaks of the Auction Pulpit; business removed to the N.W. corner of the Exchange, 1774, and the business of insuring vessels began, 1775; during the rebuilding of the Exchange they removed to the South Sea House, 1838, but returned to their present rooms, 1844. The registry of British and foreign shipping established, 1760; improved, giving the class to which each vessel belongs, 1834.
- LOANS. Several guaranteed by the English government under special convention (see list); the Greek loan in 1833 guaranteed by England, France, and Russia, on the establishment of the Greek monarchy; the Turkish loan guaranteed by England and France to enable Turkey to carry on the war against Russia, 1855.
- LOANS AND SUBSIDIES, &c., advanced by England to foreign nations from the year 1792 to 1861:—

	£	s.	d.	
Hanover	492,650	17	11	} 1793
Hesse Cassel	190,622	16	5	
Sardinia	150,000	0	0	
Baden	25,196	5	7	
Hanover	559,375	11	3	} 1794
Hesse Cassel	473,105	1	9	
Hesse Darmstadt	102,073	0	0	
Prussia	1,226,495	0	0	
Sardinia	200,000	0	0	} 1795
Baden	1,793	15	3	
Brunswick	97,721	13	9	
Germany, imperial loan, 35 Geo. III. c. 93 ...	4,600,000	0	0	
Hanover	478,347	17	6	

Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	317,492	11	2	1795
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	79,605	5	6	
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	150,000	0	0	
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	12,794	9	5	1796
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	20,075	13	8	
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	7,570	11	6	
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	57,015	3	4	1797
Germany, imperial loan, 37 Geo. III. c. 59	...	...	...	...	1,620,000	0	0	
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	7,000	0	0	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	120,013	13	0	1798
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	...	...	4,812	10	0	
Prince of Orange	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0	
Russia	...	...	...	...	825,000	0	0	1799
Bavaria	...	...	...	...	501,017	6	0	
Germany	...	...	...	...	1,066,666	13	4	
German Princes	...	...	...	...	500,000	0	0	1800
Russia	...	...	...	...	545,494	0	0	
Germany	...	...	...	...	150,000	0	0	
German Princes	...	...	...	...	200,000	0	0	1801
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	100,000	0	0	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	200,113	15	4	
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0	1802
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	33,450	18	8	
Russia	...	...	...	...	200,000	0	0	
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	52,000	0	0	1803
Hanover	...	...	...	...	117,628	5	7	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	31,647	4	1	
Russia	...	...	...	...	63,000	0	0	1804
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	83,303	19	5	
Sweden	...	...	...	...	20,119	4	11	
Hanover	...	...	...	...	35,340	14	6	1805
Germany	...	...	...	...	500,000	0	0	
Hanover	...	...	...	...	76,865	2	4	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	18,982	2	11	1806
Hanover	...	...	...	...	19,899	4	2	
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	45,000	0	0	
Prussia	...	...	...	...	180,000	0	0	1807
Russia	...	...	...	...	614,182	16	4	
Sicily	...	...	...	...	300,000	0	0	
Spain	...	...	...	...	1,497,873	6	10	1808
Sweden	...	...	...	...	1,000,000	0	0	
Austria	...	...	...	...	85,000	0	0	
Portugal, 49 Geo. III. c. 71	...	...	...	...	600,000	0	0	1809
Sicily	...	...	...	...	300,000	0	0	
Spain	...	...	...	...	529,039	1	8	
Sweden	...	...	...	...	300,000	0	0	1810
Hesse Cassel	...	...	...	...	45,150	3	3	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	1,237,517	19	2	
Sicily	...	...	...	...	425,000	0	0	1811
Spain	...	...	...	...	402,875	5	2 3/4	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	1,832,168	4	10	
Portuguese sufferers	...	...	...	...	39,555	5	4	1811
Sicily	...	...	...	...	275,000	0	0	
Spain	...	...	...	...	220,689	10	0	
Morocco	...	...	...	...	1,952	2	7	1812

LOANS AND SUBSIDIES

	£	s.	d.	
Portugal	2,167,831	15	2	
Portuguese sufferers	60,444	14	8	
Sicily	400,000	0	0	1812
Spain	1,000,000	0	0	
Sweden	278,291	17	5	
Austria	500,000	0	0	
Morocco	14,419	0	8	
Portugal	1,644,062	17	2	
Prince of Orange, repaid	200,000	0	0	
Prussia	650,039	16	8	
Russia	657,500	0	0	1813
Russian sufferers	200,000	0	0	
Sicily	600,000	0	0	
Spain	1,000,000	0	0	
Sweden	278,291	17	5	
Austria	1,064,881	13	4	
Denmark	121,917	16	0	
France, repaid	200,000	0	0	
Hanover	500,000	0	0	
Portugal	1,500,000	0	0	
Prussia	1,319,128	18	8	1814
Russia	2,169,982	2	8	
Sicily	316,666	13	4	
Spain	450,000	0	0	
Sweden	800,000	0	0	
Austria	1,796,229	8	8	
Hanover	200,000	0	0	
Portugal	100,000	0	0	
Prussia	2,294,222	3	11	1815
Russia	3,241,919	7	½	
Spain	147,295	18	11	
Sweden	521,061	17	1	
Russia	1,096,355	17	7	
Sicily	117,748	6	8	1816
Spain	1,000	0	0	
Sweden	506,098	13	7	

Greek Loan, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 121, and 6 & 7 Will.

IV. c. 94, advanced from 1843 to 1861 £ 882,574 s. 2 d. 1

Repaid 35,029 6 0

Holland Fortifications, Netherlands, 1818, 1819, and 1820 1,529,765 2 8

Morocco, 1862 426,000 0 0

Russian-Dutch Loan guaranteed by conventions, May 19, 1815, and Nov. 16, 1833, confirmed by 55 Geo. III.

c. 115, and 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 81 25,000,000 florins

Repaid up to 1857 10,500,000 florins

Sardinian, 1st Loan, from 1855 to 1856 £ 2,000,000 0 0

Repaid 124,610 0 0

Sardinian, 2nd Loan, from 1859-63 2,000,000 0 0

Turkish Loan, Aug. 15, 1855 5,000,000 0 0

Loans to foreign states contracted by English capitalists :—

Argentine £ 2,500,000 London, Jan. 3, 1866

Austria 3,500,000 London, 1823

„ 85,569,800 florins 1851

Austria	...	...	...	35,000,000 florins	1852
Brazil	...	...	...	£3,686,000	London, 1824
"	...	...	...	312,512	London, 1839
"	...	...	...	732,000	1843
Buenos Ayres	...	...	...	1,000,000	1824
Chili	...	...	...	1,000,000	1822
Chilian	...	...	...	450,000	Feb. 26, 1866
Colombia	...	...	...	2,000,000	1822
"	...	...	...	4,750,000	1824
Cuba	...	...	...	450,450	1834
"	...	...	...	112,600	1837
Denmark	...	...	...	3,000,000	London, 1822
"	...	...	...	5,500,000	1825
"	...	...	...	800,000	Part in London, 1849
"	...	...	...	800,000	1850
Egyptian Government Railway					
Loan	...	...	...	3,000,000	London, Jan. 16, 1866
Loan to the Viceroy	...	...	...	1,693,000	March 20, 1866
Greece	...	...	...	800,000	London, 1824
"	...	...	...	2,000,000	1825
"	...	...	...	2,343,750	1833

(Guaranteed by England, France, and Russia.)

Guatemala	...	...	...	£1,428,571	London, 1825
Massachusetts State Loan	...	...	...	413,000	Oct. 16, 1866
Mexico	...	...	...	3,200,000	1824
"	...	...	...	3,200,000	1825
Naples	...	...	...	2,500,000	1824
New South Wales (colony)	...	...	...	850,000	Sept. 8, 1866
Peru	...	...	...	450,000	1822
"	...	...	...	750,000	1824
"	...	...	...	616,000	1825
Portugal	...	...	...	1,500,000	1823
"	...	...	...	6,000,000	1835
Prussia	...	...	...	2,000,000	1837
"	...	...	...	3,500,000	1822
Russia	...	...	...	3,500,000	London, 1822
"	...	...	...	5,500,000	1850
Sardinia	...	...	...	90,000,000 lira	1851
Spain	...	...	...	£1,500,000	1821
"	...	...	...	1,500,000	1823
Sweden	...	...	...	450,000	London, 1852

LOBAU, Germany. This island was captured by Napoleon I., May 19, 1809, and a bridge made to the opposite shore by the 21st; destroyed by the Austrians, 22nd; the island fortified, 23rd, 24th; passage from, to Guzersdorf effected by the French army, July 4, 1809.

LOCARNO, Italy. The church of La Madonna del Gasso crushed by a heavy fall of snow, killing 53 worshippers, Jan. 9, 1863.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE, built in Lochleven lake, 1257; besieged by the English, 1301, and again, under John de Strevelin, 1335; the first Archbishop of St Andrews imprisoned at, died, 1447; visited by Mary Queen of Scots, 1563; Earl of Northumberland confined in, 1569; Mary Queen of Scots, June 16, 1567; made to abdicate her crown here, July 25; escaped, May 2, 1568.

LOCK HOSPITAL, Harrow-road, the only one of the kind for diseased females in London, established, 1746.

LOCKS. The earliest representation of, are to be found among the *bassi relievi* of Karnak and Herculaneum, B.C. 2500; at the rebuilding of Jerusalem locks are spoken of as being used, Nehem. iii. 6; reference to keys may be found in Judg. iii. 25, Is. xxii. 22; in mediæval times we have the tumbler or lever lock of the Chinese; the letter-lock is mentioned by Beaumont and Fletcher in the play of 'The Noble Gentleman,' 1615—"a cap-case for your linen and your plate, with a strange lock that opens with A.M.E.N."; this description of lock is also spoken of by Carew, 1620; in the book of the accounts of the manor of Savoy, in the reign of Richard I., there is an entry of the purchase of 'two stock-lokkes price xx*d.* and two hange lokks, xvi*d.*'; a detector lock invented, 1640, and described by the Marquis of Worcester; the first patent for the construction of a lock granted, A.D. 1774, to Mr Robert Barron of London; Mark Scaliot, a blacksmith of London, made a lock of iron, steel, and brass, of 11 several pieces, and a pipe key, all which weighed but one grain of gold; he also made a chain of gold, of 43 links, which chain being fastened to the lock and key, and put upon a flea's neck, weighed but one grain and a half, 1578; Bramah's impregnable lock, registered, 1784; Chubb's, 1818; a patent granted to Young and Carpenter for a perpendicular arrangement of the latch bolt, 1830; Mr Hobbs successfully picked the Bramah lock, Aug. 23, 1851; Dr Andrews received the premium from the Society of Arts for his lock, 1853; Tucker's disc locks invented, 1855.

LOCOMOTIVE. Watt first patented his invention, 1784; Hornblower first patented his steam-engine, 1769; Murdock made his model-engine, 1782; Trevithick and Vivian reduced theory to practice, and obtained a patent for propelling by steam, 1802; Wolf made several improvements in, 1804; the London and Manchester Railway Company offered a premium of £500 for the best locomotive engine, April, 1829; the trial took place, Oct. 6, 1829, the Stephenson engine running 30 miles an hour; Stephenson's engine, the Planet, took 135 bales of cotton to Manchester, Dec. 4, 1830.

LOCRI, Italy. Zaleucus published his first code of laws for the government of the Locri, B.C. 660; the memorable battle of the Sagras, in which the Locrians defeated the Crotonians, 130,000 strong, 510; Dionysius conferred upon them the territory of Caulonia, 389; Hipponium wrested from them by the Carthaginians, 339; they threw off the Roman alliance after the battle of Cannæ, 216; the town taken by Scipio, 205, and they were again brought under the power of Rome.

LOCUSTS, one of the plagues of Egypt, B.C. 1491; at Palestine a swarm of, devoured the fruits and trees, and caused a plague by their stench, A.D. 406; one in France, 873; a famine caused in Venice by, 1478-9; in St James's Park and country about London, 1748; in Germany, 1749; Poland, 1750; Warsaw, 1816; Algeria, 1866.

LODI, Italy, founded by the Boii; colonized by Cneius Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey the Great; taken by the Milanese and destroyed, 1111; the cathedral, *Incoronata*, founded, 1476.

LODI, battle, one of the most brilliant of the achievements of Bonaparte: he passed the bridge of Lodi in front of the Austrians commanded by Beaulieu, May 10, 1796, and after a sanguinary battle, all Lombardy became the spoil of the victor in a few days.

LOGARITHMS invented by Lord John Napier, 1614; Mr Edward Gunter published his 'Canon of Triangles,' 1620.

LOGIC. Aristotle wrote his work upon, *circa* B.C. 312; Lord Bacon's 'Novum Organum' published, 1620; Thomas Hobbes published his 'Elements,' 1655;

Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' 1690 ; Descarte's, 1701 ; Archbishop Whately's, 1826 ; Mr Mill's, 1843 ; Sir William Hamilton's, 1837-8.

LOGLINE first used in navigation, 1521, and by the English mariners, 1577.

LOGTOWN, North America, destroyed by the French, May 10, 1754.

LOGWOOD cultivated in Carolina, 1732 ; first cut by the English in the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, 1662.

LOIRE, LA, France. This river overflowed its banks, destroying a great deal of property, 1846 ; also in 1859.

LOLLARDS, a term for those who dissented from the Church of England before it became reformed—in fact, to the followers of Wickliffe ; the first of these honest reformers was Walter Lollard, 1315, whom the Roman Catholics burned at Cologne for his opinions, 1322 ; they were proscribed by parliament, 1406 ; Sawtree, the incumbent of St Osith, London, was the first burned in England for these opinions, 1401 ; in 1414 numbers were executed, and one of the towers at Lambeth Palace, in which the iron rings yet remain to which they were chained, became a place of their incarceration, and probably of torture ; Sir John Oldcastle was one of those whom the clergy thus persecuted and burned, 1417 ; Lollards, or *Cellitæ*, constituted a religious order by a decree of Sixtus IV., 1472 ; additional privileges granted by Julius II., 1506.

LOMBARDS. A northern nation who settled in Italy in the 6th century ; they were allowed by the Emperor Justinian to settle in Pannonia and Noricum, 526 ; Audoin killed Cunimund, the son of the King of the Gepidæ, 551 ; Alboin was slain in his own palace, June 28, 573 ; invaded by Childebert II., 591 ; St Columba, an Irish monk, received and preserved from Theodoric, King of Burgundy, 613 ; the Franks under Bertharidus invaded Italy, but were defeated near Asti, 665 ; the Iconoclasts, or image-breakers, endeavoured to destroy all the figures in the churches of Ravenna, but were defeated, 727 ; Pope Gregory subdued the Lombards under Liutprand, 730 ; they invaded the Roman territory, 749 ; Pepin crossed the Alps and defeated the Lombards under Astolphus Susa, and concluded a peace at Pavia, 754 ; defeated by Charlemagne, 773 ; Pavia besieged and taken after a heroic resistance, 774, and united to Germany.

LOMBARDS. These merchants were first sent to England by Pope Gregory IX. to assist individuals in paying their tithes to the Church, by lending money to them, 1229 ; considered usurers, had their articles seized by the king, 1337 ; they were also charged with demanding usurious interest ; in time they became eminent dealers in money, being generally natives of Genoa, Venice, or Florence ; they had their offices in Lombard-street ; accused of usury, as all foreign money-lenders were in those times. Queen Elizabeth expelled them from the kingdom about 1580.

LOMBARDY, Italy, surrendered to Austria by treaty between Louis XIV. of France and Joseph I., March 13, 1707 ; municipal government given to, Dec., 1755 ; taken by France and made part of the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 17, 1797 ; municipal privileges revoked, 1798 ; restored to Austria by the treaty of Paris, Nov. 20, 1815 ; municipal government restored, 1816 ; the central congregation met, Jan., 1857 ; ceded to Napoleon III. by the treaty of Villa-Franca, July 11, 1859, who transferred it to Italy ; incorporated into that kingdom, 1866.

LOMBE, SIR THOMAS, invented the silk mills, for which he received £14,000, April 3, 1732.

LONDON, Canada. The town was laid out, 1826 ; almost destroyed by fire, 1844 ; four blocks of houses, covering 30 acres, burnt, April 13, 1845.

LONDON, NEW, N. America, organized into a township, 1644 ; besieged by the British under Gen. Arnold, and partially destroyed, Sept., 1781.

LONDON, England. *Llyn-din* reported to have been the capital of the Trinobantes, B.C. 54 ; a colony of Romans settled here under Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 49 ; fortified, 50 ; called Colonia Augusta, or Londinium ; taken and burned by Queen Boadicea, and 70,000 of the inhabitants massacred, 61 ; she was defeated by Suetonius, and 80,000 of her subjects slain, 61 ; London walled in, 306 ; 800 vessels employed in the port of London for the export of corn, 359 ; made a Metropolitocal *see*, 180, Theanus being the first bishop ; Mellitus, who was afterwards translated to Canterbury, was the first prelate under the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, 604 ; Westminster Abbey built by Sebert, 604 ; St Paul's Cathedral erected, 664 ; ravaged by a plague, 664 ; the city nearly consumed by fire, 798 ; another almost as destructive, 801 ; a Witena-gemote or Parliament held to devise measures against the Danes, 833 ; taken by the Danes, 839 ; they fortified it and held it with a large garrison, 851 ; taken by Alfred, who repaired the walls, 884 ; Ethelred appointed governor, 886 ; nearly destroyed by fire, 893 ; King Edmund held a Witena-gemote for establishing a code of ecclesiastical laws, 945 ; a malignant fever raged which carried off half the citizens, 961 ; St Paul's Cathedral burnt, 961 ; the Danes again attempted a landing at, 992 ; Old London Bridge built of wood, 993 ; the city attacked by Aulaf and Sweyn, kings of Norway and Denmark, with a fleet of 94 ships, 994 ; the Danes made frequent assaults with varying success, 1009 ; Edmund Ironsides proclaimed king by the Londoners, 1016 ; Canute fitted out an expedition to reduce the city, but was defeated at the bridge, 1017 ; he dug a trench across the marshes and so brought his ships to the western side, but after besieging the city for some weeks, he was forced to retire, 1018 ; Edward the Confessor chosen King by the citizens, 1041 ; a grievous famine, wheat selling for 5s. a quarter, 1043 ; a great council held to determine the best way to resist the Danish pirates ; St Paul's and a great part of London burnt, 1087 ; Earl Godwin sailed up the Thames to London with a large fleet, 1052 ; declared for William the Conqueror, 1066 ; who granted the first charter to, 1067 ; visited by a terrible fire, which almost destroyed the city, 1077 ; the Tower erected, 1079 ; another fire broke out at Ludgate, which consumed St Paul's, 1086 ; St Mary-le-bow, Cheapside, built, 1087 ; the Jews compete with the Christians concerning their faith, 1089 ; visited by a famine, 1125 ; almost consumed by fire, 1132 ; a fire broke out at London bridge, which destroyed every edifice, including St Paul's and St Clement's Dane, 1135 ; the river Thames frozen over so that carriages crossed upon the ice, Dec. 9, 1150 ; the citizens paid to King Stephen 1000 marks for the privilege of choosing their own sheriffs, 1139 ; total eclipse of the sun, 1140 ; the citizens presented the king with a *donum* of £1043, 1158, and 1000 marks, 1159 and 1170 ; the Jews massacred at the coronation of Richard I., 1189 ; the lord mayor first mentioned as chief butler at this coronation ; Henry Fitz-Alwyn elected the first mayor, serving the office for 24 years, 1189 ; assize for buildings published, 1189 ; London bridge built of stone, 1209 ; houses to be built of stone with party-wall, 1191 ; Richard entertained by the mayor and citizens after his return from Palestine, 1194 ; the citizens presented King John with £300, 1207 ; the sheriffs imprisoned by the king, 1209 ; the parliament met at the palace in St Bride's, when the king exacted from the clergy and religious houses £100,000, 1210 ; the city walls rebuilt, 1211 ; a great fire in Southwark, reaching to the bridge foot, the chapel of St Thomas, and the priory of St Mary, and 3000 of the inhabitants burnt, 1212 ; the privilege of electing their own mayor given to the citizens, 1213 ; King Louis of France invited to visit England, and was received by the mayor at London, 1216 ; the Hanseatic merchants established at Guildhall in Thames-street, 1220 ; riots against Henry III., Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciary, inflicted severe punishment upon the citizens, 1222 ; the city partially destroyed by fire, 1232 ; a piece of ground in St Clement's, Strand, granted to Walter Le Brunn, a farrier, 1235 ; Henry III. received by the citizens of London after his marriage at Canterbury, 1236 ; water

conveyed in pipes from Tyburn, 1236 ; Gerard Bat chosen mayor of the city, but rejected by the King, 1241 ; the citizens fined 1500 marks for allowing Walter Bukerel to remain within the walls, 1244 ; the Fee Farm of Queenhithe purchased by the citizens, 1245 ; an earthquake causing much damage happened, Feb. 13, 1247 ; Henry III. established a watch, 1253 ; the mayor and sheriffs committed to the Marshalsea by the king, 1254 ; Henry III., with his brother Richard, King of the Romans, and their queens, made a public entry on Candlemas-day, 1259 ; the king met the citizens at Paul's Cross, Nov. 6, 1259 ; the right of the sheriffs of London to enter the city of Westminster established, 1262 ; the citizens fined 20,000 marks by the king, 1266 ; Hugh Fitz-Otho appointed custos of London, 1270 ; the king restored their right of electing their own magistrates, 1270 ; the common council first noticed, 1262 ; regulated by ordinances of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of Rich. II. ; first elected by the wards, 8 Rich. II., July 31, 1384 ; the number of common councilmen fixed at 40, 1 Edw. I., 1273 ; the convent of Blackfriars built, 1275 ; the wall between the Thames and Ludgate repaired, 1276 ; a tax raised, called Murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair, 1279 ; the Hanseatic merchants repaired Bishopsgate, 1282 ; five arches of London Bridge destroyed by floods, 1282 ; the first writ issued, June 28, 1283, directing the mayor, citizens, and sheriffs of London to send representatives to the parliament to be held at Shrewsbury ; the conduit in Cheapside built, 1285 ; the city divided into 24 wards, 1285 ; at a parliament held at York the city was represented by Walter de Finchingfield and Adam de Folcham, 1298 ; the houses built of wood, 1300 ; Sir William Wallace brought a prisoner to London and confined in the house of Wm. Delect, in Fenchurch-street, 1305 ; Edward III. held a tournament in Cheapside between Wood-street and Queen-street, 1329 ; the election of mayor by the aldermen and citizens established on a more regular system, 1345 ; a terrible pestilence which carried off 50,000 citizens, 1349 ; the privilege of having a gold or silver mace carried before the chief magistrate granted, 1354 ; John, King of France, and Edward the Black Prince received and entertained by the mayor and citizens, May 24, 1357 ; their privileges taken away by the king, but restored upon their submission to his authority, 1366 ; the common council increased to 156, 1376 ; William Walworth elected mayor, 1380 ; Wat Tyler killed by Walworth in Smithfield, June 15, 1381 ; the king ordered the walls to be repaired and the ditch cleansed, 1386 ; the sheriffs ordered to go by water to Westminster instead of on horseback, Oct. 13, 1389 ; a tournament held in Smithfield on the Sunday after Michaelmas, 1390 ; the aldermen elected for life, 17 Rich. II. c. xi, 1393 ; Farringdon-ward Without to elect an alderman, 17 Rich. II. c. xiii., 1393 ; the charters seized by the King, 1395 ; Blackwell-hall established as a cloth market, 1397 ; visited by a plague which carried off 30,000 citizens, 1407 ; Stock's market built, 1410-11 ; first lighted by lanterns, 1415 ; the Guildhall began building, 1411 ; finished, 1416 ; the citizens to hang out a lantern with a whole candle lighted, 1416 ; Whittington thrice elected mayor, viz., Oct. 13, 1397, 1406, and 1419—in this year he entertained King Henry V. at Guildhall, when he destroyed the bonds of that monarch for moneys lent him to the value of £60,000 ; £1000 presented to Henry V. by the mayor and aldermen at Westminster, Feb. 23, 1422 ; Baynard's Castle destroyed by fire, 1427 ; the Thames frozen over from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10, 1434 ; the conduits of Fleet-street, Aldermanbury, and Cripplegate, erected by Sir William Eastfield, 1439 ; Jack Cade defeated by the citizens at London bridge, July 5, 1450 ; the first civic procession on the Thames, in the mayoralty of Sir John Norman, 1453 ; Falconbridge endeavoured to take the city, 1471 ; stocks erected in each ward for punishing vagrants, 1472 ; the election of lord mayor and sheriffs vested in the livery companies by act of common council, 1475 ; the sweating sickness, or plague, raged from Sept. 21 to the end of Oct., 1485 ; the sheriffs fined £50 for kneeling too near the lord mayor at St Paul's, 1486 ; Baynard's Castle rebuilt,

1487; the artillery ground enclosed, 1498; St Paul's school founded by Dean Colet, 1508; the Court of Requests erected by act of common council, Feb., 1517; the fatal sweat visited London, 1517; the evil May-day, 1517; an engagement between the Dutch and French fleets near London bridge, Walsingham, the Lieutenant of the Tower, boarded and seized both the combatants, Feb., 1528; the custody of the great beam and common balance granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, 22 Henry VIII., April 13, 1531; the streets first paved, 1533; the government of Bethlehem Hospital granted to the mayor and citizens, 28 Henry VIII., Jan. 13, 1547; the manor of Southwark purchased by the Corporation of the Duke of Suffolk, April 23, 1550; the sweating sickness again visited London, 1551; 40 taverns allowed in the city and three in Westminster, 7 Edw. VI. c. v., 1553; Alderman Draper instituted the office of bellman, Jan., 1556; the spire of St Paul's Cathedral consumed by fire, July 4, 1561; the first lottery drawn at the western door of St Paul's, Jan. 11, 1569; Sir Thomas Gresham laid the foundation-stone of the first Royal Exchange, June 7, 1566; bequeathed it to the Corporation and the Mercers' Company, Nov. 26, 1579; the Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes, 1580; the erection of new buildings in London forbidden by proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, July 7, 1580; Cheapside Cross pulled down, 1581; the water-works at London bridge erected, 1582; six ships-of-war fitted out, 1594; the aldermen made justices of the peace, 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 8, 1601; 30,578 persons perished by the plague, 1602; the Thames frozen over, Dec. 22, 1606; the metage and weighing of coals confirmed to the citizens, 3 James I., Aug. 20, 1606, and again by 12 James I., Sept. 15, 1614; Aldgate rebuilt, 1609; Hicks' Hall, Clerkenwell, built, 1611; the New River water brought into the city, 1613; Hackney coaches first permitted to stand in the city for hire, 1625; the city of London fined 1500 marks for alleged neglect of duty, 1632; their plantations in Ulster seized, and a fine of £50,000 to be levied upon the city of London for neglect in their management, March 8, 1633; London fortified, 1643; the Corporation entertained the members of the House of Commons at Grocers' Hall, 1649; Cromwell entertained at, 1653; the lord mayor and sheriffs arrested, 1652; Charles II. made his public entry into the city, June 14, 1660; 68,596 persons perished by the great plague, 1665; great fire of London began, Sunday, Sept. 2, and ended, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1666; act for the rebuilding of the city, 19 Car. II. c. 3, 1667; an act passed for establishing a court of judicature for settling the properties of the citizens after the fire, 19 Car. II. c. 2, 1667; amended, 14 Geo. III. c. 78; commissioners of sewer to be appointed by the common council, by 19 Car. II. c. 3, s. 22, 1667. An act of common council passed for the better protection of the city from fire: for this purpose it was divided into four quarters, and each quarter was furnished with 8000 leather buckets, 50 ladders, and several hand-squirts of brass, 24 pickaxe-sledges, and each ward with a bellman, Nov. 15, 1667. Honey-lane market opened, Sept. 8, 1669; St Paul's Cathedral ordered to be rebuilt, 22 Car. II. c. 11, 1670; erection of the monument to commemorate the fire began, 1671; finished, 1677; the freedom of the city presented to Charles II. at Guildhall, Oct. 29, 1675; the greater part of the borough of Southwark destroyed by fire, 1676; the streets first lighted by lamps, 1681; charters declared forfeited, 1682; taken away, 1688; restored, 1689; the sheriffs sent to the Tower for continuing the poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the penny post first established by Mr Murray, 1681; William and Mary entertained by the Corporation at Guildhall, April, 10, 1689; a National Bank suggested by William Paterson, chartered, June 8, 1694; Billingsgate made a free market, 31 Will. III. c. 24, May 10, 1699; Queen Anne entertained at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1702; a devastating storm called *The High Wind*, which destroyed many houses in London and Westminster, Nov. 16, 1703; act passed for the erection of 50 new churches, 1711; the nightly watch regulated, June 16,

1704; Sir Gilbert Heathcote was the last lord mayor who rode in the Lord Mayor's Show to Westminster on horse-back, 1710; ward elections regulated by act of common council, April 15, 1714; George I. and the Prince of Wales entertained at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1714; South-Sea bubble commenced, 1716; exploded, 1720; Chelsea water-works formed, 8 Geo. I. c. 26, 1721; a military camp formed in Hyde Park, 1722; an act passed regulating the election of common councilmen, 11 Geo. I. c. 18, 1725; George II. and his family entertained at the Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1727; the senior alderman removed to Bridge-ward Without, 1725; an act passed for enclosing the Fleet Ditch, 4 Geo. II. c. 22, 1733; Whitefriars annexed to Farringdon-ward Without, and Blackfriars to Farringdon-ward Within by act of common council, March 11, 1736, and Feb. 28, 1806; police rate fixed by 10 Geo. II. c. 22, 1737; Fleet market opened, Sept. 30, 1737; great frost which lasted from Dec. 25, 1739 to Feb. 8, 1740; Lord Mayor Humphry Parsons the first lord mayor who rode to Westminster in a state coach drawn by six horses, 1741; the last charter granted to the city confirming their rights, 15 Geo. II., Aug. 5, 1741; Sir John Barnard's Act passed to prevent the sale of offices, Sept. 22, 1749; a shock of an earthquake felt in London, Feb. 8, 1750; the New Mansion House first inhabited, 1753; an act passed for building Blackfriars bridge, 29 Geo. II. c. 86, 1756; London bridge repaired, 1758; the city gates pulled down, by 33 Geo. II. c. 30, 1760; Blackfriars bridge began, Oct. 31, 1760; George III. and his family entertained at the Guildhall, having first seen the civic procession from the house of Mr Barclay in Cheapside, Nov. 9, 1761; the freedom of the city presented to the Speaker Onslow, May 5, 1761; the common councilmen appeared at court in new blue Mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; the City Road opened, 1761; the mystery of the Cock-lane ghost discovered, July 10, 1762; John Wilkes taken into custody for publishing the 45th number of the *North Briton*, April 30, 1763; the spire of St Bride's church destroyed by lightning, June 18, 1765; John Williams, bookseller of Fleet-street, stood in the pillory in New Palace Yard, for republishing the *North Briton*, Feb. 14, 1765; the distressed Spitalfield weavers, to the number of 8000, assembled in Moorfields, May 16, 1765; a serious fire broke out in Bishopsgate-street, burning the houses at the corners of Gracechurch-street, Leadenhall-street, and Cornhill, Nov. 7, 1765; great floods in London, much damage done, Sept. 1, 1768; the King of Denmark entertained at the Mansion House, Aug. 23, 1768; Mr Wilkes elected for Farringdon-ward Without, Jan. 2 and 27, 1769; Beckford elected mayor a second time, Oct. 10, 1769; the first stone of the new gaol of Newgate laid by the lord mayor, May 31, 1770; the Lord Mayor Brass Crosby and Mr Ald. Oliver committed to the Tower, April 27, 1771; released and the city illuminated, May 8, 1771; the common petition to the king for the shortening of parliament, Feb. 11, 1772; the first stone of the Marine Society House, Bishopsgate-street, laid, April 30; Stone's scheme for regulating the admission of the livery to the Guildhall, 1774; the common council discontinued their gowns, 1775; a vote of thanks passed to Lord Chatham, Feb. 10, 1775; several political documents burnt at the Royal Exchange by the hangman, March 26; thanks of the city of Dublin presented to Mr Ald. Wilkes, Sept. 7; a serious riot broke out amongst the prisoners at Newgate, Aug. 20, 1777; a statue erected by the Corporation to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, Dec. 12, 1779; the Gordon riots, June, 1780; the freedom of the city presented to Admiral Drake, June 20, 1782; the royal hospitals regulated by act of parliament, 22 Geo. III. c. 77, 1782; memorable storm of rain, doing serious damage, June 26, 1788; the Thames frozen over, Jan. 10, 1789; thanksgiving at St Paul's Cathedral by George III., April 23, 1789; Astley's theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 17, 1794; Crimping riots in the east of London, Aug. 15—19, 1794; £16,000 raised for the benefit of the sufferers in the late fire at Ratcliffe Highway, Oct. 29, 1794; the East India House,

Leadenhall-street, erected, 1798 ; the first stone of the London docks laid, June 26, 1802 ; the horse patrol established in London, 1805 ; London docks opened, July 30, 1805 ; the public funeral of Lord Nelson, at St Paul's, Jan. 9, 1806 ; the East India docks opened, Aug. 4, 1806 ; gas first used in the city, 1807 ; riots in consequence of the committal of Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810 ; the Royal Mint opened, 1811 ; the first stone of Waterloo bridge laid, Oct. 11, 1811 ; banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall, June 18, 1814 ; Southwark bridge began building, Sept., 1814 ; the first stone of the London Institution laid, May 4, 1815 ; Queen Caroline's funeral passed through London, Aug. 14, 1821 ; the Bank of England built, 1821 ; the first pile of new London bridge driven, March 15, 1824 ; the National Gallery opened, May 10 ; the Thames tunnel began, March, 1825 ; Jews first admitted to the freedom of the city, March 4, 1828 ; the Thames tunnel opened to the public a second time, May 24 ; the new Corn Exchange opened, June 24 ; the London University opened, Oct. 1 ; St Katherine docks opened, Oct. 25 ; a severe hurricane visited London, April 28, 1829 ; the new Post-office in St Martin's le Grand opened, Sept. 23 ; the metropolitan police system commenced, Sept. 29, 1829 ; Farringdon market opened, Nov. 20 ; the English opera-house destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830 ; political panic, no Lord Mayor's Show, Nov. 9, 1830 ; the pillory ceased to be used for punishment, 1830 ; public meeting held at Exeter Hall for providing relief for the distress raging in Ireland, £60,000 raised, May 26, 1831 ; London bridge opened by King William IV., Aug. 1, 1831 ; the Lowther Arcade, Strand, opened, 1831 ; the cholera visitation, general fast held, Feb. 6, 1832 ; the freedom of the city presented to Lords Grey and Althorpe for their exertions in the question of reform, July 11, 1832 ; Queen Adelaide present at the anniversary meeting of the charity children in St Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards visited the Mansion House, June 13, 1833 ; Hungerford market opened, July 3 ; package and scavage dues sold to the Crown for £162,500, Dec. 5, 1833 ; act passed for, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 66, 1833 ; commissioners appointed to inquire into the Corporation, July 18, 1833 ; made their report, April 25, 1837 ; the Handel Festival held in Westminster Abbey, June 24, 26, 28, and July 1, 1834 ; the Central Criminal Court Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 36, July 25, 1834 ; Mr Alexander Raphael, a Roman Catholic, sworn one of the sheriffs of London, Sept. 28 ; the Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 16 ; persons admitted to the freedom of the city without belonging to a company, March 17, 1835 ; Goldsmiths' Hall opened, July 15, 1835 ; David Salomons of the Jewish persuasion elected sheriff, Sept. 28, 1835 ; Lord Brougham laid the first stone of the City of London school, Oct. 21, 1835 ; opened, Feb. 2, 1837 ; the Queen entertained upon her accession to the throne at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1837 ; the Royal Exchange destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838 ; the National Gallery completed and opened, April 9 ; the Corporation entertained the foreign ambassadors attending Her Majesty's coronation, July 13 ; a hurricane visited London, doing immense damage, Oct. 28 ; the London and Westminster Bank built, 1838 ; the Reform Club opened, 1838 ; an act for making a new street from Holborn bridge to Clerkenwell Green, July 27, and for improving the site of the Royal Exchange, Aug. 10 ; police act passed, Aug. 17, 1839 ; the penny postage established, Jan. 10, 1840 ; Sheriffs Wheelton and Evans imprisoned by the House of Commons, Jan. 21 ; Wheelton released, Feb. 12 ; Evans, March 5 ; the common council increased to 206 by act of May 8, 1840 ; addresses presented to the Queen and Prince Albert upon their marriage, March 3 ; freedom of the city presented to Prince Albert, Aug. 28 ; the spire of Spitalfields church much injured by a severe thunder-storm, Jan. 3, 1841 ; statue of William IV. erected in King William-street ; the Tower of London partially burnt, Oct. 30 ; first stone of the Royal Exchange laid by Prince Albert, Jan. 17, 1842 ; the Duke of Cambridge admitted to the freedom of the city, March 17 ; Thames

tunnel opened again, March 25, 1843 ; an address presented to the King of the French (Louis Philippe) by the Corporation of, at Windsor Castle, Oct. 12, 1844 ; Royal Exchange opened, Oct. 28 ; the Fleet prison purchased from the government by the Corporation for £25,000, March, 1845 ; a serious fire broke out in Aldermanbury, Aug. 18 ; meeting of the livery of London held at Guildhall praying for the repeal of the Corn Laws, Dec. 15 ; an act for rebuilding the coal market passed, June 18 ; Billingsgate Market Act, Aug. 3, 1846 ; London City Improvement Act for widening Cannon-street to Queen-street passed, July 22, 1847 ; the chartist meeting at Kensington Common, the city fortified, April 10, 1848 ; the cholera reappeared in London, Oct. 3 ; the lord mayor entertained 300 of the National Guards of Paris at the Mansion House, Oct. 25 ; a serious visitation of cholera in London, from Oct., 1848 to Oct., 1849 ; the number of deaths reported was 14,497 ; Baron Rothschild returned as member of parliament for London, the first Jew elected to that office, July 3, 1849 ; the coal exchange opened by Prince Albert, Oct. 30 ; the lord mayor of London entertained the mayors of the various towns in the United Kingdom, to stimulate their friendly interest in the Great Exhibition ; Prince Albert held a *levée* in the drawing-room of the Mansion House, March 21, 1850 ; an act passed for making a new street from Queen-street to St Paul's Churchyard, July 15, 1850 ; a meeting of the livery held in the Guildhall to protest against the papal bull, Nov. 25, 1850 ; the Great Exhibition opened, May 1, 1851 ; the Great Exhibition ball at Guildhall, Her Majesty and Prince Albert being present, July 9 ; an act passed enabling the Corporation to remove Smithfield market and to build a new market, Aug. 1 ; an address presented to Louis Kossuth, Oct. 30 ; the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington at St Paul's, Nov. 18 ; the prisoners removed from Giltspur-street compter to the new gaol at Holloway, Oct. 6, 1852 ; a monument erected in the Guildhall to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, at a cost of £5000, April 14, 1853 ; the old Excise Office, Broad-street, pulled down, and the site sold for £108,000, May 14 ; commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Corporation of London, June 22 ; made their report, 1854 ; a great fall of snow, stopping the traffic by road and river, Jan. 1, 1854 ; war declared with Russia at the Royal Exchange, March 31 ; an address presented to the King of Portugal by the Corporation, June 19 ; cab strike, July 27 ; patriotic fund established, Oct. 13 ; £2000 given by the Corporation towards the, Oct. 26 ; a meeting of merchants at the Mansion House to raise a fund for the relief of the wounded soldiers and their families, called the Patriotic Fund, Nov. 2 ; the Prefect of the Seine visited the Lord Mayor (Moon), April 17, 1855 ; visit of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Corporation, April 19 ; peace proclaimed with Russia at the Royal Exchange and Cheapside, April 29 ; the Lord Mayor (Moon) returned the visit of the Prefect of the Seine, June 4 ; Smithfield market closed for the sale of cattle, June 11 ; the King of Sardinia entertained by the Corporation, Dec. 4 ; £500 granted by the Corporation towards the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in France, June 26, 1856 ; stoppage of the British Bank, Sept. 3 ; street tolls abolished, Dec. 18 ; the South Kensington Museum opened, June 24, 1857 ; Thames Conservancy Act passed, taking from the Corporation their jurisdiction over the river Thames, and appointing a board of commissioners, Aug. 17, 1857 ; amended, July 29, 1864 ; the freedom of the city presented to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the affianced husband of the Princess Royal, July 13 ; Indian mutiny fund, the first meeting held at the Mansion House, Aug. 25 ; the freedom of the city presented to the Duke of Cambridge, Nov. 7, 1857 ; bill introduced by Sir George Grey to amend the Corporation, Feb. 4, 1858 ; withdrawn, July 2, 1858 ; address to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, upon his marriage with the Princess Royal, Jan. 30, 1858 ; the Legion of Honour conferred by the Emperor Napoleon III. upon Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., the late lord mayor, and the sheriffs, in testimony of his

reception in the city of London, March 3, 1859; the Corporation took £20,000 shares, amounting to £200,000, in order to assist the construction of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, April 1; serious fire in the brandy vault of the London docks, July 26; an act passed to enable the Corporation to build a dead-meat market in Smithfield, Aug. 13, 1860; frauds upon the Union Bank, Mr Pullinger sentenced to 20 years' transportation, May 15, 1860; a bill for reforming the Corporation introduced into the House of Commons by G. C. Lewis, Jan. 30, 1860; withdrawn, July 20, 1860; the freedom of, presented to the Earl of Elgin, March 1; to Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, May 19; to Baron Clyde and Sir James Outram, Dec. 20; the first street tramway opened, March 23, 1861; an act passed to dismarket Newgate market, 24 & 25 Vict. c. clii., June, 1861; a public meeting held at the Mansion House for the purpose of ascertaining the wish of the citizens as to the introduction of the Public Library Act, Negative, June 11; £750 granted by the Corporation for the ornamentation of St Paul's Cathedral, April 18, 1861; a dreadful fire broke out in Tooley-street, Southwark, June 22; the Inner Temple library opened by the Prince of Wales, Oct. 31; £150,000 presented to London for the relief of the poor by Mr George Peabody, March 12, 1862; the International Exhibition opened, May 1; new Westminster bridge opened, May 24; meeting of the National Association for the promotion of social science, held in the Guildhall, June; the freedom of, presented to George Peabody, July 10; the first stone of the Lunatic Asylum at Stone laid by Mr Alderman Dakin, July 29; an entertainment to distinguished foreigners upon the opening of the International Exhibition, July 17; the Metropolitan Railway opened to Farringdon-road, Jan. 9, 1863; Blackfriars' bridge, plan for the rebuilding of, by Joseph Cubitt, adopted, July 3; public reception of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 7; presentation of jewels to, March 9; a bill for amalgamation of the city police with the metropolitan introduced into parliament by Sir George Grey, April 21, withdrawn; ball given to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the freedom presented to the Prince, June 8, 1863; an act passed for rebuilding Blackfriars' bridge, 26 & 27 Vict. c. lxii., June 8; an act passed for making a new street from the Thames embankment at Blackfriars to the Mansion House, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 45, July 13; an act passed for the regulation of traffic in London, 26 & 27 Vict. c. ccvi., July 28; model lodging-house built in Victoria-street, at a cost of £20,000, by the Corporation; the Charing Cross railway opened, Jan. 11, 1864; Sir Rowland Hill resigned his office as secretary to the post-office, March 8; the freedom of London presented to Garibaldi, April 20; an act passed for the improvement of the Holborn Valley, 27 & 28 Vict. c. lxi., June 23; Savoy chapel destroyed by fire, July 7; Haberdashers' Hall partially destroyed by fire, Sept. 19; Southwark bridge opened for six months free of toll, the Corporation of London paying £1834, Nov. 8; Surrey theatre destroyed by fire, Jan. 30, 1865; and Savile House, Leicester-square, Feb. 23; the main drainage works of the southern outfall opened by the Prince of Wales, April 4; the foundation-stone of Blackfriars' bridge laid by the lord mayor (Warren Stormes Hale), July 20, 1865; Beale's wharf, Tooley-street, destroyed by fire, Oct. 30; a gasometer at Nine Elms exploded, 10 persons killed, Oct. 31; the Industrial Exhibition opened at the Guildhall, March 6, 1866; closed, April 16; the Lunatic Asylum at Stone opened, April 16; Southwark bridge purchased by the Corporation of London for £200,000, May 31; the Duke of Edinburgh admitted to the freedom of the city, June 7; riots in Hyde Park at a meeting of reformers, July 23, the railing thrown down and several constables wounded; the right of the lord mayor to the presidency of St Bartholomew's Hospital disallowed by the Court of Queen's Bench, Nov. 21; Mr Alderman Philips knighted, Dec. 28; great distress in the east of London, 40,000 persons dependent upon charity, Jan., 1867; London visited by a severe snow-storm which lasted from the 2nd to the 17th Jan., many of the telegraphs broken and railways stopped; 40 persons

drowned by the breaking of the ice on the ornamental water of the Regent's Park, Jan. 15. A parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the local government of the metropolis, Feb. 12; 1st report published, March 7; 2nd report, May 6; 3rd report, May 20. Meeting of working men at Trafalgar-square, who marched to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where a reform meeting was held, Feb. 11; a demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of reform, May 6; Mr Ald. Rose received the honour of knighthood, and the dignity of a baronet conferred upon Thomas Gabriel, lord mayor, the sheriffs, Sydney, H. Waterlow, and Francis Lycett, knighted, in honour of the visit of the Sultan, Aug. 3; a severe thunder-storm in, doing serious damage, Aug. 19-20; the first stone of the Holborn Valley viaduct laid, June 3; the first stone of New Smithfield market, June 5. The Viceroy of Egypt visited London, July 6; received by the Queen at Windsor, July 8; banquet to, at the Mansion House, July 11; entertained by the United Service Club, July 12; he visited the Crystal Palace, July 13, and presented £500 to the restoration fund, and £500 to the Dramatic College; address presented to, by the Corporation of London, at Dudley House, July 16; left London, July 18; he presented a valuable brooch to the Lady Mayoress as a 'Souvenir.' The Sultan of Turkey arrived in London by the Charing Cross Railway, July 12; visited the Queen at Windsor Castle, July 13; and afterwards entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House; state visit to the Royal Italian Opera, July 15; visited Woolwich dockyard and the Crystal Palace, July 16; entertained by the Corporation of London, July 18; visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, July 19; ball in honour of, given at the New India Office, July 19 (sudden death of Madam Musurus, wife of the ambassador); state visit to the review of volunteers at Wimbledon, July 20; banquet and concert in honour of, given at Strafford House, July 22; visit to the Horticultural Gardens, July 22; departure of, July 23; previously to his departure he forwarded to the lord mayor £2500, to be distributed among the poor of the city of London, July 22; divided among the charitable institutions in, by the lord mayor, Sept. 23. The Belgian volunteers entertained by the Corporation of London at the Guildhall, July 12; ball in honour of, at the Agricultural Hall, July 18; entertained by Miss Burdett Coutts, July 19; present at the volunteer review at Wimbledon, July 20; the officers entertained by the lord mayor, July 20; departure of, from London, July 22. Meeting in Hyde Park to protest against the Closing of the Parks Bill, Aug. 3, 1867; the Election Act Amendment Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. i., April 5; extended the right of election for municipal officers to all persons rated at £10; Middle Row, Holborn, pulled down, Sept. 30; a fund for the relief of the sufferers in the West Indies inaugurated at the Mansion House, in Nov.; a meeting held at St James's Hall for considering a scheme for local self-government, Nov. 4.

LONDON, THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. The first show or pageant of which we have any record is that of Sir William Roche, 1540; the first printed description known is the pageant of Sir Woolston Dixi, Oct. 29, 1585; the lord mayor presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, Oct. 29, by charter 37 Henry III., June 12, 1253; the day altered to the 9th Nov. by 24 George II. c. 48, s. 11, 1751; they ceased to go by land to Westminster, 1436, when it appears by an entry in the records of the Grocers' Company, that Thomas Catworth and Robert Clop-ton, sheriffs, went in procession on the Thames to Westminster; Sir John Norman proceeded, accompanied by the city companies, on the Thames in their state barges, 1453; the custom having fallen into disuse, it was revived at the swearing-in of Christopher Pack, lord mayor, 1654; Sir Gilbert Heathcote was the last lord mayor who rode to Westminster on horseback, 1710; in 1711, a state carriage drawn by four horses; the number of horses increased to six, 1741; the new mayor (Ironside) was so unwell that he was carried in a sedan chair to West-

minster, but Alderman Bean rode in the state coach, 1753; the present civic coach was built, 1757, at a cost of £1065, by a subscription of £60 from each of the junior aldermen, subsequently each alderman when sworn into office contributed £60 towards its repair, and each lord mayor £100; it was subsequently transferred to the Corporation; Marsh Dickenson was the first lord mayor who rode in it to Westminster; in 1852, on account of the death of the Duke of Wellington, there was no show, the procession going in private carriages; the Thames Conservancy Act, which defrauded the Corporation of their ancient jurisdiction over that river, passed, and the procession of Sir Robert Walter Carden proceeded by land to Westminster, Nov. 9, 1857; the services of the lord mayor's watermen being dispensed with, a gratuity of £5 was presented to them, 1858; the state coach not used in the procession of, Nov. 9, 1867. The navigation barge ordered to be built by the court of common council, Jan. 17, 1816; cost of, with fittings, £3751 3s. 5d., christened the *Maria Wood* by the wife of Sir Matthew Wood, then lord mayor; sold for £630 15s., 1859—it was 140 feet by 19; the last state barge built by Searle of Standgate, 1807, cost £2579; sold in 1860 for £105—it was 85 feet by 13, with 18 oars.

LONDON, THE LORD MAYOR OF. William the Conqueror, in the first year of his reign, appointed William the Port-Reeve; Henricus Fitz Alwyn, of London Stone, was made the first Lord Mayor in the first year of the reign of Richard I., and was mayor until his death, for nearly 25 years. King John in his fifth charter, dated May 9, 1215, gave the citizens power to elect their own mayor yearly; these privileges were confirmed by the second charter of Henry III., Feb. 18, 1227; in 1245, Michael Tony was elected, but not admitted, the city being without a mayor until the feast of St Hilary; the mayor formerly belonged to one of the 12 companies; the first mayor who broke this rule was Robert Wilimott, a member of the Coopers' Company, Oct. 28, 1742; by an act of common council, 37 Hen. VIII., Oct. 6, 1546, it is ordained that no person should be compelled to serve the office a second time; the title of lord conferred by the charter of maces, 28 Edw. III., June 10, 1354. After the reign of Edward I. the usual term of holding office was for two years, until 10 Richard II., 1386, from which period until 1815 (with the exception of Sir T. Pilkington, 1689) a new mayor was elected every year; in 1815, Sir Matthew Wood was elected for two successive years; Sir John Key also in 1830-1, and William Cubitt, 1860-1. The election of lord mayor was formerly held on the feast of the translation of St Edward, Oct. 13, but was altered to Michaelmas day by an act of common council, 30 Hen. VIII., 1546; if the 29th of Sept. falls on a Sunday, then the election is to take place the day before, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 31, 1833, and act of common council, Sept. 18, 1834; the lord mayor is sworn into office on the 8th Nov., 25 Geo. II. c. 30, s. 4; the lord mayor has exercised the office of butler at the coronation of the sovereign from the earliest time—the record exists as far back as 1194, 5 Rich. I.

LONDON, LORD MAYORS OF.

Abbot, Sir Maurice, 1638	Alsop, Robert, 1751
Abney, Sir Thomas, 1700	Alwyn, Henry Fitz, from 1189 to 1212
Abyngdone, Stephen, 1315	Alwin, Peter Fitz, 1247
Acheley, Sir Roger, 1511	Alwin, Sir Nicholas, 1499
Acton, Sir William, 1640 (discharged by the House of Commons)	Alwin, Roger Fitz, 1213
Adams, Sir Thomas, 1645	Allen, Sir John, 1525, 1535
Adrian, John, 1270, 1271	Allen, Sir William, 1571
Alderman, James, 1216 (for part of the year)	Allen, William Ferneley, 1867
	Alleyn, Sir Thomas, 1659
	Allot, Sir John, 1590

- Amcotes, Sir Henry, 1548
 Anderson, Sir John William, Bart., 1797
 Andrew, James, 1367
 Andrews, Sir Thomas, 1648, 1650
 Ansley, John, 1807
 Asgill, Sir Charles, Bart., 1757
 Ashurst, Sir William, 1693
 Ashwy, Raphe, 1243
 Askew, Sir Christopher, 1533
 Askham, Sir William, 1403
 Astrie, Sir Raphe, 1493
 Atkins, John, 1818
 Atkins, Sir Thomas, 1644
 Aubrey, Andrew, 1339, 1340, 1351
 Avenon, Sir Alexander, 1569
 Aylmer, Sir Lawrence, 1507
 Bailey, Sir William, 1524
 Baldrie, Sir Thomas, 1523
 Bamme, Adam, 1390, 1396 (part of the year)
 Barber, Sir John, 1732
 Barentine, Sir Drew, 1398, 1408
 Barkham, Sir Edward, 1621
 Barnard, Sir John, 1737
 Barnavers, Ralph, *Warden*, 1289
 Barne, Sir George, 1552, 1586
 Barnes, John, 1370, 1371
 Barton, Sir Henry, 1416, 1428
 Basing, Adam, 1251
 Basing, Solomon, 1216
 Basset, Robert, 1475
 Bat, Gerard, 1240
 Bateman, Sir Anthony, 1663
 Bateman, Sir James, 1716
 Baylis, Sir Robert, 1728
 Beachcroft, Sir Robert, 1711
 Becher, Sir Edward, 1727
 Beckford, William, 1762, 1769
 Bedingfield, Sir Robert, 1706
 Bellamy, Sir Edward, 1734
 Benn, William, 1746
 Bennet, Sir Thomas, 1603
 Betailne, Richard, 1326
 Bethell, Slingsby, 1755
 Billers, Sir William, 1733
 Billesden, Robert, 1483
 Billingsley, Sir Henry, 1596
 Birch, Samuel, 1814
 Blachford, John, 1749
 Blakiston, Sir Matthew, 1760
 Blanke, Sir Thomas, 1582
 Blount, Sir John, *Warden*, 1301 to 1307
 Bludworth, Sir Thomas, 1665
 Boleyn, Sir Geoffrey, 1457
 Bolton, Sir William, 1666
 Bolles, Sir George, 1617
 Bond, Sir George, 1587
 Bongay, Raymond, 1241, 1242
 Bowes, Sir Martin, 1545
 Bowyer, Sir William, 1543
 Boydell, John, 1790
 Brabbury, Sir Thomas, 1509
 Branche, Sir John, 1580
 Brembre, Sir Nicholas, 1377, 1383, 1384, 1385
 Bridgen, William, 1763
 Bridges, George, 1819
 Britaine. *See* Betailne.
 Briton, Sir John, *Warden*, from 1289 to 1291, and for 1296
 Brocas, Sir Richard, 1729
 Brockley, Sir John, 1433
 Bromfield, Sir Edmund, 1636
 Brown, Anthony, 1826
 Browne, John, 1480
 Browne, Sir Richard, Bart., 1660
 Browne, Sir Stephen, 1438 and 1448
 Browne, Sir William, 1507
 Browne, Sir William, jun., 1513
 Bryce, Sir Hugh, 1485
 Brydges or Brugges, Sir John, 1520
 Buckingham, Sir Owen, 1704
 Buckle, Sir Cuthbert, 1593
 Bukerel, Andrew, from 1231 to 1237
 Bull, Frederick, 1773
 Burnell, John, 1787
 Bury, Adam de, 1364, 1365, and 1373
 Butler, Sir William, 1515
 Calthrop, Sir Martin, 1588
 Calvert, Sir William, 1748
 Cambell, Sir Thomas, 1609
 Cambell, Sir James, 1629
 Cambridgeor Cauntbrigge, Sir William, 1420
 Canning, Sir Thomas, 1456
 Capell, Sir William, 1503, 1509
 Carden, Sir Robert Walter, 1857
 Carroll, Sir George, 1846
 Carter, John, 1859
 Catworth, Thomas, 1443
 Cavendish, Stephen de, 1362
 Challis, Thomas, 1852
 Chalton, Sir Thomas, 1449
 Champion, Sir Richard, 1565
 Champneis, Sir John, 1534
 Chaplin, Sir Francis, 1677
 Chapman, Sir John, 1688
 Chawry, Sir Richard, 1494
 Chester, Sir William, 1560

- Chichester, John de, 1369
 Chichley, Sir Robert, 1411 and 1421
 Chigwell, Hamo de, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, and 1327
 Child, Sir Francis, 1698 and 1731
 Chitty, Sir Thomas, 1759
 Chiverton, Sir Richard, 1657
 Clark, Richard, 1784
 Clarke, Sir Edward, 1696
 Clayton, Sir Robert, 1680
 Cletherow, Sir Christop., 1635
 Clopton, Sir Hugh, 1491
 Clopton, Robert, 1441
 Coates, Sir John, 1542
 Cockayne, Francis, 1750
 Cockayne, Sir William, 1619
 Colet, Sir Henry, 1486 and 1495
 Combe, Harvey Christian, 1799
 Conduyte, Reynold de, 1334
 Conyers, Sir Gerard, 1722
 Copeland, William Taylor, 1835
 Copinger, Sir William, 1512
 Cooke, Thomas, 1462
 Cotton, Sir Allen, 1625
 Coventre, John, 1425
 Cowan, Sir John, Bart., 1837
 Craven, Sir William, 1610
 Crosby, Brass, 1770
 Crowder, John, 1829
 Crowmar, Sir William, 1413, 1423
 Cubitt, William, 1860, 1861
 Curteis, Sir Thomas, 1557
 Curtis, Sir William, Bart., 1795
 Darcy, Henry, 1337, 1338
 Dashwood, Sir Samuel, 1702
 Davies, Sir Thomas, 1676
 Deane, Sir Richard, 1628
 Delmé, Sir Peter, 1723
 Dethicke, Sir John, 1655
 Dickenson, Marshe, 1756
 Dixie, Sir Wolstane, 1585
 Dobbes, Sir Richard, 1551
 Dodmer, Sir Raphe, 1529
 Dolesley, Simon, 1359
 Domville, Sir William, 1813
 Dormer, Sir Michael, 1541
 Draper, Sir Christopher, 1566
 Drope, Sir Robert, 1474
 Duc, Roger le, 1227 to 1230
 Ducie, Sir Robert, 1630
 Duckett, Sir Lionel, 1572
 Duke, Sir James, Bart., 1848
 Duncombe, Sir Charles, 1708
 Eamer, Sir John, 1801
 Eastfield, Sir William, 1429, 1437
 Edward, Sir Stephen, *Warden*, 1268
 Edwardes, William, 1471
 Edwards, Sir James, 1678
 Edwin, Sir Humphrey, 1697
 Esdaile, Sir James, 1777
 Exmewe, Thomas, 1517
 Exton, Nicholas, 1386, 1387
 Eyles, Sir John, 1687
 Eyles, Sir John, Bart., 1726
 Eyre, Sir Symon, 1445
 Falconer, Sir Thomas, 1414
 Farebrother, Charles, 1833
 Farndone, Nicholas de, 1308, 1313, 1320, 1323
 Farncomb, Thomas, 1849
 Fenn, Sir Richard, 1637
 Fielding, Sir Godfrey, 1452
 Finnis, Thomas Quedest, 1856
 Fleet, John, 1692
 Flower, Sir Charles, 1808
 Fludyer, Sir Samuel, Bart., 1761
 Foot, Thomas, 1659
 Forbes, Sir Francis, 1725
 Ford, Sir Richard, 1670
 Forman, Sir William, 1538
 Foster, Sir Stephen, 1454
 Fowke, John, 1652
 Fraunces, Sir John, 1400
 Fraunceys, Adam, 1352, 1353
 Fraunceys, Simon, 1341, 1342, 1355
 Frederick, Sir John, 1661
 Freeman, Sir Ralph, 1633
 Freshe, Sir John, 1394
 Frowick, Sir Henry, 1272 (for part of the year)
 Frowick, Sir Henry, 1435, 1444
 Fryer, Sir John, 1720
 Gabriel, Sir Thomas, Bart., 1866
 Gardyner, Richard, 1478
 Garrard, Sir John, 1601
 Garrard, Sir Samuel, Bart., 1709
 Garratt, John, 1824
 Garway, Sir Henry, 1639
 Gascoyne, Sir Crispe, 1752
 Gayer, Sir John, 1646
 Gedeney, Sir John, 1427 and 1447
 Geffery, Sir Robert, 1685
 Gerard or Garrard, Sir William, 1555
 Gibbs, Michael, 1844
 Gill, William, 1788
 Gisors, John de, 1245, 1246, 1250, 1259
 Gisors, Sir John, 1311, 1312, 1314
 Glyn, Sir Richard, Bart., 1758
 Glyn, Sir Richard Carr, Bart., 1798

- Godschall, Sir Robert, 1741
 Gore, Sir John, 1624
 Gore, Sir William, 1701
 Grantham, John, 1328
 Gregory, Sir William, 1451
 Gresham, Sir John, 1547
 Gresham, Sir Richard, 1537
 Gurney, Sir Richard, 1641 (discharged
 by parliament)
 Hacket, Sir Cuthbert, 1626
 Haddon, Sir Richard, 1506 and 1512
 Hadley, John, 1379 and 1393
 Hale, Warren Stormes, 1864
 Halifax, Sir Thomas, 1776
 Halliday, Sir Leonard, 1605
 Hammersley, Sir Hugh, 1627
 Hammond, John, 1343, 1344
 Hampton, Sir William, 1472
 Hanson, Sir Robert, 1672
 Hardel, William, 1215
 Hardell, Richard, 1253 to 1258
 Harley, Right Hon. Sir Thomas, 1767
 Harper, Sir William, 1561
 Hart, Sir John, 1589
 Harvey, Sir James, 1581
 Harvey, Sir Sebastian, 1618
 Harvey, Sir Walter, *Warden*, 1272,
 1273
 Hatherley, John, 1442
 Hawes, Sir James, 1574
 Hayes, Sir Thomas, 1614
 Heathcote, George, 1741
 Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, 1710
 Hende, Sir John, 1391 and 1404
 Herriot, Sir William, 1481
 Hewet, Sir William, 1559
 Heyford, Sir Humphrey, 1477
 Heygate, Sir William, Bart., 1822
 Heyward, Sir Rowland, 1570, 1590
 Hill, Sir Rowland, 1549
 Hill, Thomas, 1484
 Hoare, Sir Richard, 1712
 Hoare, Sir Richard, 1745
 Hollis, Sir William, 1539
 Hooker, Sir William, 1673
 Hooper, John Kinnersley, 1847
 Hopkins, Sir John, 1791
 Horne, William, 1487
 Houblon, Sir John, 1695
 Hubberthorn, Sir Henry, 1546
 Hulin, Sir William, 1459
 Humfreys, Sir William, Bart., 1714
 Humphrey, John, 1842
 Hunter, Sir Claudius Stephen, Bart.,
 1811
 Hunter, William, 1851
 Ireton, Sir John, 1658
 Ironside, Edward, 1753
 James, Sir Bartholomew, 1479
 Janssen, Sir Stephen Theodore, Bart.,
 1754
 Jennings, Sir Stephen, 1508
 Johnson, John, 1845
 Johnson, Thomas, 1840
 Jolles, Sir John, 1615
 Jones, Sir Francis, 1620
 Joslyn, Ralph, 1464 and 1476
 Joyener, William, 1239
 Judde, Sir Andrew, 1550
 Kebble, Sir Henry, 1510
 Kelly, Thomas, 1836
 Kendale, Robert de, *Warden*, 1321
 Kendrick, Sir John, 1651
 Kennet, Brackley, 1779
 Key, Sir John, Bart., 1830 and 1831
 Kite, Sir Robert, 1766
 Knesworth, Sir Thomas, 1505
 Knolles, Sir Thomas, 1399 and 1410
 Kyslyngbury, Richard de, 1350
 Ladbroke, Sir Robert, 1747
 Lambard, Sir Nicolas, 1531
 Lambert, Sir Daniel, 1740
 Lane, Sir Thomas, 1694
 Langley, Sir John, 1576
 Large, Robert, 1439
 Laurie, Sir Peter, 1832
 Lawrence, Sir John, 1664
 Lawrence, William, 1863
 Laxton, Sir William, 1544
 Lee, Sir Richard, 1460 and 1469
 Lee, Sir Robert, 1602
 Leget, Richard, 1345
 Legge, Thomas, 1347 and 1354
 Leigh, Sir Thomas, 1558
 Leighton, Sir William, 1806
 Leman, Sir John, 1616
 Levet, Sir Richard, 1699
 Lewen, Sir William, 1717
 Lewes, Sir Watkin, 1780
 Lodge, Sir Thomas, 1562
 Louikin, John, 1348, 1358, 1365, 1366
 Lowe, Sir Thomas, 1604
 Lucas, Matthias Prime, 1827
 Lumley, Sir Martin, 1623
 Lyon, Sir John, 1554
 Magnay, Christopher, 1821
 Magnay, Sir William, Bart., 1843
 Mallory, Sir Richard, 1564
 Marrow, Sir William, 1455
 Marshall, Sir Chapman, 1839

- Marshall, Sir Henry, 1744
 Martin, Sir Richard, 1588, 1593
 Martin, Sir Roger, 1567
 Martin, Sir William, 1492
 Mathew, John, 1490
 Mercer, Serle le, 1214, and from 1217 to 1222
 Merfyn, Sir Thomas, 1518
 Merlawe, Richard, 1409, 1417
 Merttins, Sir George, 1724
 Mesurier, Paul le, 1793
 Michell, Sir John, 1424, 1436
 Middleton, Sir Thomas, 1613
 Milbourn, Sir John, 1521
 Monoux, Sir George, 1514
 Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart., 1854
 Moore, Sir John, 1681
 Mordon, Simon de, 1368
 More, Sir William, 1395
 Moseley, Sir Nicholas, 1599
 Moulson, Sir Thomas, 1633
 Mundy, Sir John, 1522
 Musgrove, Sir John, Bart., 1850
 Nash, William, 1771
 Nelson, George, 1765
 Newnham, Nathaniel, 1782
 Nicholas, Sir Ambrose, 1575
 Norman, Sir John, 1453
 Northampton, John, 1381, 1382
 Not, John, 1363
 Offley, Sir Thomas, 1556
 Oldgrave, Sir Thomas, 1467
 Olney, John, 1446
 Osborne, Sir Edward, 1583
 Oteley, Sir Roger, 1434
 Otho, Hugh Fitz, *Warden*, 1269
 Oxonford, John de, 1341
 Packe, Christopher, 1654
 Paddesley, Sir John, 1440
 Pargitor, Sir Thomas, 1530
 Parkhurst, Sir Robert, 1634
 Parsons, Humphrey, 1730 and 1740
 Parsons, Sir John, 1703
 Parveis, Sir John, 1432
 Peacock, Sir Stephen, 1532
 Peake, Sir John, 1686
 Peake, Sir William, 1667
 Peche, John, 1361
 Peckham, Robert, 1783
 Peers, Sir Charles, 1715
 Pemberton, Sir James, 1611
 Pennant, Sir Samuel, 1749
 Pennington, Sir Isaac, 1641 (for part of the year), and 1642
 Ferchard, Peter, 1804
 Percival, Sir John, 1498
 Perring, Sir John, Bart., 1803
 Perry, Micajah, 1738
 Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel, 1865
 Phillip, Sir Matthew, 1463
 Philpot, Sir John, 1378
 Pickett, William, 1789
 Pilkington, Sir Thomas, 1688, 1689, 1690
 Pipe, Sir Richard, 1578
 Pirie, Sir John, Bart., 1841
 Plomer, Sir William, 1781
 Plumbe, Samuel, 1778
 Preston, John de, 1332
 Price, Sir Charles, Bart., 1802
 Pritchard, Sir William, 1682
 Proby, Sir Peter, 1622
 Pullison, Sir Thomas, 1584
 Pulteney, John de, 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336
 Purchase, William, 1497
 Pycard, Henry, 1356
 Pyel, John, 1372
 Rainewell, Sir John, 1426
 Rainton, Sir Nicholas, 1632
 Ramsey, Sir Thomas, 1577
 Rawlinson, Sir Thomas, 1705
 Rawlinson, Sir Thomas, 1753 (for part of the year)
 Rede, Sir Bartholomew, 1502
 Retham, Richard de, 1310
 Remington, Sir William, 1500
 Renger, Richard, 1223 to 1226, again 1228 to 1230, and again 1237-38
 Rest, Sir John, 1516
 Reynardson, Sir Abraham, 1648
 Richard, Thomas Fitz, 1262 to 1265
 Richard, William Fitz, 1260, 1261, and 1266
 Rider, Sir William, 1600
 Robinson, Sir John, Bart., 1662
 Roche, Sir William, 1540
 Roger, Fitz Roger, 1249
 Rokesley, Gregory, 1275, 1281, and 1285
 Romeyn, Thomas, 1309
 Rose, Sir William Anderson, 1862
 Rowe, Sir Thomas, 1568
 Rowe, Sir Henry, 1607
 Rowe, Sir William, 1592
 Rudstone, Sir John, 1528
 Russel, Elias, 1299, 1300
 Ryvers, Sir John, 1573
 Sanderson, Sir James, Bart., 1792
 Sandwich, Ralph de, 1285 to 1289, and from 1291 to 1295, and 1296

- Salter, Sir John, 1739
 Salomons, David, 1855
 Sainsbury, Thomas, 1786
 Saltonstall, Sir Richard, 1597
 Sawbridge, John, 1775
 Scholey, George, 1812
 Scot, Sir Thomas, 1458
 Sevenoke, Sir William, 1418
 Seymer, Sir Thomas, 1526
 Sidney, Thomas, 1853
 Shaa, Edmund, 1482
 Shadworth, Sir John, 1401
 Shaw, Sir John, 1501
 Shaw, Sir James, Bart., 1805
 Shelden, Sir Joseph, 1675
 Shorter, Sir John, 1687
 Skinner, Sir Thomas, 1596
 Skinner, Thomas, 1794
 Slany, Sir Stephen, 1595
 Smith, Christopher, 1817
 Smith, Joshua Jonathan, 1810
 Smith, Sir James, 1684
 Smith, Thomas, 1809
 Soame, Sir Stephen, 1598
 Souche, Alan de la, *Warden*, 1267
 Spencer, Sir James, 1527
 Spencer, Sir John, 1594
 Stable, Adam, 1376
 Staines, Sir William, 1800
 Stampe, Sir Thomas, 1691
 Stanier, Sir Samuel, 1713
 Starling, Sir Samuel, 1669
 Stevenson, Sir William, 1764
 Stewart, Sir William, 1721
 Stocker, Sir William, 1484
 Stodeye, John de, 1357
 Stokton, Sir John, 1470
 Stondon, Sir William, 1392, 1407
 Swandland, Richard de, 1329
 Swinnerton, Sir John, 1612
 Taillour, William, 1468
 Tate, Sir John, 1473
 Tate, Sir John (the younger), 1496, 1513
 Tate, Robert, 1488
 Thompson, Sir John, 1736
 Thompson, William, 1828
 Thorold, Sir George, Bart., 1719
 Thorpe, John Thomas, 1820
 Titchbourne, Sir Robert, 1656
 Tolason, John, 1252
 Tony, (or Tovy), Michael, 1244 and 1284
 Townsend, James, 1772
 Trecothic, Barlow, 1769
 Tulse, Sir Henry, 1683
 Turke, Walter, 1349
 Turner, Samuel, 1768
 Turner, Sir William, 1668
 Twyford, Sir Nicholas, 1388
 Venables, William, 1825
 Venour, Sir William, 1389
 Verney, Ralph, 1465
 Vyner, Sir Robert, Bart., 1674
 Vyner, Sir Thomas, 1653
 Waithman, Robert, 1823
 Walcot, John, 1402
 Walderne, Sir William, 1412, 1422
 Waleys, Henry de, 1274, and 1282 to 1284, and for 1298
 Walworth, Sir William, 1374, 1380
 Ward, John, 1375
 Ward, John, 1484
 Ward, Sir John, 1718
 Ward, Sir Patience, 1680
 Warner, Sir John, 1647
 Warren, Sir Raphe, 1536, 1543 (part of the year)
 Waterman, Sir George, 1671
 Watson, Sir Brook, Bart., 1796
 Watts, Sir John, 1606
 Webbe, Sir William, 1591
 Weld, Sir Humphrey, 1608
 Wells, Sir John, 1431
 Westley, Sir Robert, 1743
 White, Sir John, 1563
 White, Sir Thomas, 1553
 White, Sir William, 1489
 Whitmore, Sir George, 1631
 Whittington, Sir Richard, 1396, 1397, 1406, and 1419
 Wichingham, Geffery de, 1346
 Wilkes, John, 1774
 Williams, Sir John, 1735
 Willimot, Sir Robert, 1742
 Wilson, Samuel, 1838
 Wimborne, Thomas, *Warden*, 1268
 Winchester, Henry, 1834
 Winger, Sir John, 1504
 Wingrave, John de, 1316, 1317, 1318
 Winterbottom, Thomas, 1751
 Wire, David William, 1858
 Withers, Sir William, 1707
 Wollaston, Sir John, 1643
 Wood, Sir Matthew, Bart., 1815, 1816
 Woodcocke, Sir John, 1405
 Woodroffe, Nicholas, 1579
 Wotton, Nicholas, 1335, 1415, 1430
 Wright, Sir Edmund, 1640
 Wright, Thomas, 1785
 Wroth, John, 1360

Wych, Hugh, 1461
Wyfold, Nicholas, 1450

Yarford, Sir James, 1519
Young, Sir John, 1466

LORD MAYORS WHO HAVE DIED IN OFFICE.

Alderman, James, 1216
Allot, Sir John, Sept. 17, 1591
Alwyn, Henry Fitz, 1212
Bamme, Adam, June 6, 1397
Beckford, William, June 21, 1770
Bowyer, Sir William, April 13, 1544
Bradbury, Sir Thomas, Jan., 1510
Browne, Sir William, March 22, 1508
Browne, Sir William, jun., June 3, 1514
Buckle, Sir Cuthbert, July 1, 1594
Bukerel, Andrew, 1237
Calthrop, Sir Martin, May 3, 1589
Chapman, Sir John, March 17, 1689
Copynger, Sir William, Feb. 7, 1513

Freeman, Sir Ralph, March 16, 1634
Godschall, Sir Robert, June 26, 1742
Hill, Sir Thomas, Sept. 23, 1485
Ironsides, Edward, Nov. 27, 1753
Oxenford, John de, June 18, 1342
Parsons, Humphrey, March 21, 1741
Pennant, Sir Samuel, May 20, 1750
Renger, Richard, 1238
Shorter, Sir John, Sept. 4, 1688
Skinner, Sir Thomas, Dec. 31, 1596
Stocker, Sir William, Sept. 29, 1485
Ward, John, 1484
Winterbottom, Thomas, June 4, 1752

SHERIFFS, FROM 1800 TO 1867.

Abbiss, James, 1860
Alderson, George, 1817
Alexander, James, 1802
Allen, William F., 1857
Ansley, John, 1805
Atkins, John, 1809
Bell, Thomas, 1815
Besley, Robert, 1864
Birch, Samuel, 1811
Blades, John, 1812
Booth, Felix, 1828
Branscombe, James, 1806
Bridges, George, 1816
Brown, Anthony, 1824
Cadell, Thomas, 1800
Carden, Robert W., 1849
Carroll, George, 1837
Carter, John, 1852
Cave, Thomas, 1863
Challis, Thomas, 1846
Chaplin, W. J., 1845
Cockerell, G. J., 1861
Conder, Edward, 1858
Copeland, W. T., 1828
Cotterell, Thomas, 1851
Cowan, John, 1831
Cox, R. A., 1801
Croll, A. A., 1852
Crosley, C. D., 1854
Crowder, John, 1825
Cubitt, William, 1847
Dakin, Thomas, 1864
Desanges, Francis, 1817
Domville, William, 1804
Duke, James, 1836

Evans, William, 1839
Farebrother, Charles, 1826
Farncombe, Thomas, 1840
Figgins, James, 1865
Finnis, Thomas Quested, 1848
Gabriel, Thomas, 1859
Garratt, John, 1821
Gibbons, Sills J., 1865
Gibbs, Michael, 1840
Goodbehere, Samuel, 1810
Goodhart, Jacob E., 1848
Gwynne, Lawrence, 1818
Hale, Warren Stormes, 1858
Harmer, James, 1833
Heygate, William, 1811
Hill, Charles, 1847
Hodgkinson, G. Edward, 1850
Hooper, J. K., 1842
Hoy, Michael, 1812
Humphrey, John, 1832
Hunter, Claudius S., 1808
Hunter, William, 1844
Illidge, John, 1834
Johnson, John, 1836
Johnson, Thomas, 1838
Jones, Hugh, 1862
Keats, Frederick, 1856
Kelly, Thomas, 1825
Kennard, R. W., 1846
Kennedy, Richard H., 1855
Key, John, 1824
Kirby, Robert, 1816
Lainson, John, 1835
Lawrie, John, 1845
Lawrie, Peter, 1823

Lawrence, James Clarke, 1862
 Lawrence, William, 1849
 Lawrence, William, 1857
 Leigh, Joseph, 1814
 Leighton, Sir William, 1803
 Lucas, Mat. P., 1822
 Lusk, Andrew, 1860
 Lycett, Sir Francis, 1866
 McArthur, William, 1867
 Magnay, Christopher, 1813
 Magnay, William, 1841
 Marsh, Thomas C., 1813
 Marshall, Chapman, 1830
 Mechi, John J., 1856
 Miles, Jonathan, 1806
 Montefiore, Moses, 1837
 Moon, Francis Graham, 1843
 Muggeridge, Henry, 1854
 Musgrove, John, 1843
 Nicoll, Donald, 1849
 Nissen, Henry Nich., 1863
 Parkins, J. W., 1819
 Peek, Richard, 1832
 Perring, John, 1800
 Phillips, Benjamin S., 1859
 Phillips, Richard, 1807
 Pilcher, Jeremiah, 1842
 Pirie, John, 1831
 Plomer, Sir William, Knight, 1810
 Poland, William Henry, 1830
 Raphael, Alex., 1834
 Rawlings, William, 1801
 Reay, John, 1814

Richardson, William H., 1829
 Roberts, John, 1818
 Rogers, Alex., 1841
 Rose, W. A., 1855
 Rothwell, Richard, 1819
 Salomons, David, 1835
 Scholey, George, 1804
 Shaw, James, 1803
 Sidney, Thomas, 1844
 Smith, Christopher, 1807
 Smith, Thomas, 1805
 Spottiswoode, Andrew, 1827
 Stable, Charles, 1827
 Stone, David H., 1867
 Swift, Richard, 1851
 Thompson, William, 1822
 Thorpe, John T., 1815
 Twentyman, William H., 1861
 Venables, William, 1821
 Waithman, Robert, 1820
 Wallace, George A., 1853
 Ward, Thomas, 1829
 Waterlow, Sir Sydney H., 1866
 Welch, Richard, 1802
 Wheelton, John, 1839
 Whittaker, G. B., 1823
 Wilde, E. A., 1827
 Williams, James, 1820
 Wilson, Samuel, 1833
 Winchester, Henry, 1826
 Wire, David W., 1853
 Wood, Matthew, 1809
 Wood, Thomas, 1838

RECORDERS, FROM 1298 TO 1868.

	Elected.	Died or resigned.
Adair, James	Oct. 17, 1779	resigned, June 24, 1789
Adam, Richard	Jan. 17, 1748	surrendered, Feb. 6, 1753
Anne, Alexander	1436	1439
Baker, John	1526	1535
Barton, John, senior	1415	1426
Benn, Anthony	March 15, 1616	1618
Billyng, Thomas	1450	resigned, Oct. 3, 1454
Bowes, William John	July 13, 1440	1442
Broke, Richard	July 19, 1510	1520
Broke, Robert	Nov. 12, 1545	1553
Bromley, Thomas	June 22, 1566	1568
Calthroppe, Henry	Dec. 28, 1635	resigned, Jan. 25, 1635
Chaloner, John	1508	1510
Cheyne, William	1383	1390
Cholmely, Ralph	1553	died, April 25, 1563
Cholmely, Roger	1535	surrendered, Nov. 10, 1545
Coke, Edward	Jan. 11, 1591	resigned, June 17, 1592
Cokayn, Thomas	Oct. 27, 1439	1440
Cokeyn, John	1394	1398

	Elected.	Died or resigned.
Coventry, Thomas	Nov. 16, 1616	resigned, 1616
Crooke, John	Nov. 11, 1595	resigned, May 26, 1603
Danvers, Robert	July 14, 1442	1450
Depham, Roger de	1339	1353
Dolben, William	Feb. 8, 1676	resigned, Oct. 22, 1678
Drew, Edward	June 17, 1592	March 27, 1594
Eyre, James	April 7, 1763	resigned, Oct. 29, 1772
Finch, Heneage	Feb. 15, 1620	died, 1631
Fitzwilliam, Thomas	June 19, 1483	1496
Flemming, Thomas	March 27, 1594	resigned, Nov. 11, 1595
Fletewoode, William	April 28, 1571	Jan. 11, 1591
Fray, John	1426	1426
Gardiner, Thomas	Jan. 25, 1635	discharged, May 2, 1643
Glyn, John	May 30, 1643	resigned, Aug. 25, 1649
Glynn, John	Nov. 17, 1772	died, 1779
Greene, John	March 18, 1658	died, 1659
Gurney, Russell, Q.C., M.P.	Dec. 16, 1856	
Halden, William de	1365	1383
Heath, Robert	Nov. 10, 1618	resigned, Jan. 20, 1620
Hertpoll, Jeffery de	1320	removed, 1320
Holt, Sir John	Feb. 18, 1685	1687
Howell, John	April 14, 1668	resigned, Feb. 8, 1676
Jefferies, Sir George	Oct. 22, 1678	surrendered, Dec. 2, 1680
Jenner, Sir Thomas	Oct. 16, 1683	1685
King, Peter	July 27, 1708	surrendered, Mar. 1, 1714
Knowlys, Newman	April 10, 1822	resigned, June 24, 1833
Law, Hon. Charles Ewan	July 2, 1833	died, Aug. 13, 1850
Littleton, Edward	Dec. 7, 1631	resigned, Oct. 20, 1634
Lodelowe, Thomas	1353	1365
Long, Lisleborne	June 1, 1655	died, 1658
Lovell, Sir Salathiel	June 10, 1692	surrendered, July 13, 1708
Makenade, William	1392	1394
Martin, Richard	Oct. 1, 1618	1618
Mason, Robert	Oct. 20, 1634	died, Dec., 1635
Moreton, William	Feb. 15, 1753	died, 1763
Mountagu, Henry	May 26, 1603	resigned, 1616
Norton, Gregory de	1329	1339
Norton, Jeffery de	1298	1303
Onslow, Richard	1563	resigned, June 22, 1566
Pheasant, Peter	May 2, 1643	resigned, May 30, 1643
Preston, John	1406	1415
Rose, John William	June 30, 1789	died, 1803
Selby, James	Oct. 25, 1688	declined, Oct. 29, 1688
Sheffelde, Sir Robert	1496	1508
Shelley, William	1520	1526
Shute, Robert	Jan. 20, 1620	died, 1620
Silvester, John	Oct. 20, 1803	died, 1822
Simond, John	Oct. 22, 1426	1436
Somers, John	Oct. 23, 1688	declined, Oct. 25, 1688
Southworth, Matthew de	1398	1404
Steele, William	Aug. 25, 1649	resigned, June 1, 1655
Sterky, Humphrey	Jan. 19, 1471	1483
Stracey, John	May 14, 1746	died, 1748
Strange, John	Nov. 13, 1739	surrendered, Dec. 7, 1742

	Elected.	Died or resigned.
Swalchynne, Robert de	1320	1329
Tate, Mr Sergeant	May 10, 1687	removed, Feb. 20, 1687-8
Thompson, William	March 3, 1714	died, 1739
Treby, George	Dec. 2, 1680	displaced, June 12, 1683
Treby, Sir George	Dec. 6, 1688	resigned, June 7, 1692
Tremayne, John	1390	1392
Thronburgh, Thomas	1404	1406
Urling, Simon	Dec. 14, 1742	died, 1746
Urswyk, Thomas	Oct. 3, 1454	1471
Wangrave, John de	1303	1320
Wilbraham, Thomas	March 15, 1568	resigned, April 24, 1571
Wortley, The Hon. James Stuart	Sept. 24, 1850	resigned, Nov. 29, 1856
Wylde, William	Nov. 3, 1659	resigned, April 21, 1668

TOWN CLERKS, FROM 13 EDW. I.

Ashurst, Henry, 1700	Paver, William, 1514
Avery, William, 1667	Perot, Henry, 1375
Barnett, Richard, 1438	Rix, William, 1774
Batequell, John de, 1284	Rushton, Thomas, 1533
Blackwell, William, 1538	Sadler, John, 1649
Carpenter, John, 1417	Sebright, William, 1573
Depham, Roger de, 1316	Sherborne, John de, 1316
Dunthorne, Will. E., 1461	Spicer, Roger, 1446
Gibson, James, 1705	Stapleton, Arthur, 1570
Goodfellow, John, 1691	Stracey, Randolph, 1717
Hodges, Sir James, 1757	Stubb, Walter, 1510
Jackson, Thomas, 1724	Wagstaffe, William, 1672
Man, Miles, 1737	Waltham, Hugode, 1311
Marchant, John, 1387	Weld, John, 1612
Merewether, Henry Alworth, Serj. at Law, 1842	Weld, John, 1660
Mitchell, Robert, 1641	Woodthorpe, Hen., 1801
Packenham, Nicholas, 1489	Woodthorpe, Henry, LL.D., 1825
Paddington, Henry de, 1368	Woodthorpe, Frederick, 1859

COMMON SERJEANTS, FROM 41 EDW. III.

Atkyns, Thomas, 1546.	Haugh, John, 1485
Baldwyn, John, 1462	Higham, Richard, 1485-6
Brooke, Robert, 1536	Hills, Daniel, 1613
Browne, Sir Richard, 1661	Ingelton, Robert, 1456
Bryan, Thomas, 1459	Jeffreys, George, 1671
Bullock, Edward, 1850	Jones, Thomas, 1613
Bylling, Thomas, 1443	Kirton, Thomas, 1583
Chambers, Thomas, 1857	Knowlys, Newman, 1803
Crisp, Henry, 1678	Latham, Ralph, 1625
Danvers, Robert, 1441	Law, Hon. Charles Ewan, 1830
Dee, Duncan, 1700	Lingard, John, 1720
Denman, Thomas, 1822	Marowe, Thomas, 1490
Fairfax, Guy, 1456	Marsh, John, 1547
Frowicke, Thomas, 1486	Mirehouse, John, 1833
Garrard, Thomas, 1729	Moyle, Richard, 1442
Greene, John, 1521	Molyneux, Robert, 1469
Gurney, Russell, 1856	Nedeham, John, 1449
Hall, Edward, 1532	Nugent, Thomas, 1758.

Onely, John, 1530
 Proby, Henry, 1642
 Randolph, Bernard, 1563
 Rigby, Thomas, 1457
 Silvester, John, 1790
 Southwell, Robert, 1534
 Strode, Ralph, 1376

Urswick, Thomas, 1453
 Walsingham, William, 1526
 Wentbrigg, John, 1367
 Wheeler, Richard, 1601
 White, Henry, 1521
 Wilbraham, Richard, 1601
 Wilton, John, 1437

CHAMBERLAINS.

Bosworth, Sir J., 1734
 Brown, Anthony, 1844
 Clark, Richard, 1798
 Cuddon, Sir Thomas, 1696
 Fazakerly, Sir William, 1702
 Harrison, Sir Thomas, 1751
 Heygate, Sir William, 1843
 Hopkins, Benjamin, 1766

Janssen, Sir Stephen Theodore, 1765
 Key, Sir John, 1853
 Ludlam, Sir George, 1718
 Robinson, Samuel, 1727
 Scott, Benjamin, F.R.A.S., 1858
 Shaw, Sir James, 1831
 Wilkes, John, 1779

LONDON, THE, steamship, with passengers for Melbourne, foundered with 270 passengers and the crew on board, Jan. 11, 1866; 19 persons only saved.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, Euston-square, built from the design of P. Hardwick, R.A.

LONDON BRIDGE (Old). The wooden bridge erected, 994; destroyed by the Norwegian Prince Olaf, 1008; rebuilt, 1014; swept away by a flood, 1091; rebuilt, 1097; burnt, 1136; re-erected, 1163, by Peter of Colechurch; first stone bridge began to be erected, 1176; finished, 1209; the houses at both ends taking fire, and many people crowding upon the bridge, thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges upwards of 300 were drowned, 1212; Henry III. was repulsed here by De Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 1264; Wat Tyler entered the city by this route, 1381; the citizens received Richard II. here with civic pomp, 1392; several houses were set on fire by Falconbridge, 1477; the water-works established by 'Morice,' 1582; more than a third of the dwellings were consumed by fire, Feb. 11, 1632; the whole labyrinth of dwellings were destroyed in the great fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1680; another fire causing much damage, Sept. 8, 1725; an act passed for improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through the bridge, 29 Geo. II. c. 40, 1756; the houses taken down, 1757; temporary bridge burnt, April 10, 1758; water-works burnt, 1774; toll ceased, May 27, 1782.

LONDON BRIDGE (New). An act passed for the rebuilding of and for making suitable approaches, 4 Geo. IV. c. 50, July 4, 1823; built from the design of John Rennie, F.R.S.; first pile driven, March 15, 1824; built by Mr W. Jolliffe and Sir Edward Banks; first stone laid by the lord mayor (John Garratt), June 15, 1825; the first arch keyed, Aug. 4, 1827; the last, Nov. 19, 1828; opened by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, Aug. 1, 1831, Sir John Key, mayor. It was 7 years, 5 months, and 13 days building; it consists of 5 arches, 2 of 130 feet, 2 of 140, and the centre of 152; the roadway is 52 feet wide, length 928 feet, with 690 feet of water-way; cost £425,181 9s. 2d., and with the approaches a total of £1,458,311 8s. 11½d.

LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, Ludgate-street, was first opened as a punch-house, 1771-2. It was here that the juries who were unable to agree to their verdict, or when the case lasted for several days, were 'locked up' of a night. Purchased by the Corporation of London for £38,500, Jan., 1868.

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, existed, 546; abbey of, burned, 783; town surprised and garrison put to the sword, 1606; granted to the Corporation and the London Livery Companies by James I., March 29, 1613; fortified, 1616; the several

companies gave cannon to the town for its defence, 1642 ; besieged for four months, 1649 ; successfully defended by Walker for 105 days ; siege raised, July 28, 1689 ; the town rebuilt by the Irish Society, 1690.

LONDON DOCKS. *See* Docks.

LONDON GAZETTE. *See* Gazette.

LONDON INSTITUTION, established, 1805, and located at Sir William Clayton's house, Old Jewry, 1806 ; the first stone of the present building laid, May 4, 1815 ; opened, April 21, 1819, William Brooks architect, cost £31,124.

LONDON LIBRARY, St James's-square, established in Pall Mall, May, 1821 ; removed to its present site, 1844.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY established, 1795.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, established for the supply of the poor with bread and coals during the winter months, 1841.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, established to encourage the study of sacred music, 1848. *See* Musical Societies.

LONDON STONE, the memorial of the Roman occupation of London ; repaired by Sir C. Wren, 1667 ; removed from the south to the north side of the street, 1742 ; removed to the church wall, 1798.

LONDON, THE GATES OF :—

ALDGATE, first mentioned in 967 ; taken down, 1606 ; the first stone of the new gate laid, 1607 ; finished, 1609. Sold for £177 10s., and taken down, 1661.

ALDRSGATE, rebuilt by the Corporation, 1616 ; partially destroyed in the fire of 1666.

BISHOPSGATE, first mentioned in 1210 ; rebuilt by the merchants of the steel-yard, 1479 ; rebuilt by the Corporation, 1731-5.

CRIPPLEGATE, built, *circa* 1010 ; rebuilt at the expense of the Brewers' Company, 1244 ; and again rebuilt by Edmund Shaa, 1483 ; by the Corporation of London, 1663 ; sold for £91, and removed, 1761.

LUDGATE, constituted a free prison, 1373 ; rebuilt, 1586 ; sold for £148, 1760.

MOORGATE, built, 1415 ; rebuilt, 1574 ; escaped the fire of 1666 ; repaired, 1672 ; removed, 1761.

NEWGATE, repaired, 1420, and again, 1630 ; destroyed in the fire of 1666.

LONDON, TOWER OF. The white tower erected for William the Conqueror by Bishop Gundulph, 1078 ; strengthened by William Rufus, 1097 ; King Stephen kept his court here, 1140 ; the wall and ditch made, 1190 ; St Peter's chapel built by Henry I., 1272 ; Henry VII. held a tournament here, 1501 ; considerably damaged by fire, Nov. 22, 1548 ; the white tower rebuilt, 1637-8 ; Colonel Blood made an unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels, May 9, 1671 ; the fortifications repaired, 1792 ; the horse armoury built, 1826 ; the menagerie removed to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, 1834 ; the ditch filled with water and cleansed, 1830 ; filled up and drained and made a parade ground, 1843 ; the storehouse of the royal train of artillery and the small armoury for 150,000 stand of arms burnt, Oct. 30, 1841 ; the first stone of the Waterloo barracks laid by the Duke of Wellington, June 14, 1845 ; the first prisoner was Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, 1100 ; Balliol, King of Scotland, 1296.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, charter of, dated Feb. 11, 1826 ; building commenced, April 30, 1827 ; college opened, Oct. 1. 1828 ; by the reform bill power given to return a member to parliament, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, Aug. 15, 1867.

LONGBEARD, WILLIAM FITZOSBORN, a notorious impostor, who pretended a divine mission to banish poverty and evil from the world, being the saviour of the poor ; he resisted the laws, and was hanged, 1197 ; after his death, the people came from all parts of Kent to gather particles of the ground on which he had last

trod, as holy relics ; numbers of women waited for days, expecting that he would return to life, the blind and lame came from far and near to touch his corpse, hoping that they would thereby recover their sight and the use of their limbs.

LONGEST DAYS. At Berlin and London, the longest day has $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; at Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the shortest $5\frac{1}{2}$; at Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has 17, and the shortest 7 ; at St Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has 19, the shortest 5 hours ; at Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has $21\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and shortest $2\frac{1}{2}$; at Wardhouse, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption ; and in Spitzbergen the longest lasts three months and a half.

LONGEVITY, some remarkable instances of :—

Roger Brook, of Halifax, Yorkshire, died, Oct. 8, 1568	...	...	aged 133
John Bailes, of Northampton, died, April 14, 1706	...	...	126
Mary Brittle, died at Twickenham, 1822	...	...	105
John Brookey, of Broad Rush-Common, Devon, living there in July, 1778	...	...	135
General Buckley, Cobham Hall, Ireland, died, 1826	...	...	105
Christian Cliff, died at Kilreedy, near Limerick, 1814	...	...	109
Mrs Clum, near Lichfield, who lived 103 years in one house, died Jan. 23, 1772	...	...	138
Mrs J. Crawford, Jamaica, died, 1815	...	...	151
Thomas Damm, of Leighton, near Minshall, Cheshire, died, 1648	...	...	154
William Edwards, Caeru, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, died, 1668	...	...	168
John Effingham, born and died at Penryn, Feb., 1757	...	...	144
Mr W. Ellis, Liverpool, died, 1780	...	...	130
M. Fairbrother, Wigan, Lancashire, died, May, 1770	...	...	138
James Fortherm, Grenada, W. Indies, died, Feb. 10, 1773	...	...	127
Vychan Gaener, Aber-cowarch, near Dinas, Mowddwy, 1686	...	...	140
Peter Garden, Aucherness, Scotland, died, Jan., 1775	...	...	131
Nicholas Garvey, of Tully, Ireland, died, 1817	...	...	107
Frederick Harpe, Fish Hill, Cumberland, died, Feb., 1792	...	...	120
Sier de la Haye, died, Feb. 2, 1774	...	...	120
Henry Jenkins, Yorkshire, died, 1670	...	...	169
James Lack, died at Hackney, Oct. 31, 1807	...	...	105
William Leland, of Ireland, died, Jan., 1732	...	...	139
James Macdonald, died at Cork, Aug., 1760	...	...	117
— Mackfindlay, Esq., of Tipperary, died, June, 1773	...	...	143
Mr Movat, a surgeon, at Dumfries, died, Feb., 1776	...	...	136
Mr John Mount, of Langholm, Dumfries, died, March, 1776	...	...	136
Thomas Newman, of Brislington, near Bristol, died, 1542	...	...	152
Robert Parr, Kinver, Salop, died, Sept. 21, 1757	...	...	124
Thomas Parr, lived in 10 reigns, died, 1635	...	...	152
Saint Patrick, first Bishop of Ireland, died, 491	...	...	122
Margaret Patten, near Paisley, Scotland, died, 1737	...	...	136
Thomas Plum, died at Whitechapel, Aug. 25, 1832	...	...	108
Mary Ralphson, died at Liverpool, June 27, 1808	...	...	110
— Robertson, of Hopetoun Hall, near Edinburgh, died, 1793	...	...	137
Mrs J. Scrimshaw, died in the workhouse, near Tower Hill, Dec. 6, 1711	...	...	127
George Stanley, Homington, near Salisbury, died, 1719	...	...	151
Morris Thurston, of Guinea-street, Exeter, died, Dec. 24, 1844	...	...	108
Mr Tice, Hagley, Worcestershire, died, Feb. 26, 1774	...	...	125
William Wakeley, of Shiffnal, Salop, died, 1714	...	...	124
Mrs Mary Yates, Shiffnal, Salop, died, Aug., 1776	...	...	127
William Mortimer, of Straffan, in the county of Kildare, died at the advanced age of 125 years, Nov. 13, 1833.	He fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in		

America, where he was taken prisoner, and conveyed from thence to Spithead, where he remained in confinement on board a prison ship until peace was concluded between Great Britain and America; he retained all his faculties to the last. An authenticated case of centenarianism, says Mr Thoms, is very rare, and he quotes one of William Plank, of the Salters' Company, born, Nov. 7, 1767; died, Nov. 19, 1867, aged 101.

LONGEVITY OF FISH; some few instances show that fishes seldom die of old age; and that generally, *while they live, they increase in size*, which is not the case with most other animals. In the year 1775 a codfish was taken at Scarborough, which weighed 78 lb. The conger-eel has been known to measure more than 10 feet in length. A common perch (the *Perca fluviatilis*) was taken in the Serpentine river, Hyde Park, which weighed 9 lb.—this fish grows slowly. A pond in the garden of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, contained a carp that had been there for more than 70 years. A few years ago, a pike was caught in Windermere lake, which weighed 35 lb., and another more recently, 33 lb. A pike was taken in lake Zernitz, in Carniola, that was known to be nearly 300 years old, and weighed 3 cwt; this fish was put into the lake by an Emperor of Germany, who fastened a ring to its fin, with a date on it.

LONG ISLAND, America, battle. The Americans defeated by the English, under General Howe, with a loss of nearly 2000 men, Aug. 27, 1776.

LONGITUDE, a reward of £10,000 promised by parliament for the best means of ascertaining, at sea, 12 Anne, s. 2, c. 15, 1713; directions for, 14 Geo. II. c. 39, 1741; Mr Eberhard of Eisleben claimed the reward, 1715; further directions, 26 Geo. II. c. 25, 1753; an act passed for the more effectual discovering of, 58 Geo. III. c. 20, May 8, 1818; repealed, 9 Geo. IV. c. 66, July 15, 1828; accurately determined by Harrison's time-piece, 1764, for which he received the reward. Le Roe, in Paris, invented a watch that kept better time, 1776.

LONG PARLIAMENT, The, met at Westminster, Nov. 3, 1640; dissolved by Oliver Cromwell, protector, April 20, 1653.

LONGWOOD, St Helena, made the residence of Napoleon I., Dec. 10, 1815, where he died, May 5, 1821.

LONGWY, France. During the revolution the allies under the King of Prussia took this fortress, Aug. 20, 1792; restored, Sept. 30, 1792; besieged unsuccessfully, July 1-15, 1815; siege renewed, and town surrendered, Sept. 18.

LOOKING-GLASSES superseded mirrors, made at Venice, 1300; in England, at Lambeth, 1673; the largest made at Ravenhead, 1851.

LOOMS. They were used in Egypt more than 1000 years B.C.; they are represented on the tombs of Thebes; first introduced in England by the Flemings, who settled at Norwich, 1131-33; Cartwright's loom patented, 1785; the Jacquard loom invented at Lyons, Sept., 1801; there are said to be 260,000 hand-looms in England, and 74,000 power-looms; steam-looms introduced, 1807.

LOPES, Sir M. M., fined £10,000 and imprisoned in Exeter gaol for bribing the electors of Grampound; born, 1755; died, 1831.

LORCA, a city of Murcia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir that inundated more than 20 leagues, and carried away 1000 persons, besides cattle, &c., April 30, 1802.

LORD AUCKLAND'S ISLAND discovered by Capt. Bristow, 1809.

LORD CHANCELLORS. According to Selden, Ethelbert appointed Augmentus his chancellor, 605; Turketel was appointed by Edward the Elder, 920; the first one appointed by William the Conqueror, Arfastus, 1068; the office purchased, by Geoffrey Rufus from Henry I. for £3006 13s. 4d., equal to £45,000 of our present money; Thomas à Becket appointed, 1154.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND, a great state officer, whose duties attach to public ceremonies ; the office was for centuries in the family of De Vere, from 1101 ; whence in 1779 it came to the Lady Willoughby de Eresby and her sister, with power to appoint a deputy.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL first appointed, 1512.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE, an officer of the crown, hereditary until 1521, when it became forfeited to the king by the treason of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, May 21 ; the same title is of ancient standing in Scotland, and was reserved in the Articles of the Union, 1707, to the family of Errol.

LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND, an officer of ancient origin, now only revived at a coronation or on the trial of a peer ; the office was abolished, except as thus stated, 1265.

LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, an officer appointed, 1540, in place of one entitled Grand Master of the Household.

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND. The Bishop of Bayeux, *Odo*, held this office in the reign of William the Conqueror ; Lord Scrope appointed, 1371 ; the Duke of Shrewsbury, July 29, 1714 : this office has been abolished.

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF IRELAND, first held by John de St John, 1217.

LORD KEEPER OF ENGLAND, differing only from the Lord Chancellor by having letters-patent, the powers are the same in both, 31 Henry VIII. c. 10, 1539, and 5 Eliz. c. 18, 1562 ; the first Lord Keeper appointed, 1116.

LORD-LIEUTENANTS, Commissions of, settled by 5 Henry IV., 1403-4 ; the form of appointment altered, 1545 ; and regulated by 14 Charles II. c. 3, 1661.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, title given by Charles II., 1661 ; not in use until 1665. Lord Mayor of London, June 10, 1354. Lord Mayor of York, by Richard II., 1377.

LORDS. These appear to date their title from the Conqueror ; William Fitzosborne, 1096, being the first as Earl of Hereford ; 22 peers were made in this reign, being free from arrest for debt as king's counsellors ; the House of Peers was a house for royal consultation, summoned by writ, *temp.* John, 1205 ; the spiritual peers sit in the House of Lords as temporal barons, and do not derive their right from any spiritual character ; the number of Scotch and Irish representative peers fixed, 1707 and 1800.

LORD'S DAY, the better observation of the, an act passed for, 1 Car. I. c. 1, 1625, and 29 Car. II. c. 7, 1677.

LORETTO, order of knighthood in honour of the miraculous image, began at Rome, 1587.

LORETTO, Italy, the site of the imposture of a holy house in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, carried by angels into Dalmatia, from Galilee, and placed here, with an image of Mary and a little child, dressed in embroidery and jewels, 1297 ; it was afterwards conveyed in the same miraculous manner to a laurel grove, near Loretto, 1294 ; the town fortified, 1586 ; taken by the French, 1796, and the idol carried off to France ; it was afterwards restored, under a salute of cannon and bells, eight bishops carrying it, with great pomp, Jan. 5, 1803.

L'ORIENT, France. This great naval port founded by the French East India Company, 1664 ; it was fortified, 1676 ; at the dissolution of the company, 1770, it was made one of the government navy ports.

LORINERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 10 Anne, Dec. 3, 1712.

LORRAINE, France, established as a separate kingdom by the treaty of Verdun, 843, and given to the son of the Emperor Lotharius ; divided, 956 ; became a fief of the empire, 960 ; an hereditary line founded by the Emperor Henry III.,

1044; partly ruled by the Dukes of Brabant until 1429; Duke of, invited by the Irish to be their ruler, but refused, 1653; expelled his dominions by the French, Sept., 1670; annexed to the French dominions, 1766; Duke of, visited England, 1731; returned to Germany, Dec. 9; became Grand Duke of Tuscany, July 9, 1737; declared associate with his consort in the throne of Hungary and Bohemia, Nov. 12, 1740.

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall, incorporated, 33 Edw. I.

LOSTWITHIEL, Stannary parliament at, Sept. 1, 1750.

LOTTERY. The lotto was established in Florence, 1530; in France a tax was levied on each ticket, 1539; taken under the government control, 1660; the first in England, drawn at the western door of St Paul's Cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, continuing day and night until May 6; *temp.* 11 Elizabeth, 40,000 10s. lots; a lottery granted to the Virginia Company, 1612; lottery to raise money for the public service, 1630; established, 5 Will. & Mary, 1693, and for 130 years yielded a large revenue to the crown; the first parliamentary one instituted, 1709; the United States established a state one, 1776; declared a common nuisance, and penalties fixed for opening, 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 17, 1699; against selling tickets or publishing foreign lotteries, 9 Geo. I. c. 19, 1722; 6 Geo. II. c. 35, s. 29, 1733; for suppressing, 42 Geo. III. c. 119, June 28, 1802; for the British Museum, 1752; Irish state lottery in Dublin, 1780; Adelphi buildings, 1773; Cox's do.; Lever's museum disposed of by lottery, 1786; Pigot diamond, 1802; Boydell's pictures, 1805; suppressed in France by the republic, Nov. 15, 1793; first there, 1657; abolished in England, Oct., 1826; a penalty of £50 for advertising prizes or any lotteries in the British newspapers, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 66, Aug. 13, 1836; amended, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 74, July 31, 1845; the last, Glasgow lotteries, July 25, 1834.

LOUIS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT, order of knighthood, instit., Aug. 25, 1807.

LOUIS, ST, of France, order of knighthood, began, May 10, 1693; confirmed by Louis XV., 1719.

LOUIS, ST, Missouri, founded, 1764; the University established, 1832; the Mercantile Library Association organized, 1846, and incorporated, 1815.

LOUIS XV. of France escaped being burnt, July 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien, Jan. 5, 1757; died, May 10, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years.

LOUIS XVI., accession to the throne of France, 1774; deposed, Aug. 10, 1792; beheaded, June 21, 1793, and his queen beheaded, Oct. 16 following.

LOUIS XVIII. retired to St Petersburg, allowed a pension by the Emperor of Russia, April 3, 1798; landed at Yarmouth under title of Count de Lille, Oct. 6, 1807; his public entry into London, April 21, 1814; sailed from Dover, April 23, reached Compeigne, April 29, Paris, May 3, 1814; fled from Napoleon, March 21, 1815; resumed government, July, 1815; died, Sept. 16, 1824.

LOUISBURGH, Cape Breton, taken by the English after 49 days' siege, June 15, 1745; restored to France, 1749; taken after a siege of two months, July 22, 1758.

LOUIS D'OR, a French coin, of gold, value 24 francs, struck by Louis XIII., 1641, then valued at 10 livres; and in the reign of Louis XV. they rose in value to 40 livres; the Napoleon superseded it, of the same value.

LOUISIANA, N. America, discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; visited by Col. Wood, 1654; and by Capt. Boll, 1670; M. de la Salle landed with a few people, 1685; the first colony formed by French-Canadians under M. D'Iberville, 1699; granted to a company formed by John Law, by Louis XIV., 1718; ceded to Spain, Nov., 1762, but possession was not obtained until Aug. 17, 1769; the city of New Orleans built, 1717; restored to France, Oct. 1, 1800; sold by, to the United States for £3,200,000, April 30, 1803; admitted into the Union, 1812.

- LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, was first colonized, 1770; laid out, 1773; town established, 1780.
- LOUTH, Ireland, conquered by De Courcy, 1180; made a county by King John, 1210; granted to Baron de Courcy, and afterwards to Baron de Lacey.
- LOUTH PARK ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, 1239, for a Cistercian brotherhood.
- LOUVAIN, Belgium, founded *circa* 885; Godfrey, Duke of Normandy, encamped near the town; castle built by the Emperor Arnulph, called *Cæsar's Castle*, *circa* 900; walled round, 1165; Henry I. assassinated at, 1038; the cathedral founded, 1040; destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, 1358; John IV., Duke of Brabant, founded the University, 1426; the Guild-hall founded, 1317, and the Town-hall, 1448; the town taken by the French under Gen. Kleber, 1792, evacuated, March 3, 1798.
- LOUVIERS, France, noted for its manufacture of cloth as early as 1660; the church of Notre Dame erected, 1496; captured by Henry V. of England, 1418; retaken by the French, 1450; besieged by the Duke of Bedford, 1451, and the town partially destroyed; rebuilt, 1463-4.
- LOUVRE, Paris. Louis Augustus laid the foundation of, 1222; Francis I. rebuilt the palace, from the designs of Pierre Lescot, 1552; Henri II. finished the west side; the marriage of Henri IV. with Margaret de Valois celebrated at, 1572; the east front built from the design of Claude Perrault, 1666; first exhibition of painting and sculpture opened, Aug. 22, 1740; the building finished by Napoleon I.; many of the treasures returned in 1814 to the various countries from which they were taken by Napoleon I.; improved by Napoleon III., 1863.
- LOVAT'S REBELLION. Lord Lovat joined the Pretender, 1745; confined in the Tower; tried, March 9, 1747; beheaded on Tower-hill, April 9, 1747.
- LOVE, MR JOHN, of Weymouth, died, Oct., 1793, aged 41, and weighed 364 lbs., or 26 stone.
- LOWTHER CASTLE, Westmoreland, rebuilt by Visc. Lonsdale, 1685; nearly consumed by fire, 1720; rebuilt by William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, 1808.
- LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, founder of the Jesuits, born, 1491; died, July 31, 1556; canonized by Pope Gregory XV., 1622; his festival is kept on July 31.
- LUBECK, Germany, founded by Adolphus II., 1143; ceded to Henry, Duke of Saxony, 1158; the *Dom* or Cathedral began, 1170; finished, 1241; made a free city by Frederick II., 1226; became the head of the Hanseatic League, 1260; the city destroyed by fire, 1276; the Marien Kirche founded, 1304; the Town-hall built, 1517; the League dissolved, 1632; Gen. Blücher fled here after the battle of Jena, 1806; the town stormed by the French, and pillaged for three days; annexed to France, 1810; restored to its independence, 1813; joined the German Confederation; a new constitution agreed to by this free state, Dec. 29, 1851.
- LUBIN, Poland, city of, burnt, 1209; again, 1276.
- LUCCA, North Italy. This ancient town belonged to the district of Etruria at the close of the 3rd century B.C.; taken by the Romans and colonized, B.C. 177; raised to a municipality, 49; the cathedral of St Martin founded, A.D. 1060; St Michael's church founded, 764; after the Lord of Pisa had held the country in bondage for a long period, Charles IV. sold the inhabitants their freedom for 300,000 florins, 1370; Town-hall erected, 1413; town seized by the French, 1799; given by Napoleon to his sister Eliza, 1805; the aqueduct built by Nottolini, measuring two miles in length, and supported upon 459 arches, began, 1815; finished, 1832.
- LUCERA, Italy. The town was formerly a Greek town, it having been founded

by Diomed ; captured by the Samnites, B.C. 321 ; the following year the Romans besieged and took it ; the inhabitants revolted to the Samnites, 314 ; the Romans speedily repressed the insurrection, and destroyed most of the inhabitants, 317 ; the Goths held the town for some years ; it was destroyed in the 7th century and remained in ruins until 1239, when the Emperor Frederick II. colonized it with Silician-Saracens ; Charles of Anjou expelled the Moors, 1269, and converted the mosque of Lucera into a church.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, invaded by the Austrians under the Emperor Leopold, 1386 ; taken from the French by the Swiss, 1798 ; retaken, Dec. 16, 1813.

LUCIA, ST, West India Island, first discovered on St Lucia's day, 1635 ; colonized by the English, 1639, but they were driven off by the Caribs ; the French made a settlement, 1650 ; the colonists massacred by the Caribs, 1654 ; several other attempts were made both by the French and English to again colonize this island, 1672 and 1723 ; assigned to France by treaty, Feb., 1763 ; 900 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788 ; the island captured by the English, 1779 ; restored, 1783 ; retaken, 1794 ; restored, 1795 ; recaptured, 1803, and since remained part of the English possessions.

LUCIFER MATCHES superseded the flint and steel, 1834 ; a machine for making, invented by Mr Partridge, 1842 ; Sturge's patent for, granted, 1853, since much improved.

LUCKNOW, Hindustan. This ancient city was the residence of the early governors of Oude, but was abandoned by Dowleh after the battle of Buxar ; reoccupied by the Court, 1774 ; an iron bridge erected to join the two portions of the city, 1816 ; finished, 1842 ; annexed to the English possessions, Feb. 7, 1856 ; mutiny of the native troops at, May 31, 1857 ; besieged the British residency, July 2 ; relieved by General Havelock, Sept. 25 ; the English army and residents left, Nov. 22 ; captured by Sir Colin Campbell, and flight of 50,000 rebels, March 8—19, 1858 ; a State Durbar held at, by the Viceroy, Nov. 9, 1867.

LUDDITES, Outrage of. The weavers at Nottingham, to oppose the introduction of machinery, destroyed several manufactories, Nov., 1811 ; resisted the military, Jan. 29, 1812 ; many of the leaders were hung, 1813 ; riots of, 1814.

LUDGATE, London. Geoffrey of Monmouth states that this gate was built by King Lud, B.C. 66 ; fortified by the barons, 1215 ; repaired, 1260 ; made a prison, 1 Rich. II., 1378 ; an act of common council passed for its better management, 1382 ; chapel added by Sir Stephen Forster, knight, lord mayor, 1454 ; the gate was rebuilt, 1586 ; taken down and sold for £140, in 1760.

LUDLOW CASTLE, Salop, built by Walter de Lucy, *circa* 1082 ; fortified and enlarged by Henry I., who presented it to Joce de Dinan, 1121 ; defended by Gervase Pagnall against King Stephen, 1138 ; nearly destroyed by Simon de Montfort, 1262 ; restored by Roger Mortimer, 1326-30 ; stripped and plundered by Henry VI. ; Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., resided here with his bride Catherine of Arragon, 1501 ; this castle was the theme and theatre of Milton's masque of 'Comus,' which was performed by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater, on Michaelmas night, Oct. 11, 1634 ; the tower contained four stories, and was 110 feet high, and from 9 to 12 feet thick.

LUFFIELD, North Hants. Priory founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, 1124.

LUGGERSHALL CASTLE, Wilts, built, 1199.

LUKE, GOSPEL OF, written by St Luke, the friend and companion of the Apostle St Paul ; it was written in Greek whilst he was imprisoned at Rome, A.D. 62-63 ; some writers suppose it to have been written at Philippi, *circa* A.D. 57.

LUKE'S HOSPITAL, ST, established at Windmill Hill, Moorfields, 1751 ; the

first stone laid of the new building in the City-road by the Duke of Montague, July 30, 1782; completed, 1785; cost £55,000; exempted from parish rates, 1760; incorporated, 1838; reading-room added, 1843; organ presented by Sir Charles Knightley, 1848; several improvements effected, 1851.

LULLINGTON CASTLE, Kent, built by Odo, Earl of Kent, *circa* 1068; occupied by Hugo de Poyntz, 1307, and by Sir John Peche, 1368; sold to John Polhill, 1574.

LULLWORTH CASTLE, Dorsetshire, built by Howard, Earl of Suffolk, 1590; became the residence of Charles X. of France until he left this country for Germany, 1830.

LUNACY AND LUNATICS. The king's prerogative in case of lands belonging to, 17 Edw. II. s. 1, c. 10, 1324; lunatics punished for high treason, 33 Henry VIII. c. 20, 1541; persons untruly found lunatic by inquisition may traverse, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 8, s. 6, 1548; limiting the time for such traverse, 6 Geo. IV. c. 53, June 22, 1825; the laws for the conveyance of trust and other property amended, 6 Geo. IV. c. 74, June 27, 1825; invested in trustees, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 5, 1850; new provisions for the care and treatment of lunatics, the appointment of commissioners in lunacy, and the licensing of houses for the reception of patients, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, Aug. 8, 1845; first meeting of the commissioners, Aug. 14, 1845; first report, 1847; the proceedings under commissions of lunacy regulated, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70, Aug. 15, 1853; explained and amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 13, April, 1855; amended, Aug. 7, 1863; further amended, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 80, June 29, 1865; *pauper lunatics* provided for, and asylums regulated, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 20, 1853; amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 105, Aug. 14, 1855; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 87, July 29, 1856; better provision made for the custody and care of *criminal lunatics*, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, Aug. 6, 1860; amended, 30 Vict. c. 12, April 12, 1867.

LUNEVILLE, France. The French army took this town and destroyed the fortifications, 1638; the Duke of Lorraine built a palace here in the 18th century; Stanislaus, King of Poland, resided here after the defeat of the Austrians at Hohenlinden by Moreau; a treaty was concluded between Austria and France, Feb. 9, 1801, fixing the Rhine as the boundary between France and Germany.

LURGAN, Ireland, founded by the Brownlow family, 1619, containing 42 houses, all inhabited by English Protestant settlers; destroyed by fire, 1641; in the year 1814 the town contained 379 houses, inhabited by 2207 persons.

LUSATIA, Germany, founded, 931; annexed to Bohemia, 1370; ceded by Ferdinand II. to the Electorate of Saxony, 1635; ceded by Saxony to Prussia, 1815.

LUTHERANS, the followers of Luther; they are more allied to the Roman Catholics in doctrine than any of the reformed churches; became a distinct body, 1580.

LUTTERBERG, battle. The Prussians, under Ferdinand of Brunswick, defeated by the French, under the Prince of Soubise, Oct. 7, 1758.

LUTZEN, battles. The King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, was killed at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632, in the moment of victory; the battle is sometimes called that of Lutzengen; battle between the French and the combined Russians and Prussians, May 2, 1813, in which both sides claimed the victory, and Gen. Duroc was mortally wounded; in the battles of Bautzen and Wurtzen which followed, the allies were routed by Napoleon, May 20 and 21.

LUXEMBURG AND LIENBURG, Holland. Luxemburg erected into a duchy by Charles IX., 1354; fell to Philip of Burgundy by marriage, 1443; taken by the French, 1543; by the Spaniards, 1544; by the French, 1684; and given up to Spain, 1697; taken again by the French, 1701; ceded to the emperor, 1713;

taken by the Imperialists, Jan. 18, 1714-15 ; retaken by the French, June 7, 1795 ; ceded to the King of the Netherlands, 1814 ; dismembered, 1831 ; reunited to the Confederation, 1839 ; constitution decreed, 1815 ; amended, July 9, 1848 ; the Grand-Duke William III. succeeded, March 17, 1849 ; Railway opened, 1858 ; cession of the Duchy to France contemplated, April 2, 1867 ; a meeting at Berlin declared against separation from Germany, April 7 ; a conference convened by the King of Holland, April 29 ; first meeting held in London, May 9 ; treaty signed confirming this state to Holland, May 11 ; the fortifications destroyed, Nov. 18.

LUXEMBOURG PALACE, Paris, built from the designs of M. Desbrosses, began, 1615 ; finished by Louis Philippe, 1843 ; made the palace of the Directory, 1795, and of the imperial senate, 1800 and 1852.

LUXOR, Egypt, the temple of, erected by Amunoph III. and Rameses II., B.C. 1350 ; the two almost perfect obelisks form the entrance, one 82 feet high and the other 76 ; this was removed by the French, 1831, and re-erected in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 25, 1836.

LUXURIES of the olden time. There were few chimneys in capital towns ; the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued at the roof, door, or window. The houses were wattled and plastered over with clay, the furniture and utensils were of wood ; the people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow. Lord Kames says that Henry the Second of France, at the marriage of the Duchess of Savoy, wore the first silk stockings that were made in France. Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, received a present of a pair of black silk knit stockings, and she never wore cloth hose any more. Before the Conquest there was a timber bridge upon the Thames between London and Southwark, burnt by accident in the reign of Henry the Second. At that time (A.D. 1176), the late old London bridge was projected, though not finished until 1209. In the former part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root ; Queen Catherine herself could not command a salad for dinner, until the king brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time the artichoke, the apricot, and damask rose, made their appearance. Turkeys, carps, and hops, were first known in 1524. The currant shrub was brought from Zante in the year 1533 ; in 1540, cherry-trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. In 1563, knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were brought from Germany, 1577. About 1580, coaches were introduced, before which Queen Elizabeth rode behind her chamberlain. A saw-mill was erected near London in the year 1633 ; afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the poor of employment.

LUXURY, restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals ; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of £100 per annum from wearing furs, skins, or silk ; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 10 Edw. III. s. 3, 1336 ; excess in dress prohibited by Edward IV. and Henry VIII. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, 'Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes,' 1340.

LUZON, Philippine Islands, discovered by Legaspi, 1571, and a Spanish settlement formed ; invaded by the Chinese, 1574 ; again by the Japanese, 1581.

LYCEUM THEATRE, London. The exhibition-room or Lyceum built, 1765 ; converted into a theatre, 1790 ; enlarged by Mr Arnold, 1809 ; the English Opera-house built by Mr S. Beazley, 1816 ; destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830 ; rebuilt and opened to the public, July 14, 1834 ; decorated by Madame Vestris, 1847.

LYING-IN-HOSPITALS, first began in Ireland, at Dublin; the first opened, March, 1745; the modern, 1757; the British, Endell-street, 1749; the City of London, 1750; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, 1752; the Royal Maternity, 1757; the Westminster, 1765; the General, 1765; the Charlotte-street and Westminster General, 1778; the Benevolent, Castle-court, Strand, 1780; the Eastern, Great Alie-street, 1782; the Maternity, Newman-street, 1787; the Endeavour, 1794; the Central, Great Queen-street, 1816; the Royal West London, Villiers-street, 1818; the United, Warwick-street, 1822; an act passed for the better regulation of, 13 Geo. III. c. 82, 1773, &c.

LYME CASTLE, Kent, built before 791.

LYME REGIS, Dorset, chartered by Edward I., 1279; the Duke of Monmouth landed here, 1685; a serious breach made by the great storm, 1825.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS, discovered by Asellius, 1622; published, 1627.

LYNCHBURG, Virginia, founded, 1786; incorporated, 1805.

LYNCH LAW is said to have originated with a magistrate named Lynch, of Galway, whose inexorable sense of justice caused himself to execute the sentence of the law upon his own son, 1493.

LYON KING OF ARMS, Scotland, first appointed in the 12th century; was present at the coronation of Robert II., 1371; the court office and emoluments settled by 30 Vict. c. 17, May 3, 1867.

LYONS, France, founded, B.C. 590, or by Plancus, called then Ludunum, B.C. 40; the councils at, in the 13th and 14th centuries; silk manufactures began at, 1515; nearly destroyed by a flood, 1711; library of 80,000 volumes and 800 MSS.; besieged, 1793, by the Convention, and surrendered after a struggle of two months, Oct. 7, when dreadful massacres followed; the Convention ordered the city to be demolished, Oct. 12; surrendered to the Austrians, March 14, and July 15, 1814 and 1815; revolt among the mechanics of, and popular excesses, Nov. 21, 1831; great riots at, April 15, 1834; inundations at, Nov. 4, 1840; visited by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, 1852; inundated, 1856.

LYON'S INN, London, made an inn of Chancery, *temp.* Henry VIII.; Sir Edward Coke was appointed reader, 1578; the hall built, 1700; taken down, 1865.

LYTHAM, Lancashire, a priory founded by Richard Fitz Roger, *circa* 1197.

LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE destroyed by a gale, Jan. 22, 1863

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MACADAM, JOHN, London, introduced into England his improved system of road-making, *Macadamize*, 1815; he published an account of his system in *A Practical Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Public Roads*, 1819, and *Remarks on the Present State of Road-making*, 1820; appointed general surveyor of roads, 1827; £10,000 granted to him by government.

MACAO, China. A Portuguese settlement, 1537; made a free port, 1849; ceded to Portugal by the treaty of Tien-tsin, Aug. 13, 1862.

MACARONI CLUB founded by men of fashion in London, 1772.

MACARONI, the gallants of the 17th century, known by their eccentricities of dress, 1770-75. Horace Walpole ascribes their origin to the wealth lately gained by certain persons in India: 'Lord Chatham begot the East India Company, the

East India Company begot Lord Clive, Lord Clive begot the Macaronis, and the Macaronis begot poverty.'

MACASSAR, Celebes, visited by the Portuguese, 1525; converted from the Mahomedan faith, 1606; conquered by the Dutch, 1669; declared a free port, 1846, to be opened, Jan. 1, 1847.

MACCABEES, Books of. *The first book* contains a history of the patriotic struggle, from the first resistance of Mattathias to the settled sovereignty and death of Simon, a period of 33 years, B.C. 168—135. *The second book*, the history of, begins some years earlier than the first book, and closes with the victory of Judas Maccabæus over Nicanor, a period of 20 years, B.C. 180—161. *The third book* contains the history of events which preceded the great Maccabean struggle, beginning with B.C. 217. *The fourth book* contains a rhetorical narrative of the martyrdom of Eleazer, and of the Maccabean family.

MACCLESFIELD, Earl of, his marriage dissolved, April, 1698, when his notorious lady married Colonel Brett, and disowned the impostor Richard Savage; Earl of, fined and committed, May 6, 1725.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. This town was formerly occupied by the Romans; made a free borough by Prince Edward, Earl of Chester, 1260. The church of St Michael was founded by Queen Eleanor, 1278; rebuilt, 1740; a free grammar school founded by Sir John Percival, lord mayor of London, 1502; endowed by Edward VI., 1552; the school rebuilt, 1768; Christ Church built, 1775; a subscription library established, 1770; the manufacture of silk introduced, 1787; and school of design, 1851.

MACE, a symbol of authority borne before officers of state and the heads of municipalities; the right to carry one before the lord mayor of London was conceded by charter, 5th of Edward III., June 10, 1354; the Speaker's mace in the House of Commons was ordered to be taken away, and the doors locked, by Oliver Cromwell, April 20, 1653; melted and sold by order of the Commons, Aug. 9, 1649.

MACEDONIA, Greece, existed in the 7th century B.C., but little is known of this kingdom until the reign of King Amyntas, *circa* 500; King Alexander died, B.C. 323; King Perseus lost the battle of Cyncephalæ, June 22, B.C. 168. The coin of Alexander I. of Macedon is the first known monarchic coin in the world, B.C. 500,—*type*, a Macedonian warrior leading a horse; he bears two lances and wears a Macedonian hat. Attila conquered the country, A.D. 441-2; colonized by the Persians, 840; they were driven out by the Bulgarians, 978; retaken by Basilius II., 1000; conquered and annexed to the Ottoman kingdom, 1430.

MACEDONIAN WARS, the first broke out and lasted for three years, from B.C. 208 to B.C. 205; the second began, B.C. 200; the third, B.C. 171; the fourth, B.C. 148.

MACHIAVEL and his **PRINCIPLES**, as laid down in his 'Prince,' which is rather a satire than a recommendation, being a picture of the practices of most rulers but too faithfully drawn; he was a native of Florence, and his work appeared, 1517; he died, June 22, 1527.

MACHPELAH, the Cave of, at Hebron, the burial-place of the patriarch Abraham and Sarah his wife, also Isaac and Rebekah, Jacob and Leah. It is considered by Mussulman pilgrims the fourth most sacred place in the world; first described by Moawiyeh Ishmail, Prince of Aleppo, A.D. 1089; visited by H.R.H. Prince of Wales, April 7, 1862; he is the first European to whom this privilege has been granted since 1187.

MACKENZIE RIVER, North America, discovered and named after Alexander Mackenzie, 1785.

MACKEREL permitted, together with milk, to be cried in the streets of London on Sundays, 1698.

M'MAHONE, one of the conspirators in the Irish massacre, convicted and executed in London, Nov. 16, 1644.

MACON, France. The Austrians defeated the French at, March 11, 1814; suffered from an inundation which destroyed much valuable property, Nov., 1841.

MACON, North America, founded, *circa* 1818; college founded, 1839.

MACTAN, Philippine Island. The celebrated Magellan killed by the inhabitants, Aug. 26, 1521.

MADAGASCAR, Indian Ocean, discovered in 1506, and a settlement formed by the Portuguese, 1548; they were driven out by the French, who settled here, 1642; a colony formed by the English at St Augustine Bay, 1644; several French colonists murdered by the natives, 1672; the French Governor-general, Count Benyowski, took command of the settlement, 1775; killed in an engagement, May 23, 1786; King Radama I. ascended the throne, 1810; the French settlement taken by the English, Feb. 17, 1811; they were defeated, May 19-20 in the same year, and formed a settlement at Port Loquez, 1813; a treaty signed between the English and the king abolishing the slave trade, Oct. 18, 1817; ratified, 1820; missionaries sent out under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, arrived at the capital, 1818, and taught the natives to read and write; King Radama died, July 27, 1828; his Queen Ranavalona ascended the throne, June 11, 1829; Tamatava assaulted by the French in Oct.; repulsed at Foulepoint, Oct. 26; a treaty signed in Nov.; the missionaries ordered to leave the Island, 1835; an embassy from, received by William IV., March 1, 1837; they visited Windsor Castle, March 7; Tamatava attacked by an allied force of English and French, and the town destroyed, June, 1845; the native Christians almost exterminated, 1849; the island visited by Mr Ellis, July 18, 1853; the merchants paid an indemnity to the queen, in order to reopen the trade, in Nov.; seven Frenchmen killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners, Nov. 2, 1855; Mr Ellis visited Tamatava, July, 1856; the queen died, Aug. 23, 1861; Radama II., her son, succeeded to the throne; treaty of commerce signed with England and France, Sept. 12, 1862; the king assassinated by the natives, and his widow proclaimed queen, May 12, 1863; two ambassadors from, visited England, Feb., 1864; a commercial treaty signed with England, June 27, 1865; the first English church erected at Tamatava, 1866; Captain Brown, by desire of the queen, visited the city, 1867.

MAD PARLIAMENT, summoned by Henry III. at Oxford, June 11, 1258; a committee appointed to arrange matters in dispute between the king and the barons; they recommended a meeting of parliament three times a year; Henry III. refused his assent to, Feb., 1261; confirmed by a council, Sept. 8, 1263; annulled by a council of barons, who met at Amiens, Jan. 23, 1264.

MADEIRA ISLANDS, discovered by an Englishman (Machin), *circa* 1351; colonized by the Portuguese under Prince Henry, 1433; Funchal made a city, 1508; the seat of a bishop, 1514, and of an archbishop, 1539; governed by Spain from 1580 to 1641; some English troops garrisoned the island, 1801; severely damaged by an inundation, Oct., 1803; General Beresford landed with a strong force to protect the island; restored to Portugal by treaty, 1814; Funchal damaged by a severe storm, Oct., 1842; and again, Dec., 1855.

MADELEINE, Paris, begun, 1764; stopped by the revolution of 1789; Napoleon I. ordered it to be converted into a temple of glory, 1806; finished by Louis Philippe from the design of M. Huvé, 1842.

MADONNA OF GUADALOUPE, order of, founded by Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, Nov. 11, 1853.

MADRAS, Hindustan. Permission given to the East India Company to erect a factory at, 1639; Fort St George completed, 1641; made a separate government, 1652; made a presidency, 1654; Bengal joined to, 1658; the first English church built, 1680; the Mayor's Court established, 1726; besieged by the French under M. de la Bourdonnais, Sept. 10, 1744; restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748; evacuated by the French forces, Sept., 1749; besieged by the French, under General Lally, Dec. 14, 1758; siege raised, Feb. 16, 1759, the French leaving 52 cannon and their wounded; Hyder Ali captured the town, April 4, 1776, and a treaty of peace signed; Hyder Ali again threatened the town, Aug. 10, 1776, and again, 1781; defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July 1, 1781; General Stuart arrested by the Madras government and sent to England, 1783; an act passed for appointing a governor and council for managing the affairs of, 24 Geo. III. c. 25, 1784; Sir Thomas Strange appointed first judge of, Dec. 26, 1800; the Military Male Orphan Asylum founded, 1787; it was here that the Madras system of instruction was established by Dr Bell, 1789; an observatory erected by Michael Tapping, 1793; assizes to be held twice each year, 1793; the forces which afterwards overthrew Tippoo collected here, April 9, 1799; a fire broke out which destroyed upwards of 1000 houses in, Feb., 1803; the Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, marched for Poonah, March, 1803; the town partially destroyed by a hurricane, Dec. 9, 1807; mutiny of the native troops at, 1809; arrival of Lord Minto, who published a general amnesty, Sept. 29; a serious hurricane by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and 70 sunk with part of their crews, May, 1811; a college for the instruction of civilians established, 1812; the Pindarees threatened the town, 1817; St Andrew's Scotch church, designed by Major Fiott de Havilland, the first stone laid, April 6, 1818; opened, 1820, cost £20,000; St Andrew's bridge, designed by the same architect, 1817, cost £8000; the lighthouse on the Esplanade completed, and the light first shown, Jan. 1, 1841; college established, 1833; ice houses erected at, 1845; the railway opened to Bangalore, July 6, 1864.

MADRAS, See of, erected by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1833; the Rev. D. Corrie appointed first bishop, Feb. 4, 1835.

MADRAS, GOVERNORS OF :—

Macartney, Lord, 1785
Davidson, Alexander, 1785
Campbell, Sir A., 1786
Holland, John, 1789
Medows, Major-General William, 1790
Oakely, Sir Charles, Bart., Aug. 1, 1792
Hobart, Lord, 1794
Harris, Lord, 1798
Clive, Lord, 1799
Bentinck, Lord William, 1803
Petrie, William, } 1807
Barlow, Sir George, }

Abercromby, Lieut.-Gen. John, 1813
Elliot, Hugh, 1814
Munro, Sir Thomas, 1820
Lushington, Stephen R., 1827
Adam, Sir Frederick, 1832
Elphinstone, Lord, 1837
Tweedale, Marquis of, 1842
Pottinger, Sir Henry, Bart., 1848
Thomason, James, 1853
Harris, Lord, 1854
Trevelyan, Sir Charles E., 1859
Denison, Sir W. T., 1860.

MADRID, Spain, first mentioned, *circa* 930; taken by the Moors, 1069; retaken by Alonso VI., 1083; Enrique IV. made some additions to the old town, 1461; the town was surrounded with forests down to 1590; the university of Alcalá founded by Cardinal Ximenes, 1508; transferred here, 1836; Charles V. resided here, 1532; made the residence of the court by Philip II., 1560; Philip III. endeavoured to remove the court, but failed, 1601; taken possession of by Charles

III., June 24, 1706 ; abandoned and retaken by Philip, Dec. 2, 1710 ; the Royal Academy founded, 1713 ; the Palace Real destroyed by fire, 1734 ; the present one began, 1738, and finished, 1764 ; the bull-ring, *Plazade Toros*, built, 1749 ; Custom-house built, 1769 ; the gate *Puerta de Alcalá* built, 1778 ; taken by the French, under Prince Murat, March 28, 1808 ; a fearful conflict between the citizens and the French, May 2, 1808 ; Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as king, July 20 ; he soon afterwards quitted the city, which was held by the French until Aug. 12, 1812 ; Madrid entered by the British army, Sept., 1812 ; pillaged by the French, 1813 ; evacuated by them, June 27, 1813 ; 'Ferdinand the Beloved' restored by Wellington, May 14, 1814 ; the church of San Ildefonso rebuilt, 1827 ; a military revolt in, 100 killed and 1700 taken prisoners, June 22, 1866.

MADURA, Hindustan, founded, B.C. 500. Little is known of the 'Athens of South India' until 1532 ; Nágama Náyak founded a new dynasty, 1552 ; the choultry or mandapam began, 1623, and finished in 22 years, at a cost of a million of pounds ; Captain Calliaud repulsed in attempting to take the city by storm, July 10, 1757 ; obtained possession of it, Aug. 8 ; plundered by Hyder Ali, 1769.

MAESTRICHT, Holland, taken by the Prince of Parma after a siege of four months, having revolted from Spain, 1579 ; taken by the Prince of Orange, 1648 ; by the French, under Louis XIV., 1673 ; the Town-hall built, 1652 ; besieged by the Prince of Orange unsuccessfully, 1676 ; restored to the Dutch, 1678 ; besieged by the French, 1748 ; besieged by the French, Feb. 17, 1793 ; siege raised, March 3 ; taken by the Revolutionary army, Oct. 2, 1794 ; ceded to them by Holland, Dec. 25 ; surrendered by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814 ; successfully resisted the Germans, Sept., 1830 ; ceded to Holland by treaty, 1831.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded and called Buckingham College, 1483 ; its name changed by Baron Audley, of Walden, to St Mary Magdalen, 1544 ; the Pepysian Library left to this college by Samuel Pepys, 1702.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, May 6, 1448 ; charter of foundation sealed, July 18, 1458 ; the foundation-stone laid, May 5, 1474 ; the fellows expelled for electing Dr John Hough instead of the nominee of James II., Anthony Farmer, Dec., 1687.

MAGDALEN HALL, Oxford, founded by Bishop Waynflete, 1487 ; removed to Hertford College, 1820 ; Magdalen College school founded, 1456 ; rebuilt, 1851.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, Goodman's Fields, for the relief of penitents, founded by Robert Dingley and Jonas Hanway for fallen women ; opened, Aug. 10, 1758 ; incorporated, 1769 ; removed to St George's Fields, 1772. This charity took its name from the nunneries called the Magdalens, on the Continent, which were inhabited by penitent courtesans ; one at Naples was established, 1424 ; another at Mentz, 1452 ; at Paris, 1492 ; an institution of the same kind at Rome, by Leo X., 1515.

MAGDEBURG, Prussia. This town was taken by the Austrians, under Tilly, and burned to the ground, only 150 houses left standing, May 10, 1631 ; the cathedral, which was built *circa* 1300, was saved ; invested by the French, Oct. 19, 1806 ; surrendered to Marshal Ney, Nov. 8 ; ceded to the French by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7—9, 1807 ; restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MAGELLAN, Strait of, discovered, 1519, by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, who died, 1521.

MAGENTA, battle. The Austrians defeated by the French, under Napoleon III., and the Sardinians, under Victor Emmanuel, June 4, 1859 ; the former lost 15,000 men.

MAGENTA DYE, from coal tar, discovered in the early part of 1860, in France.

MAGI, 'Wise Men' who were guided by a star from the East to Jerusalem, where they suddenly appeared in the days of Herod the Great, inquiring for the newborn King of the Jews, St Matthew ii. 1—12, A.D. 1; according to tradition the three Magi are represented as three kings, named Gaspar, Melchior, and Belthazar; their bodies are supposed to have been discovered in the East, and brought to Cologne and buried in the cathedral, 1162; they became a favourite London sign.

MAGIC LANTERN, invented by Roger Bacon, *circa* 1261, but not generally known until M. Kircher brought it to the notice of the scientific, *circa* 1669-70; the argand lamp introduced in the use of, 1789.

MAGNA CHARTA, the body of laws and charter of English liberty, extorted from King John by the barons, and signed at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, a charter continually violated in subsequent reigns. Several copies of this charter remain: perhaps the most perfect is in Lincoln cathedral; the clause protecting the personal liberty and property of all freemen runs thus—'No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseized of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor send upon him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man, justice or right.' The King, while seeming to submit passively to the regulations, despatched a messenger to Rome to the Pope, who annulled the charter, Sept. 15, and excommunicated the barons; the charter confirmed by Henry III., 1256; no fewer than 38 solemn ratifications of it are recorded by different sovereigns.

MAGNANIME, French ship of war, taken by Admiral Hawke, Feb. 24, 1748.

MAGNANO, battle of, between the French and Austrians, when the former were defeated, April 5, 1799.

MAGNESIA, a white earth prepared from the purging mineral waters and their salts, and from the residuum of sea water after the salt has been crystallized; with vitriolic acid it forms Epsom salts: Dr Black explained its properties fully, 1755.

MAGNESIUM. First discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1808.

MAGNETIC POWER, known to the Chinese before 1100; the magnet said to be known to Roger Bacon, 1294; the compass used by the Chinese, 1150; improved by Gioja of Naples, 1302; the dip discovered by Robert Norman of London, 1576; Julius Cæsar, a surgeon of Rimini, first observed the conversion of iron into a magnet, 1590; artificial magnets improved, 1751; the magnetism of the earth described by Hansteen, 1818; the gold medal of the Society of Arts awarded to Mr J. H. Abraham for his invention, 1821; rotation magnetism discovered by Arago, 1825; electro-magnets of horse-shoe form discovered by Mr Sturgeon, 1825; magnetism produced by friction, and described by Professor Haldat, 1830-1; the compass improved by Sir W. Snow Harris, 1831; electricity produced by the use of a magnet by Professor Faraday, who described the laws of diamagnetism, 1846; he subsequently made several other discoveries in this science.

MAGNIFYING GLASSES, convex, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA brought to England from North America, 1688; the dwarf 'pumila' came from China, 1789; the brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804; the grandiflora from North America, 1731; this, the large magnolia, the *Laurier tulipier* of the French, is first seen in North Carolina, near the river Nuse, in the latitude of 35 deg. 31 min.; and proceeding from this point is found in the maritime parts of the Southern States as far up the Mississippi as Natches above New Orleans.

MAHARAGPORE, battle. General Gough defeated the Mahratta army and took 56 pieces of artillery, Dec. 29, 1843.

MAHE, Hindustan, occupied by the French, 1722, but was retaken by the English, 1761; restored to the French by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, but was again captured, 1793; again restored to the French, 1815.

MAHOGANY, introduced into England, 1595; first used in cabinet work by Mr Wollaston of London, 1720.

MAHOMET, the prophet, born at Mecca, A.D. 569; the founder of Mahometanism; see Koran. He was attacked by the Koreish, and defeated them, at Beder, 623; he in turn was defeated and wounded at Mount Ohud; shortly after they besieged Medina, 625, but failed to take it; he died, 632.

MAIDA, battle, between the French, under General Regnier, and the English, under Sir John Stuart; the French were defeated with a loss of 3000 men, July 6, 1806.

MAIDEN, an instrument of decapitation, used at Halifax, March 20, 1541, and transplanted into Scotland by the Regent Morton, who suffered by it himself, 1581; the last execution took place, 1650.

MAIDS OF HONOUR, in the establishment of Edward I. There are eight attached to the present court, each with an allowance of £400 a year.

MAIDSTONE, Kent. The college of All Saints founded, 1260; rebuilt, 1390; suppressed, 1538; possessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose palace was erected by Ufford, 1348; hospital for pilgrims erected, 1244; the town incorporated by Edward VI., 1549; taken by the Parliamentary forces under Col. Fairfax, 1648; the blue-coat school established, 1711; George II. confirmed its municipal privileges, 1748; suffered from fire, 1756; the town-hall built, 1764; the county ball-rooms, 1819; the theatre, 1824; the church of the Holy Trinity consecrated, 1838; St Paul's church restored, and opened, 1859; St John's, 1860.

MAIL-COACHES, invented by Mr Palmer of Bath; submitted his scheme for the use of mail-coaches to carry the mails, to Mr Pitt, 1783; ordered to be tried, July 24, 1784; the first left London for Bath at 8 o'clock, Aug. 8; one from Bristol to London, this left Bristol at four in the afternoon, Aug. 8, 1784; they speedily ran to all parts of the kingdom; freed from toll, 1785; a direct mail-coach established between London and Glasgow, 1788; introduced in Ireland on the Cork and Belfast roads by Mr Anderson, 1790; in 1836, there were 50 four-horse mails in England, 30 in Ireland, and 10 in Scotland; there were also 49 two-horse mails; Mr Vidler built these coaches for many years, but in 1835 the contract was open to competition; on the birthday of the Sovereign the mail-coaches went in procession from Lombard-street to Millbank.

MAILS. The earliest date at which any postal service is known to have existed is that planned by the Emperor Charlemagne, 807; Edward IV. established a regular *riding post*, 1481; Henry VIII. instituted the office of 'Master' of the Posts, 1530; the French posts regulated by Queen Elizabeth in council, 1558; special or extraordinary posts established upon the unwelcome news received from France, 1797.—See *Postage and Post-office*.

MAIMING and Wounding made felony, 5 Hen. IV. c. 5, 1403; ordered to be punished by death, 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 1, 1670; altered to transportation, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 85, s. 1, July 17, 1837; penal servitude substituted, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 18, Aug. 6, 1861.

MAINE, North America, discovered, 1497; first settlement formed at Phippsburg, 1607; granted to Sir F. Gorges by charter, 1639; united to Massachusetts, 1652; purchased from the Gorges family, 1676; granted to England by the treaty of Utrecht, 1712; Portland bombarded by the English, 1775; made a distinct

State, 1820 ; the boundaries with Canada settled by the Ashburton treaty, Aug. 9, 1842 ; the State reform school opened, 1853.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW. This law passed to arrest and imprison drunkards, June 2, 1851.

MAINE ET LOIRE, France, added to the English conquest by Henry II. of England in the 12th century ; united to France by Louis XI., 1481.

MAIN, Plot. The conspiracy conducted by Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham to place Arabella Stuart, cousin of James I., upon the throne, 1603, discovered in July ; the principal conspirators tried for high treason, and sentenced to death, afterwards reprieved ; Raleigh imprisoned in the Tower ; released, 1616.

MAISON DIEU HOSPITAL, Dover, built, 1229 ; belonged to John de Langton, 1308 ; Edward II. lodged here, 1326.

MAITLAND CLUB, named after Sir Richard Maitland the Scottish Antiquary ; formed, March 31, 1828 ; first work published in 1829.

MAJOLICA or **RAFFAELLE WARE**, made at Majorca in 12th century ; the city taken by the Italians, 1115, who thus became acquainted with this art ; used as church decorations by Luca della Robbia, 1438-1446 ; Urbino was the principal seat of this manufacture, 1540-1560.

MAJORCA, Mediterranean. These Balearic islands were subjected by the Romans, B.C. 123 ; taken by the Vandals, A.D. 423 ; by the Moors, 798 ; made a separate Moorish kingdom, 1009 ; the Moors expelled by Spain, 1232, but returned and were again expelled, 1349 ; a university founded, 1483 ; the peasants rose against the nobility and massacred many, 1512 ; reduced by the French under Villars, 1707 ; subjugated, June, 1715.

MALABAR, Hindustan, conquered by Hyder Ali, 1763 ; evacuated the country, 1768 ; recovered possession, 1783, and made a settlement ; the country conquered by the English under General Abercromby, 1790 ; added to the English possessions, 1792.

MALACCA, West of the Malay Peninsula, founded by the Malays, 1252 ; the Portuguese visited the island for trading purposes, when a quarrel broke out and some of them were killed, 1508 ; war declared by Portugal ; the town stormed and taken by Alfonzo Albuquerque, 1511 ; the Dutch destroyed the fleet in the roads, 1605 ; the town taken after a severe struggle, 1640 ; added to the British possessions, 1795 ; restored to the Dutch, March 27, 1802 ; retaken by the English soon afterwards, but restored, 1818 ; exchanged with the King of the Netherlands for Sumatra, March 17, 1824 ; gold mines discovered, 1731.

MALAGA, Spain, taken from the Moors by Ferdinand of Spain, Aug. 18, 1487 ; the mole built to protect the shipping, 1588 ; the cathedral commenced by Diego de Siloe, architect, 1526 ; completed by Joze Báda, 1782 ; the bishop's palace erected, 1772 ; the custom-house built upon the site of the ancient Moorish fortress Alcazaba, begun 1791, but not finished till 1829 ; taken, and the city sacked by the French under Sebastiani, Feb. 5, 1810.

MALAGA, naval battle. The allied Dutch and English fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke, 53 vessels in all, defeated the French fleet, consisting of 58 vessels of war, off this town, Aug. 13, 1704.

MALAKHOFF, Crimea, the site of a wine-shed in the occupation of a sailor of that name, 1832 ; fortified by the Russians, Dec., 1854 ; attacked unsuccessfully by the French, June 18, 1855 ; stormed and taken by the French and Sardinians, Sept. 8, after a brave resistance.

MALAVELLY, battle. The British, under Wellington, defeated Tippoo's army, 55,000 strong, taking 2000 prisoners, March 27, 1799.

MALDON, Essex. The town taken, and the palace of the Roman governor burned by the Britons, led by Queen Boadicea; rebuilt by the Romans; burned by the Danes, 913; the church of All Saints built by Ingelric, 1056; rebuilt by Charles II.; incorporated by Henry II., 1155; confirmed by Mary, 1553; free grammar-school built, 1608; forfeited, 4 Geo. III.; the town remained 46 years without a charter; restored, 1810; public library built, 1860.

MALCOLM, SARAH, executed in Fleet-street, for murder, March 7, 1738.

MALEGNANO, battles. The allied German and Swiss army, commanded by Maximilian I., defeated by the French under Francis I. and the Cavalier Bayard, Sept. 13-14, 1515; Francis afterwards defeated and taken prisoner, he lost 9000 men, Feb. 23, 1525; the Austrians defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army, June 8, 1859.

MALESHERBES, C. W., counsel for Louis XVI., guillotined, 1794, age 73.

MALESTROIT, Treaty of, signed between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France, suspending hostilities in Flanders, Jan. 19, 1343.

MALGHERA, Venice. This fort constructed by the French, 1807; besieged by the Austrians, April 30, 1849; taken, May 26.

MALINES, Belgium. The Normans destroyed this town, 883; rebuilt, 890; ceded by France to the Bishop of Liège; taken by the Spaniards and pillaged, 1572; taken by the Prince of Orange, 1578; captured by the English, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, 1706; taken by the French, 1746; restored, Oct., 1748; retaken by the French, 1792; and its fortifications destroyed, 1804.

MALLING NUNNERY, Kent, built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, 1090.

MALMESBURY, Wiltshire. Monastery founded by Marldulph, *circa* 673; burnt by the Danes. The castle built by Henry I., 1134; taken by the Parliamentarians under Waller, 1643; incorporated by Charles I.; confirmed by William III., 1696. Museum formed at, by Sir R. C. Hoare, 1823.

MALO, ST, naval battle. The Norman fleet defeated by the English, April, 1293.

MALOES, ST, France, bombarded by the English, Sept. 19, 1693; again, 1695; attacked again, June 8, 1758.

MALPAS CASTLE, Cheshire, built and fortified by Hugh de Abrincis, surnamed *Lupus*, William the Conqueror's nephew, second Earl of Chester, 1080.

MALPLAQUET, battle, between the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the French under Marshal Villars; the hostile armies numbered on each side nearly 120,000 men; the French were defeated, but the loss was great, the allies losing 20,000 men, Sept. 11, 1709.

MALT. Malt Liquor is said to have been made in Britain in the reign of Cerauns, B.C. 330. Strabo, quoting Pytheas, says, 'that the Britains have wheat and honey of which they make a beverage;' and Dioscorides (*De Medica Materia*, lib. ii. c. 110) says, 'and that drink which is called *Curmi*, prepared from barley, which is frequently made use of as a beverage instead of wines.' Tax first established by Charles I.; granted to the king by 13 & 14 Will. III. c. 5, 1701; confirmed and extended to Scotland by 12 Anne, s. 1, c. 2, 1713; to Ireland, 1783; riots in Scotland against, 1723; regulated by statute of 3 Geo. IV. c. 18, April 3, 1822; amended by 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 17, May 29, 1830; and again by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 49, July 12, 1837; the duty on, raised from 10s. 7d. to 34s. 8d., 1806; reduced to 16s., 1816; bill to repeal brought into parliament, but not carried, 1821; motion to repeal by the Marquis of Chandos defeated, March, 1835; for the use of animals to be made free of duty, 27. & 28 Vict. c.

9, April 28, 1864; the excise upon, to be charged according to weight, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 66, June 29, 1865; a select committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the malt tax, May 19, 1867; report presented, July 25.

MALTA, Mediterranean. In the first Punic war the Romans captured this island and laid it waste, B.C. 257; St Paul suffered shipwreck on this island, Acts xxvii. 39—44, A.D. 62; captured by the Vandals in the 5th century; recovered by the Romans, commanded by Belisarius, 533; taken by the Arabs, 870; recovered by Count Roger the Norman, 1090, who held the island to 1189; it then passed to the German emperors till 1258, and to France till 1282; Charles V., king of Arragon, gave the island to the knights of Malta, 1525. The Turks besieged it with a fleet of 159 vessels and 30,000 troops: the attack began May 24, 1565; the Turks retired at the end of August, having lost 25,000 men; the city of La Valetta built by them, 1566—1571; the Turks made a second attempt to take the island, but were defeated, 1601; taken possession of by Bonaparte, July 12, 1798; General Vaubois with a garrison of 3000 men were left in command at Valetta; the British army defeated the French, and Malta surrendered to the former, Sept. 5, 1800; restored to the knights of St John, and its independence guaranteed by the treaty of Amiens, March 27, 1802; disputes with France upon, 1803; ceded to Great Britain by treaty, May 30, 1814; the first dock commenced, 1844; the second built, 1854; and a new dock commenced, 1865; the practice of presenting arms at the passing of the host in procession, discontinued, March 28, 1859.

MALVERN, Worcestershire. The priory founded by Henry I., 1083; Powyke church built, 1314; the chase granted to Richard Heath, May, 1630; disafforested, May 12, 1631. Celebrated for its waters; the Holy Well discovered, 1610.

MAMELON, Crimea. This fortification constructed by the Russians in the face of the allies, Feb. 23, 1855; stormed by the French unsuccessfully at midnight of the 23rd; captured by the French, June 8, 1855.

MAMELUKES, or Mamlouks, Circassian and Turkish slaves, established by Malek Salah as his body-guard, 1230; they deposed and massacred Turan Shah, May 1, 1250, and afterwards selected one of their number to rule the country; Ezz-ed-din Moaz Ibegh, 1254, was the first sovereign; they became subject to the Turks, 1517, when they were taken into Turkish pay and recruited from all lands, with other men-at-arms; on the French invasion of Egypt they retreated into Nubia, most of the cavalry being destroyed at the battle of the Pyramids, July, 1798; they were routed by Bonaparte, and kept afterwards in the desert until the French evacuated Egypt; they then returned, endeavouring to reinstate themselves in the government, but were treacherously decoyed into the castle at Cairo, by Mehemet Ali, on the specious pretext of an entertainment, and put to death in cold blood, March 1, 1811; a numerous body of, who had followed Napoleon from Egypt, murdered at Marseilles, June 25 and 26, 1815.

MAN, Isle of. *See* Isle of Man.

MANASSAS, battles. The Federal army defeated by the Confederates at Bull's Run, Tennessee; the defeat became a route and they abandoned most of their arms, July 21, 1861; again defeated, Aug. 28, 29, 1862.

MANCHESTER, Lancashire, mentioned early in history as *Mancunium*, and said to have been occupied by Agricola, A.D. 79; taken by the Saxons, 488; subdued by Ella, 620; St Mary's church built, 627; occupied by the Danes, 870; Edward the Elder rebuilt the town and erected a castle, 920; erected into a manor, 1070; annual fair granted by Henry III., 1215; Salford made a free borough, 1215; land at, let for 3s. 6d. per acre, 1290; made a free borough, 1301; Flanders manufactures introduced at, by Edward III., 1330, and the first

fulling-mill erected ; visited by the plague, 1352 ; the college of the Blessed Virgin established, and rectory appointed, May 12, 1422 ; sweating sickness at, 1490 ; grammar-school founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, 1515 ; college of the Virgin restored by Queen Mary, 1555 ; made a place of sanctuary, 1540 ; college dissolved by parliament, 1546 ; Manchester cottons, rugs, and friezes mentioned for the first time, 1552 ; John Bradford martyred at, 1555 ; Ellys, calling himself a prophet, appeared, 1562 ; the clergy of the Reformed Church beaten by the people, and one stabbed, 1674 ; college charter renewed under Queen Elizabeth, as Christ's College, 1575 ; the manor of Manchester sold to one John Lacey for £3000, May 15, 1579 ; Sir J. Smithwick imprisoned for being a Roman Catholic, and Campion, accused of being a Jesuit, executed, 1581 ; manor sold to Sir N. Mosley for £3500, March 23, 1596 ; charter of Manchester enrolled, Sept. 16, 1623 ; Trinity Chapel founded, 1634 ; Charles I. granted a new charter to the college, Sept. 30, 1635 ; Edward Barber, of Manchester, executed at Lancaster for being a Romish priest, April 10, 1641 ; Charles I. issued his commission of array, 1642 ; Lord Strange besieged the town for the king, July 4, and was repulsed ; again besieged, Sept. 25, by Strange and Derby, who were repulsed ; made the head-quarters of General Fairfax, 1643 ; visited with pestilence, 1644 ; George Fox the Quaker began his ministry at, 1647 ; Chetham's hospital and library founded, 1651 ; Charles II. as King of the Scots passed through the town, 1651 ; dismantled of its fortifications, 1652 ; the first representative of the town returned to parliament, 1654 ; Chetham hospital founded by Sir Humphrey Chetham, 1668 ; a special assize to try the adherents of James II. in the Lancaster plot, 1694 ; Syddall the barber renewed the rebellion, 1715 ; Henry with his adherents, Sept. 11, 1716 ; the post to London with letters there three times a week, eight days being required for an interchange, 1721 ; the Old Exchange built, 1729 ; John Wyatt, of Birmingham, commenced spinning with rollers, 1733 ; the first newspaper published at, 1737 ; Wyatt's machine improved, 1741 ; the Pretender entered Manchester, Nov. 28 and 29, 1745 ; Deacon and Syddall executed for high treason, and their heads stuck on the Exchange, 1746 ; the Royal Infirmary built, 1752 ; Queen's Theatre first built, 1753 ; the Infirmary established, 1752 ; buildings erected, 1755 ; cotton goods first exported, 1760 ; Manchester navigation opened, 1761 ; Lunatic Asylum founded, 1765 ; Agricultural Society instituted, 1767 ; Christian, king of Denmark, visited Manchester, 1768 ; Crompton invented the mule jenny, 1779 ; gave it to the public, Nov. 20, 1780 ; the Queen's Theatre rebuilt, 1775 ; subscription concerts established, 1777 ; the manufacture of muslin first attempted, 1780 ; the Literary and Philosophical Society established, 1781 ; New Bailey Bridge completed, 1785 ; Sir Richard Arkwright's patent annulled by the King's Bench, his invention thrown open, 1785 ; Cartwright's power-loom patented, 1787 ; Queen's Theatre burnt down, 1789, and re-erected, 1790 ; New Bailey built, 1790 ; Assembly-rooms, Mosley-street, built, 1792 ; Sir Robert Peel and Yates subscribed £10,000 for the defence of the country, 1798 ; Philological Society instituted, 1803 ; the Archdukes John and Lewis of Austria visit Manchester, 1805 ; fever hospital erected, 1805 ; Theatre Royal erected, 1806 ; Exchange and commercial buildings erected, and opened, Jan., 1809 ; the Manchester and Salford water-works established since 1809 ; the Grand-Duke Nicholas, since Emperor of Russia, visited the town, 1817 ; Lock Hospital established, 1819. At the Manchester reform meeting several troops of the Cheshire Yeomanry and the Manchester Volunteer Light-Horse were let loose upon a crowd of 60,000 persons ; eleven of them were killed and 400 wounded : this is known as the 'Manchester Massacre,' or *Peterloo*, Aug. 16, 1819. New Brunswick bridge built, 1820 ; Chamber of Commerce established, 1820 ; Law Library founded, 1820 ; Natural History Society projected, 1821 ; New Quay company founded, 1822 ; the church of Prestwich built from the designs of

Charles Barry ; first stone laid by Lord Wilton, Aug. 3, 1822 ; Campfield church built from the design of Charles Barry ; first stone laid by the Bishop of Chester, Aug. 12, 1822 ; deaf and dumb school instituted, 1823 ; Royal Institution formed, 1823 ; the Floral and Horticultural Society established, 1823 ; Mechanics' Institution founded, 1824 ; distress of the operatives, 1826 ; musical festival first held, 1828 ; at the launch of a vessel, which heeled and upset, upwards of 200 persons then on deck were precipitated into the river, 51 perished, Feb. 29, 1828 ; a factory was burnt, and an immense quantity of machinery destroyed in a riot, May 3, 1829 ; new concert-room established, 1829 ; great fire at, Oct. 12, 1829 ; glee club instituted, 1830 ; Messrs Sharp and Co.'s self-acting mule invented, 1830 ; the races established, 1830 ; Manchester and Liverpool railway opened, Sept. 15, 1830 ; Manchester constituted the second time a parliamentary borough, June 7, 1832 ; Choral Society established, 1833 ; the Statistical Society, the first formed in England, Sept. 2, 1833 ; act for the Manchester and Leeds railway passed, 1836 ; Geological Society instituted, 1838 ; the Anti-Corn Law League formed, Sept. 18, 1838 ; charter of incorporation, Oct. 23, 1838 ; great reform meeting held at Kensal Moor, July, 1839 ; Manchester Police Act, Aug. 26, 1839 ; great disorders in the midland counties among the artisan classes extend to this town, Aug., 1842 ; Free-Trade Hall built, and opened, Jan., 1843 ; great free-trade meetings held here, Nov. 14, 1843 ; the Royal Theatre burnt down, May 7, 1844 ; great meeting held at the Athenæum, Oct. 3, 1844 ; the Royal Theatre rebuilt, and opened, Sept. 29, 1849 ; great anti-corn law meeting, at which £61,984 were subscribed in four hours, Dec. 23, 1845 ; the Queen's Park, Peel Park, and Philips' Park opened, Aug. 22, 1846 ; bank failures at, 1847. Manchester made a free city, Sept. 1, 1847 ; Chartists' riots at, April, 1848 ; a meeting held in the Free-Trade Hall to welcome L. Kossuth, Nov. 11, 1851 ; a free library opened, Sept. 2, 1852 ; Peace Society meeting at, Feb., 1853 ; a charter granted constituting the town a city, April 1, 1853 ; the New Free-Trade Hall built from the designs of Edward Wallers, and opened, Oct. 8, 1856 ; opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition by Prince Albert, May 5, 1857 ; visited by the Queen, June 30, 1857 ; the church of St John's erected upon a site given by the Earl of Derby, and consecrated, Feb. 18, 1866 ; robbery of £7000 worth of postage stamps from the post office in Cross-street, May 27, 1866 ; the commissioners for inquiring into trades' outrages held their first meeting, Sept. 4, 1867. A daring attack made upon the police van by 40 armed Fenians ; the two leaders, Kelly and Deasy, rescued ; constable Charles Brett shot, Sept. 18 ; several persons taken for the murder of, and examined before the magistrates ; 23 committed for trial, Oct. 25 ; a special commission opened for the trial of, Oct. 29 ; W. O'Meara Allen, M. Larkin, W. Gould, T. Maguire, and E. Shore tried for the murder, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed, Nov. 1 ; six of the accused persons acquitted, Nov. 6, and three convicted on the 8th ; Allen, Larkin, and Gould executed, Nov. 23 ; demonstration in honour of these men held, Dec. 1.

MANCHESTER, the See of, made a bishopric by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108, July 23, 1847 ; Dr Lee first bishop, Jan. 11, 1848.

MANCHESTER, North America. This town founded, *circa* 1838 ; first charter granted, 1846.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE. Thomas de la Warre built and endowed a collegiate church and college, 1419 ; the college regulated by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, Aug. 11, 1840 ; the parish divided and the revenues of the cathedral fixed by the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 41, July 22, 1850.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Manchester Square, built for the Duke of Manchester, begun, 1776 ; completed, 1788 ; it has since been the residence of the Spanish and French embassies.

MANCHESTER, LITERARY SOCIETIES established at:—Literary and Philosophical, 1781 ; Geological, 1838; and the Natural History Society, 1821 ; Chetham Society instituted in, March, 1843.

MANFREDONIA, Naples. The modern town founded by King Manfredi, 1266.

MANGALORE, Hindustan. The Portuguese burnt the town and desolated the country by fire and sword, 1547 ; rebuilt, 1555 ; occupied by them, 1567 ; taken by the Rajah of Bednore, *circa* 1655 ; captured by Hyder Ali, 1763 ; taken by the British, 1768 ; retaken by Ali the same year ; besieged and captured by the British army, Feb., 1783 ; invested by Tippoo Saib, May 23, with 60,000 horse and 30,000 infantry ; repulsed in an assault, July 4 ; capitulated, Jan. 23, 1784 ; restored the same year, and the fortifications destroyed ; occupied by the English, 1799.

MANICHEANS, a Persian sect, which held that there were two deities, one good and the other evil ; this religious imposture arose under the leadership of Manes, and spread over the principal countries of the East ; subsequent persecution increased his followers ; the immediate cause of his execution was, his pretending to cure one of the royal family by prayers and laying on of hands, dismissing the physicians, when the patient died under his exorcisms ; this sect branched from that of the Gnostics. The prophet was executed by Sapor, king of Persia, A.D. 277.

MANILLA, Philippine Islands. First settlement made by the Spaniards, 1571 ; subject to earthquakes, one of which levelled a mountain, 1617 ; in 1635, a large part of the city of Manilla was levelled by one, and 3000 persons perished ; and others doing much damage, 1645, 1762, 1824, and 1852 ; taken by the English, 1757 ; again by storm, Oct. 6, 1761, when it was ransomed for £1,000,000, but the larger portion of the money was not paid, 1764 ; dreadful fire at, Oct., 1799. Free trade allowed to the English, 1809 ; to all foreigners, 1814 ; almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted from Sept. 16 to Dec. 16, 1852.

MANILLA, British frigate, wrecked on the Dutch coast, Jan. 30, 1812.

MANNHEIM, Baden. Frederick IV. raised this village into a city and fortified it, 1606 ; taken by the French, 1688 ; restored and made the reigning seat of the Elector, Karl Philip, 1720 ; the court removed to Munich, 1777 ; bombarded by the French, 1794 ; the Austrians destroyed half the town ; surrendered to Gen. Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795 ; taken by Bernadotte with an army of 10,000, March, 1799 ; granted to Baden by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.

MANORBEER CASTLE, Pembrokeshire, built, 1088.

MANSION HOUSE, London, projected, June, 1735 ; designed by George Dance, 1736 ; begun, March 4, 1737 ; first stone laid by Micajah Perry, Oct. 25, 1739, on the site of Stock's Market ; completed, 1752 ; Sir Crisp Gascoigne was the first lord mayor who resided in it, 1753 ; cost £42,638 18s. 8d. ; ordered that £4000 be laid out in furniture for it, July 21, 1752 ; finished, 1755 ; fines of persons refusing to serve the office of sheriff devoted to the erection of ; the interior entirely redecorated, 1868.

MANS, LE, France, formerly a Roman town (*Suindinum*). Hen. II. of England born here, 1133 ; the Cathedral of St Julien founded in the 11th century ; Berengaria, the consort of Richard I., buried in the 12th century ; the Vendean army attacked by the Republican forces under Marceau ; the Royalists were defeated, and upwards of 10,000 soldiers and citizens were destroyed by the victors, Dec. 12 and 13, 1793.

MANSOURAH, battle. The Crusaders, commanded by the Count of Artois and the Earl of Salisbury, with the Knights Templars, defeated the Saracens, but upon

entering the town the latter rallied and killed the two leaders, with 500 knights and 200 Templars, Feb. 8, 1250.

MANTES, ISLE OF, France. The town destroyed by the soldiers of William I., 1087; the king riding to view the scene, his horse trod upon some hot ashes, started aside and threw the king violently upon the pommel of his saddle, and being in a bad habit of body as well as in advancing years, the injuries proved his death; he died at the monastery of St Gervas, Sept. 9, and was buried in the church of St Stephen at Caen.

MANTFIELD, Sussex. Several bars of gold connected by links, supposed to be ornaments worn by Celtic kings, found here in a field by a labourer, Jan. 12, 1863.

MANTINEA, battles. The Argives defeated by the Lacedæmonians under Agis with a loss of 1100 men, June, B.C. 418; the Mantineans and Lacedæmonians defeated by Epaminondas, the latter general being slain, B.C. 362; the Lacedæmonians again defeated by the Greeks under Philipœmen, and 4000 slain, B.C. 207.

MANTUA, Italy, an older city than Rome, governed in turn by Roman, Goth, and Frank. Palazzo Imperiale built, 1302; it was in possession of the Gonzagas from 1328 to the death of Vincenzo II., 1627; claimed by Austria and France as a fief; the Austrians, besieged the town, April 8, 1630; taken by storm, July 18, and plundered of 8,000,000 ducats; united to Austria, 1707; Academia delle Belle Arti, founded, 1775; besieged by Napoleon, June 14, 1796; taken, Feb. 2, 1797; retaken by the Austrians after four days' bombardment, July 30, 1799, and joined to the Cisalpine republic; restored to the Austrians, 1814; blockade of, by the Sardinians, July 14, 1848; the garrison relieved, July 26.

MANX SOCIETY, established at Douglas, Isle of Man, for the publication of national documents of the island, 1858.

MAPS AND CHARTS first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489; Mercator's charts projected, 1556; one of the moon's surface first drawn at Dantzic, 1647; maps were invented by Anaximander, 600 B.C.; George Lilly completed one of England, 1520; and Aggas one of London, 1560.

MAR, Earl of, retired from court, 1715; proclaimed the Pretender, Sept. 6; his forces increased to 5000; entered Perth, Sept. 28; the Duke of Argyll sent with a force against him; the rebels were joined by a force under M'Intosh, and arrived at Kelso, Oct. 22; defeated at Preston, Nov. 13, and at Sheriffmuir, Oct. 22; attainted with Murray, 1715; seized at Geneva, 1719; released, June 2, 1720.

MARAT assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July 13, 1793.

MARATHON, battle. Miltiades, with an army of 10,000 Athenians, totally defeated the Persian forces of 600,000 men commanded by Datis and Artaphernes, B.C. Sept. 28, 490.

MARBLE, art of staining, discovered about 1684; green, resembling verde antique, found in Ireland, in the western part, 1823.

MARBLE ARCH erected by George IV., at a cost of £80,000, at Buckingham Palace, 1829-31; removed to Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, March 29, 1851.

MARBURG, Hesse Cassel. In the early part of the 13th century this place was raised from a village to a town; it was wholly destroyed by fire, 1261 and 1319; the church of St Elizabeth begun, 1235; completed, 1283; the university, the first founded in Germany after the Reformation, 1527; the castle was the scene of a conference between Luther, Melancthon, and Zwingle upon the question of transubstantiation, 1529; garrisoned by the French, 1759.

MARCH was the first month in the year; the legal year began on the 25th until 1752, when it was made the third month.

MARCHES in Wales and Scotland, the country lying on the borders. Lawless

ravages committed on the frontiers in the 14th century : the lords of the marches were noblemen who lived on the borders, and were continually involved in petty feuds ; the banditti at their heels were called moss-troopers in Scotland ; the lords of, made attendant upon the crown, 28 Edw. III. c. 2, 1354 ; their government restricted, 26 Hen. VIII. c. 6, s. 2, 1534 ; the lordship marches divided into counties, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, s. 3, 1535 ; 28 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1536 ; 33 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 1541 ; an act passed to prevent theft and rapine of the moss-troopers upon the northern borders, 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 22, 1662.

MARCIONITES, followers of one Marcion, who founded the sect ; they differed little from the Manichees, but preceded them, A.D. 140.

MARENGO, battle. The Austrians under Melas were defeated by Bonaparte after carrying his army over the summit of the Alps ; in the early part of the day the advantages were with the Imperialists, but the arrival of Desaix with a fresh corps turned the tide of fortune ; the Austrians lost 7000 killed, 12,000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon ; the killed on the victors' side were fully equal to the Austrian loss ; Gen. Desaix was killed while leading on his forces, June 14, 1800.

MARGAN ABBEY, Glamorganshire, founded by Robert Earl of Ferrars, 1148.

MARGARET, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., beheaded, May 27, 1541, aged 70, by Henry VIII.

MARGARITONE, of Arezzo, invented the art of gilding with leaf gold and bole ammoniac ; he died, 1275.

MARGATE, Kent. In the reign of Henry VII., this now flourishing town was but a small village. A pier built in the reign of Henry VIII. ; bathing machines invented by Benjamin Beale, and used for the first time, 1790 ; part of the pier carried away by a storm, Jan. 14, 1808 ; the wooden pier substituted by one in Whitby stone, erected from the design of John Rennie, 1815 ; Cecil Square built, 1769 ; theatre erected, 1787 ; the first stone of the sea-bathing infirmary laid, 1792 ; Trinity Church erected, 1825 ; the town incorporated, 1857.

MARGUS, battles. Diocletian defeated by Carinus in the Plains of, 285 ; the Roman army defeated by the Goths and Huns, 505.

MARHAM NUNNERY, Norfolk, founded by Isabella, widow of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, 1249.

MARIA ISLAND, Van Diemen's Land, discovered by Tasman, 1642.

MARIA LOUISA, an order for ladies instituted by Charles IV., king of Spain, March 19, 1792.

MARIAN PERSECUTIONS against heretics commenced, 1555, by the seizure of a congregation of 30 persons in the city of London using the service book of King Edward VI., and terminated with the death of Queen Mary, Nov. 17, 1558 ; hundreds of persons were executed and burnt.

MARIA THERESA, order for ladies, instituted in Spain, 1792.

MARIA THERESA, order of knighthood, instituted in Austria by the Empress, June, 1757 ; increased to by the Emperor Joseph II., 1765.

MARIENBURG, Prussia, founded by the Teutonic knights in the 13th century ; the castle built by them, *circa* 1270 ; additions made to it, 1309 ; the seat of the order fixed here, 1310 ; the Poles attacked the castle unsuccessfully, 1410 and 1420 ; surrendered to them, 1457 ; partially restored, 1815.

MARIETTA, North America. A settlement made by English colonists under General Putnam, 1788 ; college founded, 1835.

MARIGNANO, battle, between the Swiss and French, near, Sept. 13, 1515 ; the Swiss were defeated.

MARINE HOSPITAL, at Brest, burnt with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.

MARINE SOCIETY of London, established by Mr F. Walker, 1756; W. Hickes left it £300 per annum, 1763; from 1763 to May, 1769, the operations of the society were suspended; incorporated by act, 12 Geo. III. c. 67, 1772; the house in Bishopsgate begun, April 30, 1773.

MARINE SOLDIERY, serving either afloat or on shore; a corps with this name established, 1684; the council settled a code of laws for their governance, July 1, 1702; the number of the force increased, 1749 and 1755; greatly extended, 1760; reduced, 1770; increased to 150 companies, 1782; in 1815, it reached to 35,668 officers and men; regulated while on shore by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 14, April 2, 1867.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen, founded by George Earl Marischal, 1593; a new building erected at a cost of £22,000.

MARK, ST, order of, founded at Venice, 737; the honour was conferred by the Doge; revived, 1562.

MARK, ST, the Evangelist, wrote his Gospel in Greek, A.D. 26; his festival first celebrated, 1090.

MARK'S, ST, palace at Venice, built, 450; the church at, 826.

MARK, a gold coin current in England, 878, value 13s. 4d.; silver marks were established as worth 8s. 6d., 1194; in Scotland, James VI. coined silver pieces called marks and half-marks.

MARLBOROUGH, Wiltshire. A Roman station (*Cunetio*) was founded by Antoninus; castle built, 1093; statutes of Malbridge settled by a parliament held at the castle of that town, 51 Henry III. 1267; grammar-school founded, 1551; first charter granted to the town, 1205; held by the Parliamentarians, 1641; they were defeated by the Royalists, Dec., 1642; the county gaol erected, 1787; the college founded, 1843.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, London, erected by Sir Christopher Wren for John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; the ground granted by Queen Anne, June 10, 1709; purchased by the crown for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, 1817; settled upon the Prince of Wales, 1850; the Duke of Wellington's car designed here, 1852; exhibited, 1853; the Vernon Gallery removed to, 1855; the Prince of Wales took possession of, 1863; fire at, but little damage done, the Prince of Wales assisted in putting it out, July 4, 1865.

MARMANDE, France, besieged by Louis VIII. and Amaury de Montfort, and most of the inhabitants massacred, 1219; it again suffered from the forces under Henry IV. of France, 1577.

MARONITES, a religious sect inhabiting Mount Libanus, who adopted the Monothelitic doctrine, 680, and from their first bishop, *Maro*, called *Maronites*. They defended themselves both from the Saracens and the Greeks for years, but at last sought refuge in the Roman Church, 1183; the monks are of the order of St Anthony.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, in which Henry Penry abused the hierarchy, published in 1586; disclaimed by Cartwright and other Puritans of note, 1587.

MARQUE, Letters of, papers granting authority to the subjects of a government to capture and destroy the vessels of any state with which it may be at war; the privateer's licence first issued, 1295; the law of, in certain cases to be used, 27 Edward III. s. 2, c. 17, 1353; letters to be granted, 4 Henry V. c. 7, 1416; goods taken on board enemies' ships to be lawful prizes, 14 Henry VI. c. 7, 1435.

MARQUESAS, South Pacific Ocean. These islands were first visited by Mendana,

1596 ; Captain Cook discovered Hood's Island, 1776 ; the others discovered by the Americans, 1797.

MARQUIS, the title of, first given to Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, as Marquis of Dublin, by 8 Richard II., 1385 ; Marquises of Hamilton and Huntley first created in Scotland, 1599.

MARRIAGES in Lent were forbidden, 354 ; first forbidden to priests, 1015 ; a vow of celibacy extorted from, 1073 ; first celebrated in churches, 1226 ; first made a religious ceremony by the Council of Trent ; forbidden to bishops, 692, within the Levitical degrees ; prohibited, 25 Henry VIII. c. 22, 1533 ; not contrary to God's word, confirmed, 28 Henry VIII. c. 16, 1536 ; 32 Henry VIII. c. 38, 1540 ; marriage of priests lawful, 2 & 3 Edward VI. c. 21, 1548 ; those contracted during the civil war confirmed, 12 Charles II. c. 33, 1660 ; penalties on clandestine marriages, 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 35, 1696 ; clandestine marriages made void, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753 ; the royal family restrained by act of parliament, under George III., because he disapproved of his brother's consort, 12 Geo. III. c. 11, 1772 ; regulated by canon law before 1753 ; still so governed in Scotland. All marriages void, except those of Quakers and Jews, after 1753, by the act of that year, unless celebrated in an Episcopal church ; an act passed for amending the laws of, in England, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, July 18, 1823 ; Roman Catholic marriages in Ireland and Scotland made valid, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 27, July 25, 1834 ; new marriage act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, directing all the rules prescribed by the Rubric to be duly observed by all clergymen, and permission given to Jews and Quakers to contract marriage according to their own usage, the act to come in force after March 1, 1837, Aug. 17, 1836 ; Marriage Registration Act, 7 Will. IV., and 1 Vict. c. 22, June 30, 1837 ; amendment of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72, Aug. 7, 1840. Marriages may now be celebrated in all Dissenting places of worship that are licensed for the purpose, as well as in the parish church, or they may be concluded with the same legality before the registrar of the district, without any religious form at all ; marriages were solemnized before a justice of the peace, under an act of parliament in 1653 ; an act removing doubts as to Quakers and Jews married before certain periods, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 58, July 2, 1847 ; the Marriage and Registration Act amended, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, July 29, 1856 ; the law of marriage in India amended, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 40, July 24, 1857 ; an act passed to amend the laws relating to divorce and matrimony in England, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1857 ; amended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 2, 1858 ; also by the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144, Aug. 28, 1860 ; the law regulated in Ireland by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, Aug. 9, 1844 ; amended, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27, June 8, 1863 ; an act passed to provide for the registration of, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 90, July 28, 1863 ; a bill introduced to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, March 6, 1866 ; withdrawn, May 2.

MARRICK NUNNERY, Yorkshire, founded by Roger de Aske, *circa* 1154.

MAR'S INSURRECTION. *See* Mar, Earl of.

MARSEILLAISE, revolutionary hymn said to have been composed by M. Roquet de Lille, a French officer quartered at Strasburg, Feb., 1792 ; received its name in July, 1792, from being played by the band of a body of troops from this town whilst entering the capital.—*Notes and Queries*.

MARSEILLES, France. This ancient Roman town after the decline of that power was possessed by the Goths ; taken and sacked by the Saracens, 720 ; became a republic, 1214 ; obliged to recognize the authority of the counts of Provence, 1243 ; bequeathed to Louis XI. by Charles du Maine, 1482 ; besieged by the Imperialists, under the Constable de Bourbon, 1524 ; made an arsenal and dockyard by Louis XIII. ; rebellion in, against Louis XIV., 1660 ; the Hôtel Dieu founded, 1188 ; the church of St Victor erected by Pope Urban V., 1350 ; the

castle of St Jean, the prison of Philippe Egalité, built, 1460 ; the Exchange erected, 1858-60 ; the docks considerably enlarged by the Emperor Napoleon III. ; visited by a plague, 1720, which carried off 50,000 people ; partially destroyed by fire, July 5, 1862.

MARSHAL, a military rank : in England, first conferred upon John Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Orkney, 1736 ; first instituted in France, 1436 ; abolished, 1791 ; revived by Napoleon. There were 21 Marshals of France under the empire :—

Augereau, Duke de Castiglione
Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo
Berthier, Prince de Neufchatel
Bessières, Duke d'Istria
Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, Duke
d'Auerstadt
Jourdan, a French peer
Junot, Duke d'Abrantes
Kellerman, Duke of Valmy
Lannes, Duke de Montebello
Lefebvre, Duke de Dantzick
Marmont, Duke de Ragusa

Massena, Prince d'Essling, and Duke
de Rivoli
M'Donald, Duke de Toronto
Moncey, Duke de Conegliano
Mortier, Duke de Treviso
Murat, King of Naples
Ney, Prince of Moskwa, and Duke
d'Elchingen
Oudinot, Duke de Reggio
Soul, Duke of Dalmatia
Suchet, Duke d'Albufera
Victor, Duke de Belluno

MARSHAL'S COURT. The jurisdiction of, regulated by 28 Edward I. c. 3, 1300 ; confirmed by 5 Edward III. c. 2, 1331 ; powers defined by 3 Henry VII. c. 14, 1487.

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURT. Anciently its jurisdiction was confined to the royal household, and the Earl Marshal presided ; it subsequently became a minor court of record for actions for debt ; it held its sittings in Southwark until 1801 ; abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101, s. 14, Aug. 1, 1849 ; held its last sitting at Westminster, Dec. 28, 1849.

MARSHALSEA PRISON, erected in Southwark in the 12th century ; broken open by a mob of sailors, 1377 ; the marshal of, beheaded by Wat Tyler, 1381 ; the prisoners released and the prison partially destroyed in the Gordon riots, June 7, 1780 ; part of the walls fell in, May 16, 1802 ; abolished by 5 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842. Since made a military prison.

MARSTON MOOR, battle, between the Royalists and Parliamentarians ; the former were under the command of Prince Rupert, the latter under Cromwell ; both armies had 23,000 men in the battle ; at first the enemy fled before Rupert, but he pursuing General Ireton too far, Cromwell by his masterly conduct gained a decided victory ; the number killed was 4150, July 2, 1644.

MARTABAN, Burmah, stormed and captured by the British Indian forces, April 5, 1852.

MARTIAL LAW. A law of war, that depends not upon the just, but arbitrary power and pleasure of the king. An act was passed by Edward I. to enable him to punish his forces ; the court of High Constable and High Marshal had almost exclusive power until the passing of the statute, 13 Richard II. c. 2-3, 1389 ; by this limited to 12 miles around the king's dwelling ; this law proclaimed in times of riot, &c. The Mutiny Act first passed to enable William III. to punish the English and Scotch troops, 1 Will. and Mary, c. 5, April 3, 1688, to continue in force for one year, but it has been annually renewed, with the exception of three years from April, 1698, to Feb., 1701.

MARTIN, ST, festival of, instituted, 812.

MARTIN, ST, Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, made an independent parish, 1535, and church built ; a chancel added by Henry Prince of Wales, 1607 ; the

present church built from the designs of Mr Gibbs, commenced, 1721 ; finished, 1726, at a cost of £36,000 ; celebrated for its fine portico.

MARTIN'S, ST, HALL, Longacre, erected from the design of R. Westmacott ; begun, June, 1847 ; opened, Feb. 11, 1850 ; damaged by fire, Aug. 26, 1860 ; and in 1867 became the Queen's theatre.

MARTIN'S, ST, Le Grand, the college founded by Withred, king of Kent, 700 ; rebuilt, 1050 ; the sanctuary of, founded, 1056 ; confirmed by William I., 1068 ; pulled down, 1817 ; annexed to the ward of Aldersgate by the Post-Office Act, 55 Geo. III. c. xci., s. 71, June 28, 1815.

MARTINERE COLLEGE, Calcutta, founded by General Claude Martin, who left two hundred thousand Sicca rupees by will ; he died, Sept., 1800.

MARTINIQUE, W. Indies, discovered by the Spaniards, 1493 ; colonized by the French, 1635 ; they commenced the culture of sugar, 1650, and planted cocoa trees, 1661 ; these trees became a great wealth to the island, but they were destroyed, 1718 ; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 12, 1756 ; captured by the English, 1762 ; restored, 1763 ; attacked by the British, under the command of Sir John Jervais, Feb. 3 ; taken, March 16, 1794 ; restored, 1802 ; again taken, 1809, and restored to France, 1814.

MARTYROLOGY, A catalogue of Martyrs. First one published, 831 (Florus Lyons was the author). Waldenburtus published his in 844 ; Lisnard, 875 ; Notker, 894 ; Foxe's Book of, 1562-3.

MARTYRS, order of knighthood of, in Palestine, began in the tenth century ; confirmed by Pope Jean, 1024, and again in 1319.

MARY, ST, the glorious order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233 ; in Rome, 1618.

MARY, ST, de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.

MARY, ST, Abbey of, York, begun, 1088.

MARY, ST, Priory of, Thetford, built by Roger Bigot, 1104 ; dissolved, 1519.

MARY, Queen of Scots, the daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, born Dec. 8, 1542 ; married the dauphin of France, afterwards Francis II., April 24, 1558 ; assumed the government of Scotland, Aug. 19, 1561 ; married Lord Darnley, July 29, 1566 ; Bothwell, May 15, 1567 ; forced to retire from the throne, June 17, 1567 ; fled to England, May 16, 1568 ; beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44.

MARY I., Queen of England. *See* England.

MARY, wife of William III., was the eldest daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde, born, 1662 ; married the Prince of Orange, Nov. 4, 1677.

MARYLAND, N. America. The first settlement formed by William Clairbourne, 1631 ; Charles I. granted this territory by charter to Lord Baltimore, 1632, who named it Maryland from Queen Henrietta Maria ; colonized by Roman Catholics, 1633 ; they passed the Toleration Act in 1649 ; the seat of government fixed at Annapolis, 1699 ; restored to the Baltimore family by Charles II. ; governed by England from 1689 ; restored to the Baltimore heir, 1715 ; constitution granted, 1776 ; the frontiers settled, 1785 ; invaded by the Confederate army, Aug., 1862, June, 1863, and May, 1864.

MARYLEBONE, Middlesex [St Mary at the Bourne], from the *Tyborne Brook*, in the hundred of Ossulston, an early Saxon hundred. The parish was subdivided by an act passed 3 Geo. IV. c. lxxxiv., 1822 ; the old church taken down by license of the Bishop of London, dated, Oct. 23, 1400, and rebuilt ; this was taken down May 30, 1740 ; what is now called the old church erected and opened for divine service, April, 1742 ; converted into a parish chapel by 51 Geo. III.

c. 151, Feb. 4, 1811 ; the present edifice, designed by Thomas Hardwick, was erected and consecrated, Feb. 14, 1817 ; St Mary's Church, Wyndham Place, built from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, and consecrated, Jan. 7, 1824 ; All Souls' Church, erected from the designs of Mr Nash, with the pointed spire ; the first stone laid, Nov. 18, 1822 ; consecrated, Nov. 25, 1824 ; Christ Church, designed by Philip Hardwick, consecrated, 1825 ; Trinity Church, designed by Sir John Soane, R.A., consecrated, 1828 ; the cemetery on the south side of Paddington-street consecrated, 1733 ; St John's Wood chapel and cemetery consecrated, 1814 ; Oxford-street made, 1729 ; Cavendish-square laid out, 1717 ; Portman-square, the north side erected, 1764 ; Portman Hay-market opened in 1830 ; Regent's Canal begun, 52 Geo. III. c. cxcv., July 13, 1812 ; Portland Place built, 1772-3 ; Marylebone Park vested in the crown until granted by Charles I. to Sir George Strode, May 6, 1646 ; plan of Mr White to improve, 1793 ; Mr Nash was directed to prepare a plan, which was adopted by parliament ; the Colosseum commenced, 1824, and completed, 1827 ; the Diorama, 1823 ; the workhouse erected, 1775 ; the charity school established, 1791 ; created a borough by William IV., June 7, 1832 ; Edward B. Portman and Sir William Horne the first members elected, Dec. 12, 1832 ; the almshouses built, 1836 ; the free-library established, Jan. 9, 1854.

MARYLEBONE GARDENS, London, a celebrated place of amusement, opened, 1735 ; Dr Arne was leader of the orchestra, and produced most of Handel's music ; Mount Etna was exhibited, with fireworks, in honour of the King's birthday, June 4, 1772 ; suppressed, 1778.

MASKS, muffs, fans, and false hair, used by the female sex ; introduced into France from Italy, and from thence brought to England, 1572 ; worn by ladies at theatres, 1786. *See* Iron Mask.

MASONS' COMPANY. Regulations for the trade of, made by the mayor and aldermen of London ; incorporated, 2 Henry II., 1411 ; reincorporated by 28 Charles II., Dec. 17, 1677 ; confirmed by 9 Anne, Dec. 17, 1711 ; Hall built in Masons' Alley after the fire of 1666.

MASQUE, a theatrical drama. The first performed in England at Greenwich in 1512 ; one at Whitehall, before the court, 1530 ; the favourite amusement of Charles I. ; five performed in the year 1633.

MASQUERADES. Invented by M. Granacci in Italy, 1509 ; became the fashion in the court of Hen. VIII., 1512 ; at an entertainment given by the King at Greenwich, he with 11 others disguised in masks danced together on the night of the Epiphany ; common in the time of Charles I. ; a splendid one held by Heidegger at the Opera House, 1717-18 ; preached against by the clergy, 1723, and suppressed by Geo. I. in 1723 ; flourished under George III. at Ranelagh, the Pantheon, and other places, 25 guineas being paid for a ticket at the former place, between 1770 and 1780, though in violation of the laws, being favoured by the fashionable world. Mrs Cornelys', held at Carlisle House, Soho, 1770 ; the first in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.

MASS, as used in the Romish Church ; first used in England, 680 ; elevation of the host and prostration, 1201 ; the Emperor Henry VII. poisoned by a monk with the mass wafer, at Beneventum, 1313 ; private masses abolished in England, 1548.

MASSACHUSETTS, N. America. The first settlement made by a few English Puritans, at Plymouth, Dec., 1620 ; the second settlement was formed at Salem, 1628. A charter obtained by the Nonconformists from Charles I., 1629 ; annulled by the king in 1686 ; Boston the capital, 1630 ; the two colonies united, 1692 ; governed by a viceroy, 1776 ; constitution passed, 1780 ; revised, 1820 ; and again, 1840 ; slavery abolished, 1775 ; the supreme court decided in 1783 that *all men are born free* ; Harvard University founded at Newtown by the Pilgrim

Fathers, 1636; John Harvard bequeathed his library and part of his property to, and the name changed to Harvard, 1638; Williams', 1793; Amherst, 1821; Holy Cross, 1843; Tuft's, 1854.

MASSACRES : Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, B.C. 397; 2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword, for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331; the Jews of Antioch fell upon the other inhabitants, and massacred 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154; a dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones near Aix by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102; the Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89; a great number of Roman senators massacred by Cuma, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86; again under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79; at Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41. At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 Jews put to the sword, A.D. 70; the Jews, headed by Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans at Cyrene, they ate the entrails and covered themselves with the skins of their unhappy victims, 115; Cassius, a Roman general, under the Emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 400,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 197; at Alexandria, of many thousand citizens by order of Antoninus, 213; the Emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277; eighty Christian fathers, by order of the Emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia, put into a ship, which was set on fire, and they driven out to sea, 370; Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390; 300 nobles in England, by Hengist, 475; Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 552; 1200 of the monks of Bangor, by Ethelfrid, king of North Cumberland, 580; all the Danes in the southern counties of England, Nov. 13, 1002, 23 Ethelred II.; at London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst others was Gunilda, sister of Swain, King of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded; of the Normans at Durham, 1069; of the Jews, some few pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1189; of the Latins by Andronicus, at Constantinople, 1184. The Sicilians massacred the French throughout the whole island of Sicily, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers, March 30, 1282. A general massacre of the Jews at Verdun by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of the Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317; at Limoges, by order of the Black Prince, 3000 defenceless persons were slain, 1370; at Paris many of the inhabitants, by order of the Duke of Burgundy, June 12, 1418. 70,000 Huguenots, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris on the night of the festival of St Bartholomew, Aug. 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX., king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother; it is styled in history the Massacre of St Bartholomew. Of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592; the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624; of the Protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, Oct. 23, 1641; at Drogheda,

Ireland, after the town had been taken by Cromwell it was given up to pillage for five days, 1000 killed in the cathedral alone, Aug. 14, 1649; of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1692; at Batavia, 12,000 Chinese killed by the Dutch, Oct., 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection; of the inhabitants of Ismael, 25,000 slain by the Russian conquerors, 1790; in Paris during the reign of Robespierre, at the prisons, 1793-4, several thousand by a ferocious mob; of 600 negroes by the French at St Mark's, 1802; at St Domingo the whites killed by the revolted negroes, March, 1804; many thousands perished at Algiers, March 10, 1806; insurrection and massacre at Madrid, May 2, 1808; massacre of the Mamelukes in Cairo, March 1, 1811; many of the inhabitants of Cadiz killed by the soldiers, March 6, 1820; the Janissaries massacred by order of Sultan Mahmoud at Constantinople, June 15, 1826. The native troops mutinied at Meerut, May 10, 11, and at Cawnpore, and killed the English garrison, June 27, 1857.

MASSINGHAM MAGNA PRIORY, Norfolk, founded by Nicholas le Lyre, *circa* 1550.

MASTER of the Ceremonies in the courts of Europe, instituted, for the reception of ambassadors and other distinguished persons, in England, by James I., 1603.

MASTER in Ordinary of Chancery, an officer to whom references were first made in 1307; continued until the changes in the Court of Chancery, when the office was abolished, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80, June 30, 1852, and taxing masters appointed.

MASTER of the Revels. Sir Thomas Cawerden was appointed first to this office, 1546; he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Benger, March, 1577. 'The office of ye Revells consistethe,' says Tylney, 'of a Wardropp and several other Roomes, for artificers to worke in, with a convenient place of ye Rehearsalls.' See Cunningham's account of the Revels at Courts in the Shakespeare Society's Papers, 1842.

MASTER of the Rolls. Adam de Osgodby appointed first master, Oct. 1, 1295; the Rolls Office built, 1232-34; the chapel finished, 1235; annexed to the office, 1377.

MASTER and Servant. An act passed for preventing the counterfeiting of certificates of the characters of servants, 32 Geo. III. c. 56, 1792; the statute law between, amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 20, 1867; an act to prohibit the payment in certain trades of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37, Oct. 15, 1831. The laws of arbitration of disputes between, consolidated by 5 Geo. IV. c. 96, June 21, 1825; amended, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 67, July 15, 1837; regulations as to the tickets of work to hosiers and silk weavers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 4, 1845, and c. 128, Aug. 9, 1845.

MASTER of the Wardrobe. The official robes were kept at the king's wardrobe, *circa* 1235; Piers Courteys appointed keeper of the king's 'Grete Warderobe within the Citee of London,' by Edward IV., April 18, 1480.

MASULIPATAM, Hindustan. Formerly one of the French Circars, 1753; taken by Lord Clive, 1753; ceded to the East India Company by the king of Delhi, 1765.

MATAMORAS, Mexico. The town besieged by the Americans under General Taylor, May 17, 1846; surrendered, the 18th; the American army under Gen. Taylor defeated the Mexican forces, May 8, 1846; the French defeated the Juarists, Oct. 25, 1865.

MATCHES. See Lucifers.

MATHEMATICS. It is generally supposed that the Greeks derived their knowledge of this science from the magi of Egypt. Herodotus informs us that Thales predicted a total eclipse of the sun, B.C. 610; Pythagoras made considerable improvement in this science (Abacus Pythagoricus), 589; Plato cultivated this art, 390; Archimedes, 197; Ptolemy revived this science, A.D. 141, in his *Almagest*; Eutocius, a learned commentator upon Archimedes, 520; Almansor, an Arabian prince, a great mathematician, 750; Baron Napier of Merchiston published his 'Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio,' 1614; Harriot substituted small letters instead of capitals, 1620; Newton invented *fluxions*, 1665.

MATINS, the first early services of the Catholic Church, or morning prayers. The French style the massacre of St Bartholomew the 'French Matins,' Aug. 24, 1572, perhaps in contrast to the 'Sicilian Vespers,' the term for the massacre of the French in Sicily, 1282; thus the massacre of Prince Demetrius and the Poles in Moscow, 1600, is styled the 'Moscow Matins.'

MATTHEW, ST, wrote his Gospel in Hebrew or Greek, about 42; festival of, 812.

MATTHIAS, feast of, instituted, 1091.

MAUBEUGE, France, formerly the capital of Hainault; captured by Louis XIV., 1649; confirmed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678; fortified by Vauban, 1679; a manufactory of arms founded by Louis XIV., 1704; the French army, under Lafayette, defeated here by the Austrians, 1792; the Austrians besieged the town, Sept. 29, 1793; siege raised, Oct., 1793; the allies repulsed before, March 21, 1814.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, a day on which the monarchs of England dispense alms to as many poor people as they are years old: begun by Edward III., at a jubilee given by him in his 50th year, 1363; Queen Elizabeth washed the feet of 30 poor people at Greenwich, March 19, 1572; James II. was the last king who performed this ceremony; money given instead of provisions, April 16, 1838.

MAURITIUS, or the Isle of France, discovered, 1500; settled by the Dutch, 1598; abandoned by them, 1712; the French landed here, 1720; a company formed for improving the settlement, 1734; the Dutch endeavoured to destroy the spice plantations, 1786; taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810; confirmed to England by the treaty of Paris, 1814; charter of justice passed, April 13, 1831.

MAURITIUS, order of knighthood in Savoy, begun, 1430; restored, 1572.

MAUVE. This dye invented by A. Marnas of Lyons, 1857.

MAXTOKE PRIORY, Warwickshire, built, 1337; the castle built by John de Clinton, Baron Maxstock, 1309; repaired by Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1446; burned, 1762.

MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico. Town entirely destroyed by fire, Jan. 30, 1841.

MAYENCE, Hesse Darmstadt. The ancient Roman town destroyed by the Vandals, 406; restored by Charlemagne; taken by the French, 1798; given to the Grand-Duke of Hesse, 1816; explosion of a powder magazine at, 60 houses totally destroyed, and several hundred persons injured, Nov. 18, 1857.

MAYENNE, France, resisted the English army, under the Earl of Salisbury, for three months, but was captured, 1424; made a duchy by Charles IX., 1544.

MAY FAIR suppressed, 1708; it was subsequently revived and not finally abolished until 1720; May Fair chapel, built, 1730; market opened, Jan. 4, 1749. Clandestine marriages celebrated here; 3000 couples were married by the notorious Keith, 1750; the Marriage Act closed this place, 1754.

MAYFIELD PLACE, Sussex, built, 988.

MAY GAMES in fashion down to 1518; owing to riots at, they were suppressed soon afterwards.

MAY POLES, erected in several places about London; at St Andrew Undershaft, Basing Lane, and the Strand; Stubbes in his 'Anatomie of Abuses,' speaks of these poles, 1584; one in the Strand 134 feet high, erected, 1661; purchased by Sir Isaac Newton, and re-erected at Wanstead, 1717, and used for raising the largest telescope then known.

MAY PRIORY, Scotland, founded by King David I., circa 1153; afterwards ceded to Reading Abbey.

MAYNOOTH, Ireland. A castle erected by John, 6th Earl of Kildare, 1426; a college founded by Gerald, 8th Earl, 1513.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, instituted by an act passed in Ireland, 35 Geo. III., 1795; amended by 40 Geo. III., 1800; from 1808 to 1813 the annual sum voted was £8283; then raised to £8928, by an act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25, June 30, 1845; the college was permanently endowed for the maintenance and education of 500 students, June, 1845.

MAYOR'S COURT, London, has been a court of record from time immemorial; the recorder sits as judge; it is now governed by the Mayor's Court of London; Procedure Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. clvii., passed, Aug. 17, 1857.

MEAL-TUB PLOT, so denominated from the papers which developed it being found in a meal tub, Oct., 1680; the plot was to accuse the notorious Oates of certain crimes, and to charge several great men, among whom were the Earls of Shaftesbury, Halifax, and Essex, with high treason: it was the work of one Dangerfield, who was punished by whipping, and forcing out one of his eyes, which caused his death.

MEASUREMENT of time by wax candles, three inches burning the hour, six candles 24 hours; invented by Alfred the Great, 886; clocks and hour-glasses not then known in England.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS. See *Weights and Measures*.

MEAT, first ordered to be sold by weight, beef $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound, and mutton $\frac{3}{4}d.$, 1535. Price of: in 1782, mutton and veal sold at $2d.$ per lb.; in 1710, the net weight of cattle in Smithfield, 370 lb.; calves, 50 lb.; sheep, 28 lb.; according to Dr Davenant, in 1800, the net weight of cattle was 750 lb.; calves, 146 lb.; and sheep, 80 lb.

MEATH, Ireland. In the time of Ptolemy it formed part of the country of the Eblani, wrested from the O'Melaghins by Henry II., and granted to Hugh de Lacy, *circa* 1170; passed to the Geneville family, 1234, who founded the Black Friars; made a bishopric at the end of the 12th century. Clonmacnoise was incorporated, 1568.

MEAUX ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded by William le Gros, 3rd Earl of Albemarle, 1150; surrendered, 30 Hen. VIII., 1539.

MECCA, Arabia. Mohammed born here, A.D. 570; flight of the prophet from, April 19, 622; he recaptured the city, 630, and destroyed the idols of Caaba; the city stormed by Abu Taher, and taken, 929; taken by the Wahabees, 1803; recovered by Ibrahim Pasha, 1818.

MECHANICS. Water-mills were erected on the river Tiber, by the Romans, 50—60; many tide or water-mills were used in Venice before 1060; wind-mills in general use in the 12th century; mills for dividing wood were used on the Continent previous to 1340; the theory of the inclined plane known and practised by Cardan, 1538-42; the true theory discovered by Stevinus, *circa* 1580; his work on statics published, 1586; theory of falling bodies taught by Galileo, 1638; the laws of oscillation, Huygens, 1647; and of collision, by Wallis, Wren, 1662; to Roemer we are indebted for the alteration of the teeth, 1675; animal mechanics, &c., taught by Borelli, 1679; Newton in 1679 applied mechanics to astronomy, parallelogism of forces, laws of motion; his *Principia* published, 1687; problem, with analysis, of the catenary, Gregory, 1697; Hooke, from 1660 to 1702, several scientific mechanical inventions; Whewell's *Dynamics* published, 1823.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, the first established at Southampton Buildings, Holborn, by Dr Birkbeck, and opened, Dec. 2, 1824; the example followed by the towns of Glasgow and Lancaster, with apprentices' library, 1824; since then, multiplied all over the kingdom.

MECHLIN, Belgium. This French town was founded in the 5th century ; sacked by the Normans in the early part of the 9th century ; given to the Bishop of Leigh, 910 ; the cathedral of St Rumbold finished, 1451 ; the Imperial Chamber founded by Charles the Bold, 1473 ; taken and sacked by a Spanish force, 1572 ; captured by the Prince of Orange, 1580 ; taken by Marlborough, 1706 ; retaken by the French, 1746 ; they again captured it, 1792 ; and destroyed the fortifications, 1804.

MECKLENBURG, Germany. The Princes of, received the ducal title from the Emperor Charles IV., 1340 ; duchy of, possessed by the Hanoverians, 1729 ; taken possession of by the Prussians, Oct. 13, 1760 ; Duke of, deposed by the emperor, May 27, 1828 ; joined the German confederation, 1815.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. Military medal of merit founded by Duke Frederick Francis, July 23, 1814 ; the military cross, April 30, 1841 ; Frederick Francis II. succeeded to the title, March 7, 1842.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ. Frederick William I. succeeded to the title, Sept. 6, 1860.

MEDALS. The earliest modern medal is a gold one of David II., struck, 1330 ; Paul II. had one struck to commemorate his election to the Papal see, 1464 ; the earliest French medal is one of Louis XII., 1499 ; a medal was struck in Holland upon the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588 ; the first English medal is of the time of Henry VI. ; the next is that of Henry VIII., struck, 1545 ; the first coronation medal struck for Edw. VI., 1547 ; one struck by the Commonwealth to celebrate the victories of Blake, Penn, Monk, and Lawson, over the Dutch, 1653.

MEDESHAMSTEDE ABBEY, Peterborough, founded by Oswy and Peadar, kings of Mercia, 655.

MEDICAL COUNCIL, established by act of parliament, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 2, 1858 ; Sir Benjamin Brodie elected first president, Nov., 1858 ; Medical College, London, instituted, 1773.

MEDICINE. The science of, known in the remotest times ; we read of physicians healing in Ex. xxi. 19 ; Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon were the two most scientific medical authors, 1256 ; Mondini restored practical anatomy, 1316 ; by the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40, 1540, the members of the College of Physicians had expressly reserved to them the right to practise surgery. An act passed to regulate the qualification of practitioners, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 2, 1858.

MEDICINES, duties on, commenced, 1783 ; increased, 1804.

MEDJIDIE, order of merit founded by the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medjiid, 1852.

MEDMENHAM ABBEY, Buckinghamshire, founded by Hugh, eldest son of Hugh de Bolebeck, 1204.

MEDMENHAM CLUB, founded by Sir Francis Dashwood, a sort of Monkish sect to outward appearances, but in fact a convivial fraternity, *circa* 1758.

MEEANEE, Sinde, battle. Sir Charles Napier with a force of 2000 strong, gained a complete victory over a large Beloochee force of 30,000 men, headed by the Ameers of Sinde, Feb. 17, 1843.

MEERUT, Hindustan, taken and destroyed by Tamerlane, 1399 ; shortly afterwards the town was rebuilt ; made by the British one of the principal military stations, 1809 ; the Indian mutiny first broke out in the 5th regiment of Bengal cavalry, killing its officers, and releasing 70 of their comrades from prison ; then followed the massacre of women and children, 1857.

MEGALOPOLIS, Greece, founded, B.C. 370 ; the Synod of Deputies, called the

'Ten Thousand,' met here periodically; the Spartans, under King Agis, defeated here, B.C. 331.

MEDINA, Arabia. The tomb of Mahomet, placed in this city, is surrounded with numerous lamps, and called the city of the prophet, because he was protected there when he fled from Mecca, July 16, 622; whence the Hegira or 'flight.' The mosque has been rebuilt six times; the last time, 1710.

MEDIOLANUM, Milan, the capital of Cisalpine Gaul, became subject to Rome, B.C. 190; Maximian made it his imperial residence, A.D. 303. Upon the approach of the Visigoths, under Alaric, the Emperor Honorius left the city to its fate, 403; pillaged by Attila, 452; made the seat of the Gothic kings, 476; taken and entirely destroyed by Belisarius, 539.

MELAZZO, battle. Garibaldi defeated the Royalists at this place, June 20, 1860.

MELBOURNE, Australia. This site was selected by a small party of colonists, 1835; officially recognized, 1838; municipality conferred, 1843; hospital erected, 1846; made an independent colony, 1851; the university opened, 1855; first lighted with gas, Jan., 1856; the post-office established, 1859; a great part of the city destroyed with much property by a flood, Dec. 14—24, 1863; the Inter-Colonial Exhibition designed by Mr Joseph Reed, opened, Oct. 24, 1866; the McCulloch Ministry resigned, Aug. 22, 1867; the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at, and was received with great rejoicing, 50,000 people being present, Nov. 23.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATION formed, July 16, 1834; dismissed, Nov. 14; second administration formed, April 8, 1835; resigned, Aug. 30, 1841.

MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset, chartered by James I., 1610.

MELLFONT ABBEY, Ireland, founded by O'Carrol, prince of Orgial, 1142.

MELONS and **CUCUMBERS**, common in the 13th century; *temp.* Edward III., soon after they ceased to be cultivated until the reign of Henry VIII.

MELROSE, Scotland. The Cistercian Abbey begun by David I., 1136; completed, 1146; destroyed by the English under Edward II., 1322; rebuilt by Robert Bruce, 1327; completed by James IV.; again destroyed by the English, 1545.

MELSA ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded by William Legros, Earl of Albemarle, 1150.

MELTON MOWBRAY, Leicestershire. A severe action took place here between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists, the former were defeated, Feb., 1644; the town nearly destroyed by fire, 1613; visited by the plague, 1637; the hospital founded, 1638; the canal formed, 1790.

MELVILLE, LORD, impeached by the House of Commons, April 29, for applying the interest of public moneys in his hands to private purchases; acquitted by the peers, June 12, 1806.

MELVILLE Transport wrecked near the harbour of Kinsale, Ireland, when eleven persons were drowned, Jan. 31, 1816.

MEMEL, Prussia, erected, 1279; fortified, 1314; granted to the Teutonic Knights, 1328; seriously damaged by fire, 1540 and 1678; captured by the Russians, 1757; the town almost destroyed by fire with immense stores for the Russian army, Oct. 4, 1854.

MEMPHIS, Egypt, founded by Menes, the first king, B.C. 2700; the whole country united under one government, B.C. 1525; invaded by Cambyzes, B.C. 525; made the capital, B.C. 272; taken by Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 171; partially restored by Severus, A.D. 202; fell into decay in the 7th century, and Cairo erected on its site; the ruins discovered, 1850.

MEMPHIS, North America. The Confederate fleet of eight gun-boats destroyed by the Federal fleet under Commodore Davis; the city surrendered, June 6, 1862.

MENAI STRAIT, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, crossed by the Romans to annihilate the Druids, 59 ; a ferry-boat lost in, containing 50 persons, Dec. 4, 1785. Suspension-bridge erected from the designs of Telford ; the works begun, 1819 ; the masonry work finished, 1824 ; the first chain raised, April, 1825, and the last, July 9 ; completed and opened, Jan. 30, 1826 ; the two main piers are 153 feet high ; total length of bridge, 1710 feet ; the total weight of iron used, 2187 tons, and cost £120,000. Tubular bridge over, called the Britannia, designed by Robert Stephenson ; the foundation-stone laid, April 10, 1846 ; opened for public traffic, March 18, 1850 ; two lines of tubes, each a quarter of a mile in length, supported only at the ends by a tower 200 feet high, erected in the middle of the strait, through which tubes the railway carriages pass.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders that commenced craving alms in the 13th century ; they were at last confined by Pope Gregory X., 1272, to the Dominican, Franciscan, Carmelite, and Augustine orders, from which the Capuchins and others were offshoots ; mendicant friars in Ireland were forbidden by the Pope, Nov., 1750.

MENDICITY. On account of the closing of the monasteries, this practice increased to such an alarming extent, that it was ordered to be suppressed, 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, 1547 ; repealed, 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16, 1549 ; Mendicity Society established to suppress the practice of public begging, founded, 1818.

MENDOZA, South America. The towns of San Juan and San Louis destroyed by an earthquake, and 15,000 persons killed, March 20, 1861.

MENNONITES, a sect which insisted that Christ did not partake of the nature of his mother, from Menno, who promulgated the doctrine, 1536.

MENTANA, battle. The French and papal forces defeated the Garibaldians commanded by General Garibaldi, with great loss, Nov. 3, 1867 ; an order or medal distributed by the pope to the forces engaged, it consists of a cross with the words ' Pius Papa Nonus,' and the date, Nov. 3, 1867.

MENTZ. See Mayence.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS invented, 1556, of which attempts have been made to rob him of the credit.

MERCERS' COMPANY, London, established, 1172 ; incorporated, 17 Rich. II., 1393 ; the monastery of St Thomas of Acon granted to them by Henry III., 1268 ; charter confirmed by 3 Hen. VI., Feb. 14, 1425 ; subsequently by 36 Charles II., Dec. 22, 1684 ; arms granted, *circa* 1568 ; the first *Hall* erected, *circa* 1500 ; Henry VIII. and his Queen Jane Seymour stood in this hall to see the watch march past, 1536 ; the hall destroyed in the fire of 1666 ; rebuilt from the designs of Jerman, 1672 ; the chapel rebuilt from the designs of Sir C. Wren, 1668.

MERCERS' SCHOOL, London, received the sanction of parliament, 25 Hen. VI., 1447, by an act, 22 Charles II., 1670 ; a plot of ground in the Old Jewry was set aside for building a school ; taken down in 1787, and removed to Budge Row, subsequently to Watling-street, and to College Hill, Sept., 1808.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS established by the Duke of Brabant, 1296 ; extended to England by Edward III. ; original charter granted by Henry IV., Feb. 5, 1406-7 ; it was confirmed by Henry V., Oct. 21, 1413, and by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, July 6, 1420 ; again by Henry VI., Nov. 9, 1438 ; an act of parliament passed, regulating, 12 Hen. VII. c. 6, 1497 ; charter again confirmed by Henry VII., Sept. 28, 1505, and Jan. 4, 1506 ; he also granted them a mart at Calais, Jan. 15, 1505 ; incorporated by Elizabeth, 1561 ; the last grant to the company was, Jan. 1, 1661.

MERCHANTS' MARKS. An act passed to amend the law relating to, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 88, Aug. 7, 1862.

MERCHANT SHIPPING. An act passed to amend and consolidate the acts relating to 'The Merchant Shipping Act,' 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 10, 1854; amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 124, Aug. 20, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY of London, incorporated as the tailors and armourers of the Linen Armoury of St John the Baptist, 5 Edw. IV., 1466; re-incorporated by 18 Hen. VII., 1503; arms granted to, 1481; confirmed by 22 Hen. VIII., 1530; crest and supporters granted to, Dec. 23, 1584; James I. and Prince Henry entertained by the company, 1607; the Duke of Wellington, 1815; and Sir Robert Peel, May 11, 1835. First *Hall* built, *circa* 1430; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt by Mr Jarman soon afterwards; the festival of the sons of the clergy is held here annually; Prince Albert admitted a member of, June 11, 1849.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL, founded, Sept. 24, 1561; present school-house erected by Sir C. Wren in Suffolk Lane, Cannon-street, 1675.

MERCIA. This kingdom founded by Crida, 584; the Mercians defeated by Oswy, king of Northumbria, at Winwidfield, near Leeds, and was annexed to Northumbria, 654; Wulphere succeeded to the throne of Mercia, and defeated the forces of Wessex at Pontisbury, 661; they suffered a defeat at Burford, Oxfordshire, from the Wessex army under Cuthred, 752; the country invaded by the Danes, and most of the churches destroyed, 868; they burnt the monastery of Repton and placed Ceolwulf upon the throne, he was the last King of Mercia, 874.

MERCURY, the planet so called, traversed the sun's disc, visible with the naked eye from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769.

MERCURY. The metal well known to the ancients; Pliny states that Callias, an Athenian, discovered the preparation, B.C. 505; Carniola mines of, discovered, 1497; anti-venereal virtues of, found out by Carpus, 1522; given to persons who had undergone inoculation, as calomel, 1745; discovered to be malleable by M. Orbelin, 1785; first congealed by Mr Braun of St Petersburg, Dec. 14, 1759; fulminating mercury discovered by the Hon. Edward Charles Howard, 1810.

MERCY, Order of, erected in France to release Christian captives from slavery, 1198; formed into a regular society, 1218.

MEREVAL ABBEY, Warwickshire, founded by Robert, Earl of Ferrars, 1148.

MERIDA, Estremadura, Spain, a Roman town. The *Emerita Augusta* was built by Publius Carisius, B.C. 23; became the capital of Lusitania in the 4th century; conquered by the Moors under Musa, Oct. 23, 715; they built the Alcazar, 835; reconquered by Alonso el Sabio, Nov. 19, 1229; the Guadiana is crossed by a Roman bridge of 81 arches, 2575 feet long, 26 broad, and 33 above the river; repaired by Philip III., 1610; taken by the French, Jan. 8, 1811; French defeated near, by Lord Hill, Oct. 28, 1811; taken by the English, Jan., 1812.

MERIT, Order of, a military Prussian order of knighthood, founded, 1730.

MERMAID CLUB, the oldest in London, established at the tavern of that name in Friday-street by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1603.

MERRY ANDREW, the name arising from Andrew Borde, a droll physician, who used to harangue the market people, 1547.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, Wales. Mr Bacon opened an iron manufactory here, 1755, which increased very largely, 1783; serious riots in the town, ending in the loss of several lives, June 3, 1831; made a borough, 1832; 50 persons killed by an explosion of gas in the Cethin coal-pit, Feb. 19, 1862.

MERTON, Surrey. Cynewulf, King of Wessex, murdered here, 784; the Danes defeated the Saxons, 871; a convent of St Augustine, founded, 1117; the manor granted to, 1121; the priory founded by Gilbert Norman, *circa* 1130; a Parliament

held at Merton in Surrey, in the monastery, when the statutes called the Provisions of Merton were enacted, 20 Hen. III., Jan. 23, 1236; the priory sold, 1680.

MERTON COLLEGE, Oxford. Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, founded this college in Surrey, 1264; removed to Oxford, 1274; library built by Bishop Rede, 1349; the tower completed by Sir Walter Hungerford, 1440; the great quadrangle built, 1610; the constitution of, amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, Aug. 7, 1854.

MERVYN, LORD, convicted of a nameless crime, and hanged, May, 1631.

MESMERISM, so named from F. A. Mesmer, who promulgated his notions in 1766, reviving the old absurdity of planetary influences, &c.; he effected, it is said, many cures in Bavaria and Vienna, 1777; not meeting encouragement he came to Paris, 1778, where he gained proselytes and money, until the government appointed several scientific men to investigate his pretensions, among them the celebrated Dr Franklin, when they fully exposed the quackery and presumption of Mesmer in a paper which for a time set the doctrine of the empiric asleep, between 1780 and 1790; it has been recently revived.

MESOLONGHI, Greece. In the War of Independence, Mavrocordato defended this town, which was besieged by 14,000 Turks, under Omer Vrioni, for two months unsuccessfully, when the siege was raised, Nov., 1822; invested a second time by Reschid Pasha, April, 1825; Ibrahim Pasha joined him with an army of 20,000, Jan., 1826; bombarded for three days, Jan. 25-27; the fleet also took part in the siege; the garrison attempted to escape, April 22, 1826; the defenders set fire to a powder magazine, which exploded and destroyed the town, April 23; Lord Byron died in this town, April 19, 1824; the town retaken by the Greeks, May 17, 1829.

MESOPOTAMIA, Asia, taken by the Macedonians, B.C. 334; by the Romans under Trajan, who divided it into two parts, A.D. 115; by the Persians, 363; subdued by the Turks, 1515.

MESSALIANS, a sect that adhered to the verbal in place of the true sense of the scriptures, refusing to labour, because they were told not to work for the food which perishes, 310.

MESSENA, founded by Epaminondas, B.C. 370; taken by Lycortas, 182.

MESSENIA, Greece, conquered by Sparta, B.C. 724; they made another effort for independence but were unsuccessful, 685, and again, 464; the inhabitants expelled, 405; restored, 389; conquered by the Romans, 146.

MESSENIAN WARS. The first from B.C. 743 to 724; the second from 685 to 668; the third, 464; they were entirely subdued the following year.

MESSINA, Sicily, captured by Samians, *circa* B.C. 470; Himilcon landed an army and destroyed the town, 396; defeated and expelled by Dionysius of Syracuse, 312; seized by the Mamertini, 289; captured by the Saracens, A.D. 829; expelled by the Normans, 1071-2; Richard I. landed here on his way to the Holy Land, Sept. 14, 1190; revolted against the Spaniards, 1672; captured by that power, Sept., 1678; almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1692-3; retaken by the Spanish forces, Sept. 18, 1718, and by the Austrians, Oct. 19, 1719; ceded to them, Feb. 17, 1720. The plague destroyed a large part of the population, 1743; severely injured by another, 1780; and in March, 1783, a great part of the town laid in ruins by an earthquake. Occupied by a British force from 1804 to 1814; bombarded and partially destroyed, Jan. 12, 1848; insurrection at, March 15, 1860; since annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

METAMORPHISTS, a religious sect that appeared about 1450, promulgating new theories about the body of Christ.

METEORIC STONES, or aerolites, substances that fall occasionally from the atmosphere. No satisfactory account has been given where they are formed ; some of them have been in large masses. There is in the library of Colmar a stone which fell at Ensisheim in Alsace, 1492, which weighed 260 lb. In 1581, a stone 30 lb. weight fell in Thuringia, so hot that no person could touch it. In 1668, two stones, one 300 lb. and the other 200 lb. weight, fell near Verona. In 1751, two masses of iron, of 71 lb. and 16 lb., fell in the district of Agram, the capital of Croatia ; the larger is in Vienna. Several specimens of meteoric stones, which have fallen from the atmosphere at different times, are in the British Museum. A sword, stated to have been made of meteoric iron, was presented to the Emperor Alexander. A great fall took place at L'Aigle, Normandy, Apr. 26, 1803 ; they were about 3000 in number, and the largest weighed about 17 lb. A stone fell near Eggenfelde in Bavaria, weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb., Dec. 13 ; two stones fell at St Etienne and Valence, one of them weighed 8 lb., March 15, 1806 ; a stone weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fell near Basingstoke in Hampshire, May 17 ; a stone of 160 lb. fell at Fimochin, in the province of Smolensko in Russia, March 13, 1807 (June 17, according to Lucas). A great shower of stones fell near Weston in Connecticut ; masses of 20 lb., 25 lb., and 35 lb., were found, Dec. 1 ; stones weighing 4 lb. or 5 lb. fell near Stannern in Moravia, May 22, 1808 ; stones, some of which weighed about 21 lb., fell in Caswel county, North America, Jan. 30, 1810 ; a great stone fell at Shahabad in India, it burned five villages, and killed several men and women ; a stone weighing 71 lb. fell in the county of Tipperary in Ireland, Aug. 10, 1810 ; stones fell at Mortelle, Villeraï, and Moulinbrûlé, in the department of Loiret, one of them weighed 40 lb. and the other 30 lb., Nov. 23 ; a stone of 15 lb. fell in the village of Konglinbowsh, near Romea, in Russia, Mar. 12 or 13, 1811 ; a shower of stones fell near Toulouse, April 10, 1812 ; a stone, the size of a child's head, fell at Erxleben, a specimen of it is in the possession of Professor Haussman of Brunswick, April 15 ; stones fell at Cutro in Calabria, during a great fall of red dust, Mar. 14, 1813 ; a stone fell near Bucharest in Russia, Feb. 3, 1815 ; stones, some of which weighed 18 lb., fell in the vicinity of Agen, Sept. 5 ; there is reason to think that masses of stone fell in the Baltic after the great meteor of Gottenburg, May 2 and 3, 1817 ; a great stone appears to have fallen at Limoges, but it was not disinterred, Feb. 15, 1818. A stone of 7 lb. fell at the village of Slobodka, in Smolensko ; it penetrated nearly 16 inches into the ground ; it had a brown crust with metallic spots. The late Major Topham published a particular account of a stone, which fell near his house, in the wolds of Yorkshire, that he found had penetrated deeply into the earth, and was warm when taken up, 1798.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, London. Instituted, 1821. The British Society instituted, 1851.

METEOROLOGY, the science of, first formed by Professor Daniel, who published his Meteorological Essays in 1823. Since then great attention has been paid to this science. The English Government established an office for meteorological objects in 1854. The latest worker in this field was the lamented Admiral Fitzroy, who published his Weather-book, 1863.

METEORS. The first on record is one seen by the Arabs in Spain on the death of King Ibrahim ben Ahmad, Oct. 902, o.s. ; another is recorded, A.D. 1202 ; one is mentioned in Portuguese history, Oct. 22, o.s. 1366. Humboldt described one seen by him and M. Bonpland at Cumana, South America, Nov. 12, 1799 ; the same was seen by Mr Andrew Ellicott at sea off the coast of Florida ; a brilliant shower seen by Major Strickland at Canada West, Nov. 14, 1833. Sir John Herschel described a display of meteors seen by him, Nov. 14, 1866 ; re-appearance of, Nov. 13 and 14, 1867.

METER for time and distance invented by M. Van Hecke in Paris, Nov., 1857.

METHODISM in the United States of America. The Methodist General Conference resolved in 1839 to send delegates to England in 1842, and one to Canada in 1841. During the four years ending Sept., 1840, 515 ministers, and 89,781 church members, were added to this denomination. Since that account was made, the increase is ascertained to be 14,000, making the whole addition 103,781.

METHODISTS, Wesleyan. This sect founded at Oxford by John Wesley, 1729; and in 1734 John Wesley and George Whitfield began to preach openly, wherever a congregation could be assembled to hear them, which was considered a scandal by the Church of England, in the pale of which they at first professed to instruct. The first Conference held, 1744. The Methodist missions commenced, 1769, and two were sent to North America; missions reduced to a system, and a society organized for their support, 1817; in 1767, the number of itinerant preachers was no more than 92, and the number of their members, 25,911; in 1795, the number of their preachers was 357, and the members, 83,368; at a later period, 1827 and 1828, their number was estimated at 211,887 in England; 22,760 in Ireland; 36,917 in foreign nations, exclusive of America, or in all about 700,000; their preachers in the American connexion, in 1827, were 1576; in foreign stations, 172; in Ireland, 145; in England, 829; total, 2722; since which they have increased considerably. In England and Wales they map into 296 circuits, and claim about one in 56 of the total population as members of their community; in 1839, the Methodists reckoned 3290 ministers, and 740,459 members; in 1851, 13,000, and raised £140,000. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists founded by Mr Howel Harris of Trevecca, 1735.

METHUEN, treaty between England and Portugal, regulating the commerce between the two countries, concluded, Dec. 27, 1703; abrogated, 1836.

METIS, a Gravesend steamboat, came into collision with the screw collier 'Wentworth,' off Crossness Point, on the River Thames, when the former sunk and four persons were drowned, Sept. 6, 1867.

METRANOME, invented in France, 1698; greatly improved by Maelzel, 1812.

METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES' ASYLUM, Ballspond Road, founded, 1829; present building erected, 1836; additional buildings added, 1865.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, established by act of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, Aug. 14, 1855, for the better local management of the metropolis, and the functions of the commissioners of sewers were transferred to them; Mr Thwaites elected chairman at their first meeting in the Common Council Chamber at the Guildhall, at a salary of £1500 per annum, Dec. 22, 1855; the main drainage of the metropolis placed under their control by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 2, 1858; amended, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 68, July 21, 1863; loans extended, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 19, May 9, 1865; the embankment of the Thames entrusted to them. *See* Thames. The salary of the chairman increased to £2000 per annum, Jan. 22, 1864; the main drainage works opened by the Prince of Wales at Crossness-point; Mr Thwaites knighted, April 4, 1865.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT, for the better construction of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, Aug. 14, 1855; amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 52, July 23, 1860.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Copenhagen Fields, Islington, established by the act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 61, Aug. 1, 1851; built from the designs of J. B. Bunning, the City's architect, and opened by Prince Albert, June 13, 1855, cost £350,000; first market held, June 15, 1855.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS. An act passed making provision for their protection and better management, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, Aug. 10, 1866.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS. An act passed making better provision for the interment of the dead in and near the metropolis, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 52, Aug. 5, 1850; amended, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 7, 1851; the London Necropolis Bill passed, May 21, 1852.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL TAXATION. A select committee appointed to inquire into, March 7, 1866; made their first report, April 16; second, May 6, 1867; third report, May 20.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Leave given to Mr J. S. Mill to bring in a bill for, Aug. 6, 1867.

METROPOLITAN POOR BILL. *See* Poor.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY from Paddington underground to Farringdon-street; act passed for the making of, 16 & 17 Vict. c. clxxxvi., Aug. 15, 1853; opened for traffic to the public, Oct. 1, 1862.

METROPOLITAN TRAFFIC. An act passed for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134, Aug. 20, 1867.

METTINGHAM CASTLE, Suffolk, built by John de Norwich, 1342; he founded a college in this castle, and removed the master and chaplains from Ravingham College, Norfolk, to, 1379.

METZ, France. The inhabitants murdered by Vitellius, A.D. 71; the town destroyed by the Huns in the latter part of the 5th century; made the capital of Austrasia; the cathedral built, 1332; spire, 1427; besieged by Charles VII., 1444; captured by the Constable Montmorency by stratagem for Henry II., 1552. Besieged for 10 months by Charles V. with an army of 60,000 men, but unsuccessfully; after losing 30,000 men, he raised the siege, Jan. 11, 1553. Reform banquet at, Aug., 1840.

MEWS, Charing Cross, Westminster, built, *circa* the reign of Richard II.; John de la Becke appointed keeper of, 1319; burnt, 26 Hen. VIII., 1534; rebuilt by Kent, 1732; so called from the French *mue*, a cage for hawks, a proper appellation for the place at Charing Cross, where this aviary once existed; but when its designation was altered, and it became a receptacle for the 'royal stud,' nothing could be more improper than the retention of the name; taken down, 1830.

MEXICO, North America, inhabited by the Toltecs, 580; the nation destroyed by a pestilence, 1040; the Chichimecas emigrated to this country, 1150; the city founded, 1325; a monarchy established, 1351; the city partially destroyed by an earthquake, 1446; the inhabitants almost perished by a famine, 1452; the temple built, 1486; visited by an earthquake which did considerable damage, 1487; first discovered by Hernandez de Cordova, 1517. Hernando Cortez landed with a large force of Spaniards, April, 1519; took the city, 1520; defeated the Mexicans at Tlascalan, July 8, 1520; besieged the city and captured it, 1521; the mint established, 1535; after suffering the oppression of the Spaniards for 300 years, they raised the standard of revolt, Sept. 16, 1810; captured Valladolid, Oct. 17; defeated, March 21, 1811; Morelos raised a force against the Spaniards, Jan., 1812; the National Congress held at Chilpanzingo, declared the independence of the kingdom, Oct., 1813; Morelos defeated before Valladolid by Iturbide, Dec. 24, 1813; Guanajuato taken by the insurgents under Mina, Oct. 24, 1817; Iturbide declared Emperor, May 19, 1822; General Victoria proclaimed a federal constitution, Oct. 4, 1824; commercial treaty signed with England, April, 1825; and a boundary treaty signed with the United States, Jan. 12, 1828; the Spaniards expelled, Dec. 4, 1828; Santa-Anna elected President, July, 1832; defeated by the Texians, April 21, 1836; a treaty for the suppression of the Slave-Trade signed with England, Feb. 24, 1841; war declared against America, 1846; Matamoros taken by General Taylor, May 18, 1846; Santa-Anna appointed President, Dec. 6, 1846; Monterey, Sept. 24; Vera Cruz invested by General Scott,

March 9, 1847; taken, May 18; New Mexico and California ceded to America, Feb. 2, 1848; treaty signed, May 19, 1848; Santa-Anna re-elected President, Dec. 12, 1853; a boundary treaty with the United States signed, Dec. 30; revolution under Juan Alvarez, Jan. 22, 1854; Comonfort appointed President, Dec., 1855; insurrection at, Feb., 1856; the ecclesiastical property confiscated, March 31; Comonfort driven from, by an insurrection, Jan. 21, 1858; Zuloaga elected President, Feb., 1858; Juarez also claimed that office, and a civil war began; Miramon elected and Zuloaga deposed, Jan. 6, 1859; Miramon assumed the government in April; insurrection against, Sept.; defeated, Dec. 26, and Vera Cruz besieged, March 13, 1860; siege raised, March 21; deposed by Zuloaga, and taken prisoner, May 9; the British Legation withdrawn, May 10, and Miramon defeated at Siloa; Juarez entered the city, Dec. 25; made President, Jan. 19, 1861; appointed dictator, June 30; a convention signed between England, France, and Spain, for the restoration of order, Oct. 31; the two former governments despatched an ultimatum to the President, Nov. 24; the English and French Legation left the country, Dec. 16; the Spanish forces landed at Vera Cruz and occupied the town, Dec. 17; an address issued by the Allied Powers, Jan. 10, 1862; the reply received to the ultimatum not being favourable they determined to proceed to Mexico, Jan. 29; the English and Spanish forces left the country in April; the French declared war, April 16; the French army defeated the Mexicans, April 28; defeated by the Mexicans at Puebla, May 5; the French under General Forey besieged Puebla, March 18, 1863; the Mexicans under Comonfort defeated at San Lorenzo, May 8; Puebla captured, May 18; the French entered the city, June 10; an assembly of Mexicans formed who determined to make it an empire, July 20, and the crown offered to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, Oct. 3; accepted by him, April 10, 1864; landed at Vera Cruz, May 24, and issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, May 28; made a public entry, June 12; the Empress made Regent in the absence of the Emperor, June 26; the Mexicans under Juarez defeated at Estanzuela, Sept. 20, 21; again defeated at Xiquilpan, Nov. 22, and at Colima, Dec. 20; they attack unsuccessfully Mazatlan, Dec. 31; the Hon. Peter Scarlett appointed Envoy extraordinary, Nov. 11, 1864; Juarez the President issues a proclamation calling upon the people to assist him in repelling the invaders, Jan. 10, 1865; the French captured Oaxaca with 8000 men, Feb. 9; the constitution proclaimed, April 10; Urnpau occupied by the French forces, July 14, and defeated the Juarists at Matamoras, Oct. 25; Zoluca taken by the Juarists, Jan. 3, 1866, and Chihuahua, March 25, and Matamoras, June 23; President Johnson refused to recognize the blockade of the Port of the Matamoras, Aug. 17; the French troops left the country, Feb. 16, 1867; Maximilian placed himself at the head of the Mexican army, Feb. 5; betrayed at Santa Cruz by Lopez, May 15; the city taken, tried and condemned to death, June 14; shot with Gens. Miramon and Mejia at, June 19; the city of Mexico captured, June 20, 21; proclamation of Juarez issued, July 15; Admiral Tegethoff claimed the body of the Emperor Maximilian, Aug. 13; refusal of the Republic to give up the remains, Sept. 5; Juarez elected President, Oct. 12; Santa-Anna banished in Oct.; the body of the late Emperor given up, Nov. 11; war declared against Guatemala, Nov. 19.

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE 1821.

1821	Iturbide, Generalissimo.	1827	General Pedraza, President.
1822	Iturbide, Emperor.	1828	General Guerrero, President.
1823	General Guerrero,	1829	General Guerrero, Dictator.
	General Bravo, } Dictator.	1830	General Bustamante, Presid.
	General Negrete, }	1832	General Pedraza, President.
1824	General Guadalupe Victoria,	1835	General Santa-Anna, Presid.
	President,	1836	St José Justo Caro, Presid.

- 1837 General Bustamante, Presid.
 1840 General Farias, Dictator.
 1841 General Bustamante, Presid.
 1841 General Santa-Anna, Dictator.
 1843 Santa-Anna retired, succeeded
 by —, after whom again
 succeeded,
 1844 General Santa-Anna, Dictator.
 1845 General Canalizo, President.
 1845 General Herrera, President.
 1847 General Paredes, President.
 1850 General Arista, President.
 1852 Dr M. Juan Ceballos, Presid.
 1853 St Manuel Lombardini, Presid.

- 1853 General Santa-Anna, Presi-
 dent, April 20; elected con-
 stitutionally, Dec. 15, same
 year.
 1855 Don Juan Alvarez, President.
 1856 General Comonfort, President.
 1858 Don Felix Zuloaga, President.
 1858 General Miramon, President.
 1859 Don Felix Zuloaga, Vice-Pre-
 sident.
 1860 General Miramon, President.
 1861 Dr Juarez, President.
 1864 Maximilian, Emperor.
 1867 Dr Juarez, President.

MEZZOTINTO ENGRAVING, invented by Colonel de Siegen, 1643, attributed to Prince Rupert by Evelyn; his earliest engraving was finished, 1658.

MICHAEL, ST, Order of Knighthood instituted in France by Louis XI., 1469; the number of knights fixed at 100 by Louis XIV., 1665; the order established in Germany, 1618; confirmed by Pope Urban VIII., 1624; the order established in Bavaria, 1693.

MICHAEL, ST, à Vale Castle, Guernsey, built, 1114; the church, 1117.

MICHAEL, ST, Festival of, first kept, Sept. 29, 487.

MICHAEL, ST, Mount, Cornwall, monastery of, built, 1030; fortified in the 12th century; taken by John de Vere, 1471; captured by the Cornish rebels, 1548; by Colonel Hammond, 1646.

MICHAEL, ST, Mount, France, or Mont St Michael, in the department of La Manche, 4 leagues S.W.S. from Avranches, monastery of, now a prison, erected, 966, by Richard II., Duke of Normandy; completed by William I. of England, 1070; Henry II. held his court here in 1166; besieged unsuccessfully, 1417, and by the English under Lord Scales, 1423, but the English fleet being destroyed in a gale the siege was raised, April, 1424.

MICHAELMAS, from the feast of St Michael, the patron of the Roman Catholic Church, as being the reputed head of the angelic host, instituted, 487.

MICHIGAN, North America. This French possession came into the hands of the English at the peace of 1763; added to the Union, 1796; made a territorial government, 1805; taken by the British, commanded by Gen. Hull, 1812; admitted to the Union, 1837; capital punishment abolished, 1848; the constitution adopted, 1850.

MICROMETER, invented by Mr Gascoigne, *circa* 1640; improved by Auzout, 1666; subsequently by Christian Huygens.

MICROSCOPES first used in Holland, 1592; Hans Zansz presented one to Prince Maurice, 1617; with double glasses, invented by Torricelli, 1624; Leuwenhoek communicated to the Royal Society, 1673, a description of the construction of a bee and a louse; solar microscopes invented by Dr Hooke, according to some, and to others by Liebeckuk, 1740; improved by Dr Baker, 1763, Dolland and Dr Smith, Ross, Sir D. Brewster; and first applied to photography by Mr R. Hodgson and Mr J. Delves, 1852.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, London, instituted, Sept. 3, 1839; first Transactions published, 1842; the Quekett, 1865.

MIDDLE AGES, according to Sharon Turner, commenced at the accession of

William the Conqueror, Dec. 25, 1066, and terminated with the death of Henry VII., April 12, 1509. *See* Age.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, instituted by the Oxford University, June 18, 1857; first held at Oxford, June 21, 1858.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS. A meeting held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of supporting a scheme for providing cheap middle-class education, suggested by the Rev. Wm. Rogers, £50,000 subscribed, Jan. 11, 1866; the first school opened in Bath-street, City Road, Oct. 1, 1866.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, Durham, the residence of the bishops, built, 1190.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, Yorkshire, built by Robert Fitz Ranulph, 1180; Falconbridge beheaded at, 1471; Edward IV. confined in, by the Earl of Warwick, 1470; given by Edward IV. to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

MIDDLE LEVEL Drainage Embankment on the Ouse, near Kings-Lynn, burst, inundating upwards of 10,000 acres of cultivated land, May 4, 1862.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Yorkshire, built, 1830; incorporated, Jan. 21, 1853; St Hilda church erected, 1839.

MIDDLESEX, England. The Trinobantes occupied part of, B.C. 76; they submitted to the Roman invaders, B.C. 54; granted to the city of London by charter Henry I., confirmed by King John, 1199; writ issued to return two members to parliament, Oct. 3, 1295; William de Brok and Stephen de Gravesend returned, Nov. 13.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, instituted in 1745; begun erecting, May 15, 1755; enlarged, 1834; incorporated, 1836; new wing added, 1848.

MIDDLETON, Stony, Oxfordshire, Earl Jersey's seat, burned, April 29, 1755.

MIDDLETON ABBEY, Dorset, built by King Athelstan, 938.

MIDHURST, Sussex. John de Rohun established a Benedictine house and built Easebourne church, *temp.* Henry III.; Cowdray Castle built in the next reign; visited by Queen Elizabeth, 1591; destroyed by fire, 1793; the grammar school erected by Gilbert Hannam, 1672.

MIDWIFERY, taught by Hypocrates, B.C. 400; improved by Celsus, A.D. 37; and Galen, 131; E. Rhodion published a treatise upon this science, 1532; in England first treated as a science, 1518; the noted Harvey practised in, 1603, in many difficult cases; employ of men in, not general until 1663; the construction and use of the forceps made known by Mr Butter, 1732.

MILAN, Italy. The ancient Roman city was captured by the Goths in the 3rd century; made an imperial residence by Maximian, 303; an edict in favour of the Christians, issued, 313; a great council held at, 300 bishops being present, 356; sacked by Attila, 452; a diet was held here, 955; destroyed by the Franks, 538; proclaimed its independence, 1158; the agents of Frederick I. driven from the town, April 16, 1159; taken by Frederick I. after a siege of seven months, and razed to the ground and the name extinguished, 1161; the Lombard league established, April 7, 1167; restored to the Milanese, April 27, 1167; the first dictator appointed, 1186; invaded by Frederick II., 1239; and again, 1245; Land Tax introduced, 1248; Napoleone made Vicar-General, 1273; made prisoner, Jan. 21, 1277; governed by dukes from 1395 to 1535. The cathedral *Duomo*, erected in the 4th century, burnt, 1075; rebuilt and destroyed by Frederick I., 1162; the first stone of the present building laid, 1387; completed, 1685; the Basilica of St Ambrose, built, 387; repaired, 1631; the ancient ducal castle built by Galeazzo, 1358; taken by the French, June 9, 1796; Napoleon makes a triumphal entrance into, May 15; captured the castle, May 27; the Russian General Suwaroff entered the city after defeating the French army, April 26,

1799; taken by the Austrians, 1736; became subject to Austria, 1748; taken again by the French, May 31, 1799; Napoleon made his second entry, June 2, 1800; Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown of Charlemagne, May 26, 1805; decree against continental intercourse with England issued from, Dec. 17, 1807; insurrection in, 1815; the arch of peace began, 1807; completed, 1830; the arena erected by Canonica, 1806; the first race, June 17, 1807; insurrection at, and retreat of the Austrians, March 18, 1848; capitulates to the Austrians, under Radetsky, Aug. 6, 1848; treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia, Aug. 6, 1849; visited by the Emperor of Austria, Jan. 15, 1857; and by Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, June 8, 1859.

MILAN, the decree of, issued by Napoleon, Dec. 17, 1807; it declared all vessels of whatsoever nation that should submit to the British orders in council, lawful prizes.

MILE, measure first determined, 1593, to be 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; a square mile to be 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres.

MILESTONES. William Warren, fellow of Trinity Hall, Camb., planted the first milestone in England; it is on the road to Cambridge and Trompington, 1725.

MILFORD, near Godalming, set on fire, and burned, July 29, 1806.

MILFORD HAVEN, South Wales. Richard II. embarked with his forces for Ireland from, 1399; Henry VII. landed at, Aug. 7, 1485; packets to Waterford established, 1787; the town founded by Mr Greville, 1790; the dockyard removed from the town, 1815, to Pembroke; the haven would contain the whole navy of England; the 'Great Eastern' laid up here, 1860; and repaired at, 1861.

MILITARY ACADEMY, Woolwich, established, 1741.

MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea. The first stone laid by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801; a site purchased under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 103, Sept. 4, 1848.

MILITIA. A force similar to our militia was enrolled by Alfred the Great, *circa* 900; an assize of arms was held, 1181; the last inspection was held at Winchester, 1286; the first commission of array formed, 1422; arrays limited, 5 Henry IV.; Charles I. refused to give the command to the parliament, Feb. 28, 1642; the parliament took the command of, May 5; the present force established by 13 Car. II. c. 6, 1661, and 14 Car. II. c. 3, 1661; amended by 15 Car. II. c. 4, 1663; the laws consolidated, 42 Geo. III. c. 90, 91, June 26, 1802; and Ireland by 49 Geo. III. c. 120, June 19, 1809; the whole system throughout the United Kingdom remodeled by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50, June 30, 1852; again, England and Wales, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 105; Scotland, c. 106, and Ireland, c. 107, Aug. 11, 1854; their services to be accepted out of the United Kingdom, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 1, Dec. 23, 1854; the laws of, amended, c. 57, July 16, 1855; act passed as to the qualifications of officers, c. 100, Aug. 14, 1855; ballots suspended, c. 106, Aug. 14, 1855; a bill was brought in by Lord John Russell to establish a local militia of 70,000 men, but was defeated, Feb. 16, 1852; an act passed for the better management of, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 92, Aug. 12, 1867; a reserve of, to join the army in the event of war, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 111, Aug. 20, 1867.

MILKY WAY. Galileo discovered that it was composed of separate stars, *circa* 1611.

MILLIDUSE, battle. The Turks defeated by the Russian army, under General Paskiewitch, with a loss of 30 pieces of cannon and 1400 prisoners, July 2, 1829.

MILLS of the ancient Hebrews probably differed but little from those at present in use in the East; they consisted of two circular stones, about 18 inches or two feet in diameter, the lower being fixed; so essential were they in daily life, that they were forbidden to be taken in pledge, Deut. xxiv. 6. Wind-mills were first

known in Hungary, *circa* 710, but were not known in England for 300 years later. Silk mills invented by Sir Thomas Lombe, April 3, 1732.

MILLUM CASTLE, Cumberland, built, *circa* 1190; fortified by Sir John Hudleston, 1335; bought by Sir James Lowther, 1774.

MILTON, Kent, celebrated for its oyster fishery, granted by King John, 1211; confirmed by Charles II., 1675; manor granted by Edward III. to Queen Philippa; chantry founded by Aymer de Valence, 1323; visited by a plague, 1602.

MILTON, GREAT, Oxfordshire, 16 houses burned at, July 4, 1762.

MINCIO, battles. The Austrians, under Beaulieu, defeated by the French, May 29, 1796; the passage of, by the French army, Dec. 20, 1800; defeated by the Austrians, Dec. 26; the Austrians defeated by the French here, Feb. 8, 1814; the Sardinian army, commanded by Charles Albert, forced the passage, April 8, 1848; recrossed, July 26; the Austrians retired across, after their defeat at Magenta, June 9, 1859; crossed by the allied French and Sardinians, Aug. 1.

MINDEN, battle, between the French and the allied English, Hanoverians, and Hessians, under Prince Ferdinand, when the latter gained a complete victory, Aug. 1, 1759; for his conduct while commanding the horse in this battle, Lord George Sackville was tried by a court-martial and dismissed the service, but restored on the accession of George III. to the throne, 1760.

MINEHEAD, Somersetshire, 47 houses burned down at, July 4, 1791.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, the British, established, 1801.

MINERALOGY. John Woodward first published an Essay towards a natural history of the earth and terrestrial bodies, especially in minerals, 1695; he is looked upon as the founder of this science; since improved by Werner; Jameson's system published, 1805; Dana's, 1854.

MINES. Tin mines were worked in Cornwall from the earliest times; one at Altenhery, Saxony, discovered, 1455; the tin mines of Sumatra discovered, 1710; the lead mines of Cumberland were worked as early as A.D. 1235; large lead deposits discovered in the United States, 1828; the Hartz mines worked, 1520; an act passed for the better government and inspection of, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151, Aug. 28, 1860; women prohibited from working in, by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 10, 1842; a committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the acts for the regulation and inspection of, Feb. 8, 1867; made their first report, July 31; schools for the teaching of this science established in Hungary, *circa* 1765; many others sprang up in Germany; one opened in London, Nov. 6, 1851.

MINES for military purposes. Two were anciently employed in attacking a fortress; mines of this description were employed at the siege of Melun, 1420; and at Harfleur, 1449; gunpowder used by the Genoese at the siege of Lerezandla, 1487; the castle de l'Ovo at Naples taken by the explosion of a mine, 1503; the Venetians defended Candia against the Turks from 1666 to 1669, by this method; the town of Schweidnitz defended for two months against the Prussians by the Austrians, 1762; great improvements have since been made in the construction of, and the charge used.

MINIE RIFLE, invented by M. Minié, at Vincennes, 1833; first used in the British army, 1851.

MINISTRIES :—

Prime Minister.	Appointed.	Prime Minister.	Appointed.
Sir Robert Walpole	Apr., 1721	Duke of Newcastle	Apr. 5, 1754
Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville	Feb., 1742	Duke of Newcastle	Oct., 1761
Mr Pelham	Nov., 1744	Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
		George Grenville (de-	

Prime Minister.	Appointed.	Prime Minister.	Appointed.
signed the Duke of Bedford's Ministry)		Viscount Goderich	Aug. 10, 1827
Marquis of Rockingham	Apr. 16, 1763	Duke of Wellington	Jan. 25, 1828
Duke of Grafton	July 12, 1765	Earl Grey	Nov. 22, 1830
Lord North	Aug. 2, 1766	Viscount Melbourne	July 11, 1834
Marquis of Rockingham	Jan. 28, 1770	Duke of Wellington,	Nov. 16, 1834
Earl of Shelburne	Mar. 3, 1782	Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 8, 1834
Duke of Portland	July 13, 1782	Viscount Melbourne	Apr. 18, 1835
William Pitt	Apr. 5, 1783	Sir Robert Peel	Sept. 3, 1841
Henry Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth	Dec. 23, 1783	Lord John Russell	Dec. 10, 1845
William Pitt — re-appointed	Mar. 17, 1801	Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 20, 1845
Lord Grenville (Fox, Secretary of State)	May 12, 1804	Lord John Russell	June 26, 1846
Duke of Portland	Jan. 8, 1806	Earl of Derby	Feb. 22, 1852
Spencer Perceval	Mar. 13, 1807	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 9, 1852
Earl of Liverpool	June 28, 1810	Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 5, 1855
George Canning	June 8, 1812	Earl of Derby	Feb. 21, 1858
	Apr. 11, 1827	Viscount Palmerston	June 13, 1859
		Lord John Russell	Nov. 3, 1865
		Lord Derby	June 27, 1867
		Benjamin D'Israeli	Feb. 28, 1868

MINORCA, Mediterranean, taken by Alfonso, a Spaniard, 1287; captured by the English under General Stanhope, Aug. 28, 1708; a French force of 12,000 men took it from the English, June 27, 1756; Admiral Byng was shot for not relieving it, March 14, 1757; re-taken by Spain, 1782; restored to England by the Peace of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783; English re-took it, Nov. 15, 1798; ceded by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802; the naval hospital built, 1722—1795.

MINOTAUR, of 74 guns, wrecked upon the Haaks Bank, on the Dutch coast, when 480 of the crew perished, Dec. 22, 1810.

MINSK, Russia. The Russians under General Bronykowski defeated the French, and captured the town with its immense magazines and 2000 men, Nov. 16, 1812.

MINSTRELS, originally players on pipes for the amusement of feudal lords and their households. They are not to be confounded with the bards or poets, who were of older date, and whose compositions they often played, succeeding the Saxon glee-men. John of Gaunt had a court of them at Tutbury, 1380; Henry V. had 18 men in 1415; one recited before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, 1575; wandering minstrels punished as vagabonds, 39 Eliz. c. 4, 1597.

MINT. This establishment was appended to a public treasury near the Tower, as is supposed, about the year A. D. 400, before the Romans quitted the island. An ingot of silver was found in 1777 in the old foundation of the ordnance office in the Tower—*Ex Officio Honorii*; with some gold coins of the reign of Arcadius and Honorius; the shape was square, with the four corners extended out of the straight line, so as to render the four sides a jagged curve; its proper name is a skillet, and forms a proof of the preparatory operations of the monetary systems of the Romans, to whom the art of coining was then familiar, though of considerably less exactness than that of modern times; they had mints at Rome, Constantinople, York, and London; they were found at a great depth below the artificial stratum, which consisted of almost impenetrable foundations of flint, and cement equally hard. Dr Hunter had in his collection one of these coins. One of them had the impression *Aug. G. G.*, and denoted its date to be A. D. 420. Athelstan first regulated the mint, at a later period, 928, and there were also provincial mints; the mint office in the Tower was established, 1065; the mint was worked by Italians, 1278, from the native ignorance of its management; the workmen were

formed into a corporation by Edward III., about 1343, when the first entry of gold for coinage occurs ; an act passed for regulating the mint, 1 Hen. VI. c. 4, 1422, and 2 Hen. VI. c. 12, 1423 ; tin coined by Charles II., 1684 ; Sir Isaac Newton made master of the mint, 1699 ; mints erected at York, Bristol, Exeter, and Chester, 1695 ; the present building erected from the designs of Mr Johnson and Sir Robert Smirke between 1806 and 1810, for which the sum of £262,000 was voted by parliament ; a new constitution of the mint ordered by 57 Geo. III. c. 67, July 7, 1817, and a second change and re-arrangement by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 9, April 21, 1837.

MINT, the, a notorious district in Southwark, Surrey, so called from a mint being established at, by Henry VIII. ; Sir Edward Peckham, Knight, appointed treasurer, 1550, and Sir John Yorke under-treasurer, 1551 ; an issue of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences were coined here ; visited by Edward VI., 1549 ; the property given to Archbishop Heath by Queen Mary, sold by him in 1557 ; clandestine marriages celebrated here, 1712-16 ; once used as a place of refuge for debtors ; suppressed by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27, s. 15, 1697, and 9 Geo. I., c. 28, 1722.

MIRRORS, or Looking-Glasses, anciently of polished metal, Ex. xxxviii. 8, Job xxxvii. 18 ; first made at Venice of silvered glass, 1300, and in England at Lambeth, 1673.

MISSENDEN ABBEY, Buckinghamshire, founded by Sir W. de Missenden, 1133.

MISSIONARIES. The first institution established in London for sending out missionaries was the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1649 ; the Methodists first adopted the principle, 1785 ; the Royal Danish Mission to Greenland, 1713 ; the United Brethren, 1732 ; since which time many have been founded. The principal missionary societies :—

Baptist Missionary	...	...	1792	Jews, Society for the Propaga-			
British and Foreign	...	...	1804	tion of the Gospel among	1842		
Church Missionary Society for				London Missionary	...	...	1795
Africa and the East	...	...	1799	Moravian Missions	...	...	1732
Colonial Bishops Fund	...	...	1841	Primitive Methodists	...	...	1829
Colonial and Continental Church				Society for advancing the British			
Society founded	...	...	1835	faith in the West Indies,			
Present name adopted, May 1,	1861			incorporated	...	...	1799
Coral Missionary Fund...	...	...	1860	The Society for the Propagation			
Foreign Aid Society	...	...	1841	of the Gospel in Foreign			
Hawaii Church and Mission,				Parts, incorporated, June 16,			1701
April	...	...	1861	Turkish Missions Aid Society			1854
Jewish Converts	...	...	1831	Wesleyan Methodists	...	...	1816

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Tennessee, battle. The Confederates defeated by the Federals under General Grant, Nov. 25, 1863.

MISSISSIPPI, North America. First settled by the French under Bienville, 1698 ; ceded to England by France by the treaty of Paris, 1763 ; surrendered to the United States, 1784 ; constitution adopted, 1817, revised, 1832 ; admitted into the Union, 1818 ; seceded to the Southern Confederacy, Jan. 9, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI SCHEME. See Law's Bubble.

MISSOURI, North America. The town of St Genevieve founded, 1755 ; St Louis, 1764 ; added to the United States, 1803 ; admitted into the Union, 1820-1 ; constitution adopted, 1820 ; subsequently amended, 1822, 1843, and 1850.

MISSUNDE, battle. The Prussians defeated by the Danish army, Feb. 2, 1864.

MIST, a notorious printer, committed to Newgate for a libel, by the House of Commons, although at the same time a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, June 3, 1721.

MITCHELSTOWN, Ireland. A number of young persons meeting in a barn to celebrate a wedding, it took fire, and the bride, with 20 other persons, were burned to death, Feb. 12, 1816.

MITHRIDATIC WARS. The first social war broke out, B.C. 91, and lasted four years; the second, B.C. 75; the forces of Mithridates were almost annihilated, and he escaped to Comana, B.C. 73.

MITRE, a cap belonging to popes and bishops, in imitation of that worn by the high-priest among the Jews; the pope has four, differently formed according to the ceremony that demands them. The cardinals wore mitres until 1245, when they were appointed to wear hats by the council of Lyons.

MITTAU, Russia, the capital of Courland, founded, 1266; castle erected, 1739; Louis XVIII. resided at, 1796; the ducal palace destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1788.

MITYLENE, island of, in the Greek Archipelago, with 2000 houses, destroyed and ravaged by an earthquake, May 27, 1755; visited by an earthquake, which destroyed part of the island and killed several hundred persons, March 8, 1867.

MNEMONICS, discovered by Simonides, a Greek poet, B.C. 490. Roger Bacon wrote a work upon this science, 'Tractatus de Arte Memorativa'; Laurenz Fries of Strasburg published a treatise upon, 1523; Lambert Schenkel published his Mnemonics, 1547; Dr R. Grey printed his 'Memoria Technica,' 1730; Major Beniowski published 'A Handbook of Phrenotypics,' 1846; J. H. Bacon published his system, 1861; Dr Pick wrote a work upon Memory, 1862.

MOBBERLEY PRIORY, Cheshire, founded by Patrick de Mobberley, 1206.

MOBILE, North America, founded by the French under Bienville, 1702; ceded to England, 1763; ceded to the United States, 1813; attacked by the Federal fleet under Admiral Farragut, Fort Gaines surrendered, Aug. 10, 1864; the Federal iron-clad 'Tecumseh' blown up by a torpedo, Aug. 15.

MOBILIER, a banking corporation in Paris, founded by M. Pereire, Nov. 18, 1852.

MOCKERN, battles, between Eugene Beauharnois and the French, and the allied Russian and Prussian army, which was defeated with much loss, April 13, 1813; a second battle, yet more sanguinary, Oct. 16, 1813.

MODENA, Italy. Made a duchy, 1451; purchased from Maximilian by Leo X. for 40,000 ducats, 1514; taken by Alfonso I., 1527; made the capital, Jan. 12, 1598; the prince of, arrived in London, Oct. 16, 1735; surrendered to the King of Sardinia, June, 1742; prince of, pensioned by the Austrians with 90,000 florins, 1753; taken by the French, June 9, 1796; revolutionary government established, 1796; incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, April 9, 1797; the allied Russians and Austrians defeated by the French under General Macdonald, with a loss of 1500 men, June 12, 1799; annexed to the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801; formed part of Italy, 1805; Francis of Este restored to, 1814; insurrection at, and flight of the duke, Feb. 3, 1831; afterwards occupied by Austrian troops; annexed to Italy, 1860.

MODENA order of merit, established for soldiers who have served for 18 years, May 16, 1852.

MODERN LANGUAGES, professor of, appointed in the English universities, 1724, by George I.

MODLIN, Austria, occupied by the French, Jan. 1, 1807; garrisoned by them, Jan. 16, 1813; blockaded by the Russians, Feb. 12; surrendered to the allied Austrians and Russians with 1200 men, Dec. 25.

MÆSKIRCH, battle. The Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine were defeated by the French, commanded by General Moreau, with a loss of 6000 men, May 3, 1800.

MOGADORE, Morocco. The town burnt and the troops defeated, Aug. 15, 1844.

MOGUL EMPIRE in India, conquered first by the celebrated Jenghis Khan, a Tartar prince, who died 1236; Timor Bey became Great Mogul by conquest, 1399; the throne continued in his descendants; Kouli Khan invaded it, and carried off enormous treasure into Persia, March 7, 1734; at length Delhi and the Mogul empire fell into the hands of the English, in the present century.

MOHACZ, battles, between the King of Hungary and the Turks under Solymán II., when the former was defeated, with the loss of his life and 22,000 men, 1526; a second battle here, Aug. 18, 1687, in which the Turks were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, by Prince Charles of Lorraine.

MOHAMMEDAN ERA dates from July 15, 622.

MOHAWKS, disorderly ruffians so locally named, who went about London streets at night, wounding and disfiguring passengers, 1711; £100 was offered for the apprehension of any of them.

MOHILOW, battle, between the Russians and the French under Davoust; after a most sanguinary combat the Russians were defeated with loss, July 23, 1812.

MOIR, Captain, found guilty of murdering a fisherman who trespassed on his grounds at Little-Warham, Essex, July 30, 1830; executed, Aug. 2.

MOISTERAS, destroyed by a volcano in the island of Fuego, April 30, 1757.

MOLDAVIA. Came under the protection of Turkey, 1536; Peter the Great of Russia forced the Turks to restore their independence, 1710; invaded by the Russians, 1738; subsequently evacuated, 1741; occupied again by Russia, 1769; restored by the treaty of Kainardji, 1774; a part subsequently given to Austria, 1778; Russia again invaded these territories, 1791; they again took the town, 1807; occupied by them, 1828; restored by the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829; taken by Russia, July 3, 1853; evacuated by them, Sept. 15, 1854; M. Couza elected Hospodar of Wallachia, thus uniting the two principalities, Feb. 7, 1859; assembling of the conference of representatives of the European powers in reference to the principalities of, held in Paris, April 7; the Sultan sanctioned the double return of Prince Couza on condition of his rendering homage to the Sultan at Constantinople, Aug. 6, 1859.

MOLE at Athens, built, 120.

MOLESWORTH, Lady, and her three children burned to death in her house, 1764.

MOLINISTS, founded by Molina in Spain, 1586; Clement VIII. appointed a Council to decide as to its orthodoxy, 1594; they decided against them, 1601.

MOLUCCAS, or Spice Islands, first discovered by the Portuguese, 1510; the Dutch settled here, 1595; the Dutch East India Company founded, 1603; dissolved, 1795; taken by the English, 1797; returned to Holland, 1800; again occupied by the English in 1810; restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MOLWITZ, battle, between the Prussians and the Imperialists under Frederick the Great; the Austrian loss was immense, April 10, 1741.

MOMBAS, Africa, visited by Vasco de Gama, 1498; the town burned by the Portuguese, 1505; rebuilt, 1520; again burned by the Portuguese, 1529; held by them until 1720.

MONASTERIES, the first founded where the sister of St Anthony retired, 270; monks first associated, 328; the first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St Martin, 360; Constantine IV. sent for a great number of friars and nuns to

Ephesus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images ; on their refusal he ordered their eyes to be put out, banished them, and sold several of their monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770 ; the first founded in England, 596 ; 27 built by Edgar, 959 ; deprived of their privileges, Oct. 6, 1275 ; lent the king money for his wars, 1314 ; suppressed by Wolsey to endow Ipswich and Christ Church, Oxford, 1525 ; suppressed to endow Eton and King's College, Cambridge, 1528 ; the lesser united, 1528 ; observant suppressed by Henry VIII., 1534 ; 321 suppressed, to the value of £32,000 per annum, 1535-36 ; 21 suppressed and 121 resigned their charters, above £100,000 taken from them, 1538 ; in all 645, of the yearly value of £161,000 of money of that time, seized by Henry VIII., under the following Acts of Parliament :—25 Henry VIII. c. 21, 1533 ; 27 Henry VIII. c. 28, 1535 ; 31 Henry VIII. c. 13, 1539 ; 32 Henry VIII. c. 20, 1540 ; 37 Henry VIII. c. 4, 1545. Several re-established in the reign of Mary ; suppressed and their possession vested in the crown, 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1558. The *Irish Monasteries* :—In 1537, 1538, and 1541. Acts of Parliament were passed for the suppression of religious houses in Ireland ; and during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, all the abbeys, monasteries, priories, convents, &c., were abolished.

MONCONTOUR, battle. The Huguenots defeated by the Catholic army under the Duke of Anjou, on the river Dive, 6000 being slain, Oct. 3, 1569.

MONEY first mentioned as a medium of commerce : Abimelech gave Abraham a thousand pieces of silver to purchase veils for Sarah and her attendants, Gen. xx. 16, *circa* B.C. 1898 ; and also that Abraham gave Ephron 400 shekels of silver for the purchase of a burial-place, xxiii. 3 *et seq.*, B.C. 1860 ; first made at Argos, B.C. 894 ; changed 18 times in value from 1290 to 1789, and 12 times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver increased 30 times its value since the Norman conquest ; a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity. See Coinage.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE established in London, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 10, 1840 ; amended, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 88, Aug. 31, 1848 ; office in St Martin's le Grand built, 1849 ; a reciprocal system adopted between England and Canada, May 19, 1859.

MONK. Paul of Thebais was the first ; he fled into the mountains to avoid the Dacian persecution, 260 ; some contend that St Anthony was the first who led a regular monastical life, at Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea, 305 ; after this period the monks began to associate, and to form orders ; Athanasius is said to have introduced the monastic life into Rome, 341 ; in 360 it was begun in Egypt and Persia ; the former country soon had no less than 96,000 of the brotherhood, according to some authorities. Monks of Canterbury driven out of England by King John, 1207 ; the foreign expelled the country, 1380 ; 25 executed for opposing Henry VIII., 1535 ; rendered incapable of inheriting estates, 1551.

MONKS OF THE SCREW, or the Monks of the Order of St Patrick ; a patriotic and convivial club founded in Ireland, 1779, but died out in 1795.

MONMOUTH, Monmouthshire. The castle was erected by the Saxons ; rebuilt by William Fitz Baderon de Monmouth, 1087 ; John of Gaunt resided at, and Henry V. born in, 1388 ; a priory founded at, by Wiilenoc de Monmouth, before 1125 ; incorporated by Edward VI., 1550 ; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1646 ; Charles II. granted a charter of confirmation, 1666 ; the church rebuilt, 1740.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. The duke landed at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685 ; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20 ; defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor, July 6 ; taken prisoner, July 8 ; beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15. He was the natural son of Charles II. ; banished to the Continent for a conspiracy, 1683.

MONOPOLIES, a public nuisance, and parliament petitioned against them at the close of the reign of Elizabeth; 1602; further suppressed as contrary to law, by 21 James I. c. 3, 1623; encouraged by Charles I., but suppressed at his death, 1649.

MONOTHELITES, a sect who held that in Christ there was but one will; it arose under Theodoric, 540; the Emperor Honorius published an edict in its favour, 630; the doctrine condemned by the Œcumenical Council, 680.

MONS, Belgium, the site of a Roman camp and castle built by Cæsar; made by Charlemagne the capital of Hainault, 804; the church of Waltrudis began, 1450; completed, 1580; tower erected, 1662; the town-hall began, 1458; the Prince of Orange defeated by Marshal Luxemburg, 1678; besieged and taken by the French, 1691; restored by the peace of Ryswick; taken by the English, under Marlborough, 1709; the Austrians destroyed the fortifications, 1784; captured by the French, 1792; annexed to France, 1794, and made the capital of Jemappe, 1795; restored to Belgium at the peace of 1814; refortified, 1818.

MONTACUTE PRIORY, Somersetshire, built, 1070.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, built by Robert Hooke; burnt, Jan. 19, 1686; rebuilt by Peter Paget, 1689.—*See* British Museum.

MONTAIN, the, a party formed by the Red Republicans, in the National Assembly during the French Revolution, under Danton and Robespierre, 1791; they inaugurated the Reign of Terror, 1793; an attempt made at the revolution of 1848 to form a party, failed.

MONTANISTS, a sect that had for its founder one Montanus, of Ardaban, Phrygia, a very extraordinary enthusiast, professing the gift of prophecy, calling himself the promised Comforter, 171.

MONTAUBAN, Languedoc, the principal stronghold of the Huguenots, besieged by the Royalists for three months, 1621.

MONT CENIS RAILWAY. A railway over this mountain proposed by J. B. Fell, of Ulverston, 1862, and a company formed; trial trip made over 48 miles, Aug. 21, 1867; the first train made the through journey, passing over the summit, the elevation being 6700 feet above the sea, Aug. 26; the tunnel through the mount begun, 1859; advanced four miles at the end of 1867; they have three miles more to complete the work.

MONTEBELLO, battles. The French, under Gen. Lannes, defeated the Austrians with the loss of 1400 men and five pieces of cannon, June 9, 1800; the Austrian army, 15,000 strong, attacked the French, but were defeated with a loss of 294 killed and 800 wounded, May 20, 1859.

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, a fire at, which did damage to the extent of £400,000, June 14, 1795.

MONTEJA, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1223.

MONTEM, a triennial custom of the Eton scholars, who paraded to Salt-hill, distributing salt and levying contributions on all persons; it was originally held on the 6th of Dec.; in 1759 the day was changed from the 23rd of Jan. to the Tuesday in Whitsun week; discontinued, 1847.

MONTENEGRO, Turkey, declared independent, 1700; defeated the Turks, 1712, and 1796; on the death of Vladika Pierre Petrovitsch, his nephew Daniel succeeded to the government, the constitution being changed, 1851; invaded by the Turks, under Omer Pasha, 1853; again, 1862; a treaty of peace signed, Sept. 9.

MONTENOTTE, battle. Napoleon defeated the Austrians at this pass with a loss of 1000 killed and 600 wounded, and five pieces of cannon, April 12, 1796.

MONTEREAU, battle, between the French under Napoleon and the allied armies,

when the latter were defeated with great loss ; one of the latest triumphs of that extraordinary commander, Feb. 18, 1814.

MONTE VIDEO, South America, colonized, 1723 ; besieged by the English, under General Auchmuty, and taken by storm, Feb. 3, 1807 ; retaken by the Brazilians from the Spaniards, 1821 ; made the capital of the new Republic of Uruguay, 1828.

MONTGOMERY, castle of, rebuilt, 1093.

MONTIEL, battle. Pedro the Cruel was defeated and killed at, by the French, under Du Queslin, March 14, 1369.

MONTMARTRE, France. The convent attacked by a mob of 30,000 men, 1789 ; the nuns, with the Lady Abbess, guillotined in the Reign of Terror, June 1, 1794 ; stormed and taken by the Russians, March 30, 1814.

MONTORGUEL CASTLE, Jersey, built, 1000.

MONTPELLIER, France, purchased by Philip VI. of France from James III. of Majorca for 200,000 crowns of gold, 1350 ; the Huguenots having taken possession of the town, they were besieged by Louis XIII., 1622 ; during the performance of a play, the theatre gave way, and 500 persons were killed or wounded, July 17, 1786.

MONTREAL, Canada, discovered, 1534 ; settled, 1629 ; the town founded, 1642 ; the General Hospital founded by Madame d'Youville, 1747 ; the town surrendered by France to England, Sept. 8, 1760 ; damaged by a fire, 1765 ; again, 1768 ; taken by the provincial Americans, Nov. 12, 1775 ; retaken by the English, June 15, 1776 ; the church, Jesuits' college, prison, and other buildings burned down, June 6, 1803 ; military riot at, Sept. 19, 1833 ; royal institution founded, 1835 ; the city incorporated, 1840 ; gas introduced, 1847 ; the disaffected Royalists assaulted the Governor-General, drove the members out of the House of Assembly, and set fire to the building, April 26, 1849 ; destructive fire in the city, Aug. 23, 1850 ; another, which consumed a third of the city, July 8, 1852 ; another, which destroyed property valued at a million sterling, and 1200 houses, July 12, 1852 ; Christ Church Cathedral destroyed by fire, Dec. 10, 1856 ; a serious inundation, the damage amounting to 1,000,000 dollars, April, 1861 ; an act passed to amend and consolidate the provisions of the ordinance of incorporation and to increase the privileges of the town, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 128, Aug. 30, 1861 ; the waterworks established, Dec. 9, 1843 ; the Recorder's Court, rules and bye laws for the better government of, passed, Nov. 10, 1852 ; the cathedral, with its fine organ and altar, burnt, Jan. 8, 1867.

MONTROSE packet, and 'Primrose,' English sloop of war, mistaking each other for an enemy, engaged for two hours off Lisbon, within pistol shot, March 30, 1814.

MONTROSE, Scotland, made a royal burgh by David I. in the 11th century ; Sir James Douglas embarked from here for the Holy Land with the heart of King Robert Bruce, 1330 ; Chevalier St George embarked here for France, Feb. 4, 1715 ; the lunatic asylum erected, 1780 ; the academy, 1814 ; the foundation-stone of the suspension-bridge laid, Sept. 18, 1829, cost £20,000 ; opened, 1837 ; the hospital, 1837 ; Dorward's House of Refuge, 1839 ; and the seminary, 1832.

MONTROUGH CLUB, formed by the Orleanist conspirators in Paris, 1789.

MONTSERRAT, Spain. This celebrated stronghold was captured by the French, July 25, 1811 ; evacuated by them, Sept. 10 ; fortified by the English, 1812 ; destroyed by fire, July 29, 1812.

MONTSERRAT, West Indies, island of, discovered by Columbus, 1493 ; settled by the English, 1632 ; taken by the French, 1664 ; restored at the peace of Breda, 1783.

MONUMENT of the Fire of London, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected pursuant to 19 Charles II. c. 3, s. 29, 1667, cost £13,700; begun, 1671; finished, 1677; it is 202 feet high; the staircase of 345 steps; the urn on the top is 42 feet high; the Latin inscription was written by Dr Gale, Dean of York; some offensive words were added against the Papists in 1681, but they were erased by order of the Common Council, Jan. 26, 1831. The following persons have committed suicide from :—John Cradock, a baker, July 7, 1788; Lyon Levi, a Jew diamond-merchant, Jan. 18, 1810; Margaret Moyes, of Hemming's Row, a baker's daughter, Sept. 11, 1839; a boy named Hawes, aged 15, Oct. 18, 1839; Jane Cooper, a servant, aged 17, Aug. 19, 1842, after which the gallery was enclosed with iron work. William Green, a weaver, in looking from the railing accidentally fell over, June 25, 1750.

MOODKEE, battle, in India, between the Sikhs, 14,000 strong and 22 guns, and the English, who were attacked with great resolution, but the Sikhs were repulsed, losing many men, and 15 pieces of cannon, Dec. 18, 1845.

MOOLTAN, Hindustan. This ancient city was plundered by Mahmoud of Ghizni, *circa* 1006; by Timour, 1398; by Runjeet Singh, 1806; and again, when the whole garrison of 3000 men were cut to pieces, 1818; the town taken by the English, Jan. 2, 1849; the citadel surrendered unconditionally, Jan. 22.

MOOLTAN, battle, between the Sikhs and the English, in which the former were repulsed, Nov. 7, 1848.

MOON, the worship of, extensively practised in the East, 2 Kings xxiii. 4, 5; practised in Palestine, Jer. vii. 18; xlv. 17. The festival of the new moon is frequently mentioned. First map of, made at Dantzic, 1647. The acceleration of the mean motion discovered by Dr Halley, 1693. La Hire in 1706 drew attention to the volcanoes in; Louville perceived one during the eclipse of, May 3, 1715; Herschel presented a memoir to the Royal Society 'on three volcanoes seen by him in the moon,' April 19, 1787. Photograph of the full moon taken by Mr de la Rue, Oct. 4, 1865.

MOORFIELDS, London, first mentioned in the *temp.* of Edward II. An attempt made by Thomas Falconer, mayor, to reclaim this tract of land; he also built a gate, 1414; Roger Atchley, Lord Mayor, drained it, 1512. Laid out in garden plots, 1606; many evidences of these were discovered during the excavations for the railway; levelled, 1614, and planted, 1640; the gate rebuilt, 1672; division walls taken down, 1754; the gate taken down and sold for £91, 1760.

MOORS, their first invasion of Spain, 173; subdued the country, 712; their power broken by Alphonso I., King of Navarre, 1118; they sought refuge in Granada and founded a kingdom there, 1238; Alphonsus VI., of Leon and Castile, defeated and slew a vast number of them, 1347; Ferdinand V., King of Castile, captured Granada and drove out the Moors, 1491; Algiers and Tunis founded by them, 1516; the Emperor Charles V. of Spain published an edict ordering all Moors in Spain to be baptized or to leave the country, 1525; they suffered severe persecution and were finally expelled the country by Philip III., 1608-9.

MOORSBEDABAD, Hindustan, subjugated by Acbar, 1584; the city plundered by the Mahrattas, 1742; Lord Clive, 1757, defeated Suraja Dowlah, and appointed Jaffier Khan ruler, 1760; the territory conferred upon the East India Company by Shah Allum, Emperor of Delhi, 1765.

MORAT, battle. Charles, Duke of Burgundy, defeated by the Swiss, April 2, 1476.

MORAVIANS, a religious sect founded in Moravia, or rather revived there by Count Zinzendorf, 1722, is well known. In ancient records they are known by the title of *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren. In the year 1750, Count

Zinzendorf formed an establishment at Chelsea, and hired a plot of ground to erect a large building for the reception of 300 Moravian families, to carry on a manufactory; and he purchased the Duke of Lancaster's old mansion, called Lindsey House, and of Sir Hans Sloane a piece of land, part of the gardens of Beaufort House, for a burial-ground, together with the stables belonging to that old mansion; and a slip of ground as a carriage way from the stables, which they intended to make their chapel to Lindsey House. He took a long lease of 99 years, from Sir Hans Sloane, of most of the remaining site of Beaufort House. The chapel was fitted up, but the settlement failed. Count Zinzendorf lived at Lindsey House, and presided over the community as long as he dwelt in England. He also visited America, and there established, more particularly in the town of Bethlehem, a very flourishing settlement of Moravians, the females of which are employed in the education of their own sex, and the men in different manufactures; the Count died at Chelsea, June 7, 1760.

MORDEN COLLEGE, Kent, founded for decayed merchants, by Sir John Morden, Knight, at Blackheath, 1695; opened, 1702; an act passed for the settlement of the property at East Greenwich, and increasing the pensions of the inhabitants, 2 Geo. III. c. 10, 1771; Sir Gregory Page by his will in 1775 left £300 towards repairing the chapel.

MORGARTEN, battle, between 1300 Swiss and above 20,000 Austrians under Duke Leopold, in which the latter were defeated; the Swiss occupied the heights commanding the defile through which their enemies were marching into Zug, Nov. 15, 1315.

MORGUE, Paris, erected, 1804; the number of dead exhibited in 1846 was 320; in 1856, 475; in 1866, 733.

MORLEY, Lord, tried at Westminster Hall for the murder of Mr Hastings, April, 1666, and convicted of manslaughter.

MORMONS, or Latter Day Saints. The founder, Joseph Smith, discovered the golden plates of the Book of Mormon, 'The Urim and Thummim and Breastplate,' Sept. 22, 1827; the Church of Jesus Christ organized at Manchester, New York, April 6, 1830; the first conference held at Fayette, June 1, 1830; the Book of Mormon published, 1830; the sect removed to Kirkland in Ohio, Feb. 1, 1831; Mr J. Smith, jun., tarred and feathered for dishonourable dealings, March 25, 1832; Brigham Young converted, April 14; at an Ecumenical Council held at Independence, Mo., it was decided to print the 'Book of Doctrines and Covenants,' May 1; the gift of tongues conferred, Jan. 22, 1833; 10 Mormon houses destroyed by the populace in Jackson County, two of the people killed by the saints, Oct. 31; twelve apostles organized, Feb. 14, 1835; missionaries sent to England, June 12, 1837; first preached at Preston, July 4; first divine baptism in the river Ribble, July 30; first confirmation of members, Aug. 4; first conference held in England at the Cock Pit, Preston, Dec. 25; they fled to Missouri, July 6, 1838; Mr J. Smith and 52 Mormons tried for a riot and shooting the militia, Nov. 12, 1838; the first house built by the saints at Commerce, afterwards called Nauvoo, June 11; the city of Nauvoo built, April 21, 1840; the town incorporated, Dec. 16; Mr J. Smith appointed Lieut.-Gen., Feb. 4, 1841; the temple founded, April 6; Mr J. Smith appointed mayor of Nauvoo, 1843; became a candidate for the Presidency, Feb. 7, 1844; J. Smith and his brother Hyram taken to Carthage gaol for riot, when they were killed by the mob, June 27, 1844; the charter of Nauvoo repealed, Sept. 24, 1845; the saints repelled from, Sept. 16, 1846; the pioneer band, 143 men, headed by Mr Brigham Young, set out for the Great Salt Lake, entered the valley and founded the city, July 24, 1847; the temple in Nauvoo burnt, Nov. 10, 1848; the first branch of the church established in France, Dec. 7, 1850; the Great Salt Lake city incorporated, Jan.

9, 1851 ; Mr B. Young sworn in as Governor of Utah, Feb. 3, 1851 ; the tabernacle begun, April 7, 1851 ; corner-stone of, laid, April 6, 1853 ; Brigham Young re-appointed Governor, Sept. 9, 1854 ; endowment house consecrated, May 5, 1855 ; 150 saints massacred by the Indians, Sept. 4, 1857 ; General Wells sets out with an army to Utah, Sept. 14, 1857 ; Mr Brigham Young issues a proclamation proclaiming Martial Law, Sept. 15 ; Mr Brigham Young with 25,000 of the saints left the city and marched to Provo, April 5, 1858 ; peace proclaimed, June 14 ; the Federal troops evacuated the city, 1861.

MOROCCO, Africa. Augustus gave Mauritania to Juba II., King of Numidia, B.C. 25 ; Bocchus usurped the whole kingdom, 33 ; Mauritania came under the power, A.D. 40 ; Claudius divided the kingdom into two provinces, 42 ; the power of the Vandals was destroyed by Belisarius, 534 ; the city Fez, 807 ; the first sovereign of Morocco was Abu Bekr, 1055 ; Fez became independent, 1202 ; the Moors were driven back from Spain, 1492 ; Mulai Sherif-el-Fileli, King of Tafilet, established a dynasty, 1648 ; hostilities commenced between France and, May 30, 1844 ; the French took possession of Ouchda, June 16, 1844 ; Tangier bombarded, Aug. 6, 1844 ; the town of Mogadore captured and burned, Aug. 15, 1844 ; defeated the Moors on the bank of the Isly, Aug. 14, peace concluded with, Sept. 10. Abd-el-Kader expelled from the country, 1847 ; surrendered to the Duc d' Aumale at Nemours, Dec. 22, 1847, and confined at Toulon, Dec. 28 ; released by Napoleon III. in 1852. War declared against, by Spain, Oct., 1859 ; the Moorish forces defeated near Tetuan, March 23, 1860 ; peace signed with Spain, April 27 ; ambassadors from, presented to Napoleon III., Jan. 3, 1866 ; rebellion began against the Bey of Tunis, Sept. 19, 1867.

MORPETH, Durham. Held by Roger de Merlay after the conquest ; burned, 1215 ; again burned, 1689 ; the town-hall built from the designs of Vanburgh, at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle, 1714 ; the county-hall built, 1818, cost £80,000 ; a free grammar-school founded by Edward VI., 1552 ; rebuilt, 1857.

MORPETH CASTLE, Northumberland, built about 1230 ; tower of, burned by the inhabitants, from hatred to King John, 1215 ; re-erected by Lord William Greystock, 1358 ; taken by the Scots, 1641 ; retaken by the Royalists, 1642.

MORTALITY, bills of, in the metropolis, first compiled, 1536.

MORTARA, Edgar, the son of Jewish parents, residing at Bologna, Italy, taken from his home by order of the Inquisition, June 23, 1858.

MORTARS. This ancient engine of warfare first made in England, 1543 ; employed at the siege of Naples, 1495 ; red-hot shots were used, 1665.

MORTELLA TOWERS, erected by the Spaniards for the defence of their coast, 1540 ; they are named after a tower which commands the entrance to the harbour of St Fiorenzo, Corsica, which Ensign de Tellier, with a garrison of 38 men, defended successfully against Lord Hood, Feb. 8, 1794 ; the towers (74) extend round the English coast, from Hythe to Seaford.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, Herefordshire, battle of. The Yorkists under Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, defeated with a loss of 4000 men by Edward, Earl of March, Feb. 2, 1461.

MORTMAIN. Edward I. passed a statute to prevent the alienation in mortmain under any pretext, 7 Edw. I. st. 2, 1279 ; amended by 13 Edw. I. c. 32, 1285 ; extended to all corporations, 15 Rich. II. c. 5, 1391 ; repealed, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, c. 8, 1554 ; restrictions reimposed by Elizabeth, 1558 ; grants or gifts in mortmain restrained by 9 Geo. II. c. 36, 1736.

MORTON CASTLE demolished by David II. of Scotland, 1340.

MORTON-HAMPSTEAD, Devonshire, much injured by fire, June 24, 1757 ; 15 houses and an aged woman at, burnt, Jan. 13, 1816.

MOSCOW, Russia, founded, 1147; Ivan built the Kremlin, and surrounded the city with wooden walls, 1330; Demetrius surrounded the city with stone walls, 1365; taken by Tamerlane, 1382; set on fire by the Tartars, 1571; taken by Sigismund, King of Poland, 1610; 2000 houses in, destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again, June, 1750; 8000 houses destroyed by fire in May and June, 1752; entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812; set on fire by the inhabitants, and 11,800 houses burned, Sept. 15-20; evacuated by the French, Oct. 19, and re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, 1812; the Kremlin rebuilt, 1816; the railway opened, 1851, to St Petersburg; the French theatre consumed by fire, March 23, 1853.

MOSKWA, battle of, between the French and Russians, Sept. 7, 1812; the Russians defeated, and the French entered Moscow without opposition, Sept. 14.

MOSQUITIA, Central America, discovered by Columbus, 1502; given to Diego Garcia de Palacio, 1576; taken possession of by the English, April 16, 1740; partially colonized by the English, 1741; fortifications destroyed and the island given up to the Spaniards by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; confirmed by treaty of Aug. 28, 1814; convention between the United States and England, April 19, 1850; the Bay Islands ceded by England to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859.

MOSSTROOPERS, a body of Borderers who, living on the borders of England and Scotland, committed ravages upon the peaceful inhabitants; they were numerous in the reign of Edward I., 1290; an act passed for their suppression, 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 22, 1662.

MOTESFONT PRIORY, Hants, founded by William Briwere, *circa* 1216.

MOUNTAINS, the principal: the Alps in Europe, the loftiest of which, Mont Blanc, had not been ascended before 1785, between which year and 1825 there were six ascents; since then they have become frequent:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Dr Paccard from Chamouni, Aug. 8, 1786. | By Englishmen about the same period:— |
| 2. M. Saussure from Geneva, Aug. 3, 1787. | 1. Colonel Beaufoy, Aug. 9, 1787. |
| 3. Baron Doortheser and M. Forneret, Aug. 10, 1802. | 2. Mr Woodley, Aug. 5, 1788. |
| 4. Count Matezeski, Aug. 4, 1818. | 3. Capt. Undrell, R.N., Aug. 13, 1820. |
| 5. Dr Renselaer and Mr Howard, July 12, 1819. | 4. Mr Clissold, Aug. 18, 1822. |
| | 5. Mr Jackson, Sept. 4, 1823. |
| | 6. Dr Clarke and Mr Sherwell, Aug. 26, 1825. |

The height of the principal European mountains is as follows:—

		Feet.			Feet.
Mont Blanc,	Alps	15,744	Pic de Montaigne	...	7,310
Mont Rosa,	do.	15,555	Mulhacen, in Spain, in the Ne-	...	
The Finsterhorn,	do.	14,096	vada	...	11,670
The Jungfrau,	do.	13,725	Ætna, Sicily, a volcano	...	10,963
St Bernard,	do.	11,006	Terglon, in Carniola, Austria	...	10,390
The Simplon,	do.	11,000	Olympus, in Greece	...	6,600
St Gothard,	do.	9,075	Vesuvius, Naples	...	4000
Mont Cenis,	do.	11,785	Hecla, Iceland, volcano	...	4,690
Mont Viso,	do.	12,584	Snowdon, Wales	...	3,571
Brenner,	do.	5,110	Carnedd David,	do.	3,427
Oertler Spitze, Tyrol	...	15,364	Carnedd Llewellyn,	do.	3,320
Chassoul, in the Jura	...	5,260	Cader Idris,	do.	2,914
St Cimone, Apennines	...	6,981	Scafell, England	...	3,166
Mt Perdu, Pyrenees, France	...	11,209	Helvellyn,	do.	3,055
Pic d'Arbison	do.	8,344	Skiddaw,	do.	3,022

	Feet.		Feet.
Dartmoor, Devon, England,		Cairngorm, Scotland	...
highest peak	2,000	Ben Lomond, do.	3,262
Brown Willy, Cornwall	1,368	Hart Fell, do.	3,300
Wreckin, Shropshire	1,320	Ben Wyvis, do.	3,720
Malvern, Worcestershire	1,444	Lugnaguilla, Wicklow, Ireland	3,070
Ben Macdhui, Scotland	4,390	Carn-tual Gillicuddy's Reeks,	3,440
Ben Nevis, do.	4,368	Croagh Patrick, do.	2,640

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Rocky Mountains	12,500	Catopaxi, volcano, Andes, Quito	18,875
White Mountains, near Hants	7,800	Sangai, volcano, do.	17,125
Alleghanies, ...	3,010	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	15,165
Mount of St Elie, Mexico	18,222	Sinchutahua	16,300
Popocatepetl, volcano, do.	16,365	Blue Mountains, Jamaica	8,180
Chimborazo, Andes, Quito	21,424	Souffrière, St Vincent	5,010

AFRICA.

Gebel Tedla, or Atlas Range	12,050	Devil's Mountain	3,315
Geesh, Abyssinia	15,000	Peak of Teneriffe, Canary Isle	12,358
Amid-amid, do.	13,000	Peak of Fuego, Cape Verd	
A Malman, do.	11,200	Islands	9,790
Nieuweldt Berg, South Africa	10,000	Renio Peak, Madeira	5,350

ASIA.

Ararat, in Armenia	9,600	Hamar or Petchu, in Honan,	
Mount Lebanon	9,520	China	21,000
White Mountain of the Hima-		Sochonda Mountains, China	12,600
layan chain, in Thibet	26,462	Parmesan, Isle of Banca	10,050
Jewahir or Himalaya Peak,		Moonakoah, Sandwich Isles	18,000
north of Delhi	25,749	Mount Ida, Anatolia	5,800
Kinchinunga	28,180	Mount Ophir, Sumatra	13,842
Everest	29,000	Italitzkoi, in Tartary	14,735
Dhawalagiri	28,000	Sea-view Hill, New South	
Kamet	22,260	Wales	6,500
Jematura, on the Sutlej	25,500	Awatscha, Kamschatka, a vol-	
A pass in Thibet, Himalaya		cano	9,600
range	18,600		

MOUNTJOY PRIORY, Norfolk, founded by William de Gisnets, *circa* 1212.

MOUNT TABOR, battle. A Turkish force defeated here by Bonaparte, April 16, 1799.

MOURNING, a particular colour of dress worn for the dead ; in Europe, generally black ; in China, white ; in Turkey, violet or blue ; in Egypt, yellow ; France, violet ; in Spain, white before 1495.

MOUSQUETAIRES, or MUSQUETEERS. French cavalry, the first company created by Louis XIII., 1622 ; the second, 1660. The first were called Mousquetaires, *Gris* ; the second *Noirs*, the colour of their uniforms ; they were called *rouge*, 1673 ; suppressed, 1775 ; re-formed by Louis XVIII.

MOZAMBIQUE, Africa, discovered by Vasco de Gama, 1498 ; the chief town founded by Alfonso de Albuquerque, 1506 ; the town of Angozba destroyed, 1847 ; visited by Dr Livingstone, March, 1856.

MUGGLETONIANS, a sect that sprung up in the time of Charles I., whose leader was a tailor's journeyman, named Ludovic Muggleton, 1657 ; he set up for a pro-

phet, and had pretended revelations ; they asserted that God the Father had suffered death, and that Muggleton and an associate named Reeves were the two last witnesses who should appear to call men from their sins before the end of the world ; they had many followers. Muggleton was arraigned at the Old Bailey for blasphemy, and found guilty, Jan. 17, 1676 ; soon after, his works were published.

MUGHOUSE RIOT, a tumult in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, for which five persons were hung, July 23, 1716 ; several clubs established, called the Mughouse Clubs, *circa* 1716 ; and many riots occurred.

MULBERRIES, The. A club formed at the Wrekin Tavern, Covent Garden, each member being bound to contribute some literary production upon Shakespeare, 1824.

MULBERRY GARDENS, Whitehall, planted by order of James I. with a view of producing silk in England, 1609 ; several ship-loads of trees imported from France granted to Lord Aston, 1629 ; made a place of amusement, *circa* 1645.

MULBERRY TREES, the first planted in England, at Sion House, 1609 ; a celebrated mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon, planted by Shakespeare, under which Garrick, Macklin, and others, were entertained in 1742 ; it was cut down by a person named Gastrel for fuel, but the wood was saved by a silversmith, who purchased it, and manufactured it into various articles in memory of the poet.

MULE, invented by Mr Samuel Crompton, 1779, for which he received £67 6s. 6d., Nov. 20, 1780 ; £5000 granted by parliament to, June 24, 1812.

MULGRAVE CASTLE, Yorkshire, built by Robert, Lord de Turnham, companion of Richard I. to the Holy Land, 1209 ; given by King John with De Turnham, daughter to Peter de Manly, as a reward for the murder of Prince Arthur ; a modern edifice built near it by the Earl of Mulgrave, 1636.

MUM, a liquor brewed from wheat in place of barley, much used in Germany, and greatly at Brunswick, where it is said to have been first made, 1489.

MUMFORD, Mr, murdered near Quendon, in Essex, by Pallet, a labourer who worked for him, on the 4th Dec., 1823 ; the murderer was discovered, and afterwards executed at Chelmsford.

MUNCASTER CASTLE, Cumberland, built by John Pennington *temp.* William Rufus, 1090 ; Henry VI. secreted here from his enemies by Sir John Pennington.

MUNCHENGRATZ, battle. The Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Austrians and captured 1000 prisoners, June 28, 1866.

MUNICH, Germany. The town formed as a salt store in the 11th century ; fortifications destroyed, 1791 ; occupied by the French, June 28, 1800 ; again, Oct. 9, 1805 ; captured by the Austrians, April 17, 1809. St Peter's church built, 1370 ; restored, 1607 ; the cathedral built, 1470 ; the palace erected, 1590—1616 ; destroyed by fire, April 5, 1749, and again, with 200 houses, April 28, 1762 ; the new palace completed, 1835 ; Wittelsbach palace built, 1844 ; the new university founded, 1472 ; removed here, 1826. Riots at, in consequence of the king's partiality for his mistress Lola Montez, Feb. 9—12, 1848.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS and LAWS. By the Julian Law all the municipal towns of Italy, as well as the colonies, received the full Roman franchise, B.C. 90. There are traces of municipalities in this country in Saxon times ; they were better organized during the Roman occupation. At the time of the Norman conquest, the county sheriff was supplanted by the *Vice comes*, while the borough or port-reeve gave place to the bailiff, the new officer being appointed by the king instead of by the resident freemen ; with this exception, these local institutions remained the same. Henry I. granted charters to several boroughs, not of incorporation, but enlarging their powers of local self-government. The first charter

of *Incorporation* to a municipal body was granted by Henry VI. to Kingston-upon-Hull, 1439 ; many towns were subsequently incorporated, abuses having crept into them; an act was passed, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, Sept. 9, 1835, regulating 178 corporate towns ; the City of London and 67 others were not included, being reserved for further legislation ; an act passed to amend, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 78, July 17, 1837 ; persons of the Jewish persuasion admitted to hold municipal offices by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 52, July 31, 1845 ; municipal election regulated by 22 Vict. c. 35, April 19, 1859 ; municipal corporations in Ireland regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 10, 1840.

MUNSTER, Ireland, taken by Henry II., 1172 ; divided into counties by Henry VIII. ; Clare added to, 1601-2.

MUNSTER, Prussia, founded in the 6th century ; taken by Charlemagne, 780, and made a bishopric ; John of Leyden, leader of the Anabaptists, took possession of the town with a number of followers, Feb. 27, 1534 ; surrendered to the Hanoverians, Nov. 20, 1759 ; the fortifications destroyed, 1765 ; the peace concluding the 30 years' war, signed, Oct. 24, 1648, called the Treaty of Westphalia.

MUNTZER, THOMAS, the founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death for his belief, 1525.

MURAT, JOACHIM, once king of Naples, shot after landing in Italy, Oct. 14, 1815.

MURCIA, Spain, taken from the Moors by Alfonso, son of King Ferdinand, 1240 ; the cathedral erected, 1388—1450 ; the bishop's residence, 1750 ; the seminary of San Fulgencio founded, 1592 ; town taken by Gen. Sebastiani and plundered, Nov. 3, 1810 ; the French army under Soult plundered the town in 1812 ; seriously damaged by an earthquake, March 21, 1829.

MURDER. This term was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another, for which, under the Saxon law, a fine was inflicted ; the plea of *Englescherie* abolished by 14 Edw. III. c. 4, 1340 ; made capital, the king only having the right to pardon, 13 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 1, 1389 ; murder by poison made treason, and punished by boiling to death, inflicted, 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1530 ; repealed, 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 1547 ; another act passed regulating the punishment for this crime, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1531 ; any woman killing a bastard child, to suffer death, 21 Jac. I. c. 27, 1623 ; repealed, 43 Geo. III. c. 58, June 24, 1803 ; the judge to direct the criminal to be executed the next day but one after he is found guilty ; his body to be delivered for dissection, the body to be afterwards hung, 25 Geo. II. c. 37, 1752 ; repealed, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, June 27, 1828 ; amended, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75, s. 16, Aug. 1, 1832 ; hanging in chains abolished, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26, July 25, 1834 ; the punishment for, regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30, July 14, 1836 ; since amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 1, Aug. 6, 1861. *See Executions.*

MURET, battle. The Crusaders under De Montfort defeated the combined forces of Spain under Pedro II., who, with 15,000 men, perished, Sept. 12, 1213.

MURFREESBOROUGH, battles. The Federal army, 45,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, attacked the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, but were defeated, Dec. 31, 1862. The Federals under Gen. Rosencrans captured the town, defeating the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, Jan. 2, 1863 ; each army lost 10,000 men killed and wounded.

MURRAY, Major, killed a man named Roberts in Northumberland-street, Strand, in self-defence, July 12, 1861.

MURRAY, Mr, committed to Newgate for his conduct in the Westminster election, Feb. 7, 1750 ; having attained his liberty at the end of the parliamentary session, again committed, Nov. 20, 1751.

MURRAY, the illegitimate brother of Mary Queen of Scots, caused her great

trouble, 1566; made Regent of Scotland, Aug. 10, 1567; defeated, May 17, 1568; killed, Jan. 23, 1570.

MURVIEDRO, Spain, the ancient Saguntum, besieged by the French under Suchet unsuccessfully, Sept. 28, 1811; again, Oct. 18; capitulated, Oct. 25.

MUSEUM of ALEXANDRIA founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 280.

MUSEUM, The British.—*See* British Museum.

MUSEUM, The London, erected in Piccadilly, 1811-12.

MUSEUM, South Kensington, opened to the public, June 24, 1857.

MUSIC. The present scale of music arranged by Guido, the monk of Arezzo, *circa* A.D. 960; the adoption of the first seven letters of the Roman alphabet as the octave system of signs was invented by Pope Gregory I. at the close of the 6th century; those at present used, 1338; counter-point by Palestrina, 1516; Italian style of, introduced into England early in the 17th century. Professorship of, founded at Oxford by Dr W. Hychin, about 1604; the first music in England being principally that of the church, masses, and madrigals. A machine invented for ruling music paper by Mr Woodham, 1769; a uniform pitch in music recommended by the Society of Arts, June 5, 1860; the first concert-room erected in Villiers-street, York Buildings, 1680; pulled down, 1768; act passed for the better regulation of street music, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 55, July 25, 1864.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS, now common: the first at Hereford, 1724; at Birmingham, 1778; Norwich, 1811; Edinburgh, 1815; one at Westminster Abbey, when William IV. and his Queen were present, 1834.

MUSICAL ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY established in London for reprinting early music, 1840; republished William Byrd's Mass for five voices (1558), 1841.

MUSICAL INSTITUTION. The ancient academy formed, 1710; the Madrigal Society, 1741; the Royal Society of Music, 1785; the Royal Academy opened, March 24, 1824.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, the Inventor of, was *Jubal*, a Canaanite, Gen. iv.; was the father of all such as handle the organ. The first mention of music in the time after the deluge is in the narrative of Laban's interview with Jacob, Gen. xxxi. 27. The silver trumpets made by the metal-workers, and used by the children of Israel to direct the movements of the camp, Numb. x. 1-10.

MUSICIANS' COMPANY incorporated, James I., 1604; arms granted, Oct. 1604.

MUSKETS, matchlock, first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414; at Nuremberg, 1517; used at the siege of Rhegen, 1521; in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva, 1569; in England generally, 1530; superseded by the rifle.

MUSLINS from India first worn in England, 1670; made in England and Scotland, 1778, 1780.

MUSTARD. Mrs Clements of Durham first discovered the secret of grinding this seed. Previously it was pounded; this gave rise to the 'Durham Mustard,' 1720.

MUTE, in a criminal court, refusing to plead, to be taken as a plea of guilty, by 12 George III., and execution to follow; of this practice there were cases in 1778, 1792, and 1801.

MUTINY ACT first passed, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 5, 1688; since renewed annually.

MUTINIES. One on board the *Bounty*, 1789. *See* *Bounty*. On board the *Fleet*, Apr., 1797, demanding an advance of wages; quelled by a promise from the Admiralty which was not fulfilled; at Plymouth, of the marines, June, 1797, four shot, which occasioned a re-commencement on board the 'London' man-of-war, when Admiral Colpoys and his captain were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby three lives were lost, the mutiny subsided, May 10,

1797, and an act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames : it subsided, June 10, 1797, the principal mutineers put in irons, and several executed. The Danae frigate, taken into Brest by her crew, 1800 ; in the fleet in Bantry Bay, 1807 ; at Malta, where the mutineers blew themselves up with a powder magazine, 1807 ; at Vellore, 1807.

MYCALE, battle. The Greeks totally defeated the Persians at this place, Sept. 4, B.C. 479.

MYLÆ, Sicily. A Greek colony, B.C. 648 ; taken by Laches, B.C. 427, and by Rhegian, B.C. 394.

MYSORE, Hindustan. Invaded by the Mussulmans, 1310 ; incorporated with Delhi, 1327 ; taken and sacked, 1339 ; Deo Raj defeated the army of Mussulmans sent to destroy his kingdom, 1737 ; Hyder Ali became sovereign of, 1760 ; first war with, Nov. 12, 1767 ; the Mahrattas overrun the country, 1770 ; part of, ceded to the Mahrattas, 1772 ; re-conquered by Ali, 1774 ; he died, Dec. 7, 1782 ; invaded from Bombay, Dec., 1782 ; treaty of, March 11, 1784 ; Tippoo Saib defeated, 1789 ; again defeated by Lord Cornwallis, Feb., 1792 ; peace signed, Feb. 19, 1792 ; Seringapatam taken, May 2, 1798 ; invaded by the British army under Gen. Harris, Feb. 10, 1799 ; the territory taken in the name of the British government, May, 1799 ; annexed to the British territories, 1847.

MYSTERY PLAYS. The first held in England at Dunstable in the 12th century.

MYSTICS. A sect of Christians which arose in the 4th century. They were numerous in the western empire in the 9th century.

N

NAARDEN, Holland. Taken by the Spaniards and most of the inhabitants massacred, Dec. 2, 1572 ; captured by the French, 1672 ; by the Dutch under William III., 1673.

NAAS, battle, between the Irish rebels and two regiments of the Royal forces ; the former were defeated with considerable loss, May 24, 1798.

NABONASSAR, the era of, beginning Feb. 26, B.C. 747.

NACHOD, battle. The fifth corps of the Prussian army, under the Crown Prince, defeated the Austrians under Gen. Ramming, with a loss of 900 men, and two generals, June 27, 1866.

NAGASAKI, Japan. The only port in which the Europeans were allowed to trade. The Portuguese established a settlement, 1566 ; the Dutch, 1641 ; the commercial treaty with Great Britain opening the port of, to English traders, signed, Aug. 26, 1858.

NAGPORE, Hindustan, formerly one of the Mahratta confederation. Rajah Ragoonjee united with Scindia against the English, 1803 ; defeated and surrendered the province of Cuttack, 1804 ; Appa Sahib with a force of 20,000 men and 36 guns attacked the British residency, which was defended by Col. Hopeton Scott with 1350 men and 6 guns, when the former were defeated, Nov. 26 & 27, 1817 ; Gen. Doveton again defeated them, Dec. 16 ; they attempted to take the town, but unsuccessfully, Dec. 23 ; the palace destroyed by fire, 1845 ; annexed to the English eastern possessions, 1854.

NAG'S HEAD TAVERN, Cheapside. Romish writers have stated that Matthew

Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrated here in 1559, but the story has since been proved false ; he was consecrated at Lambeth, Dec. 17 in that year.

NAIAD, transport, lost off the coast of Newfoundland, Oct. 22, 1805.

NAILS. Mr W. Finch, of Wimborne, Staffordshire, and Mr T. Clifford, of Bristol, obtained a patent for making nails by machinery, 1790 ; and Messrs Wilmore and Tonk patented their process, 1808 ; iron nails made by the Americans by machinery, 1810.

NAJARA, battle. Edward the Black Prince marched into Castile, in order to restore Peter the Cruel, who had been driven from his throne by his brother Henry, Count of Transtamare, in conjunction with the French ; Edward totally defeated him with a loss of 20,000 men, losing only 4 knights and 40 private men, 1367.

NAKHITCHEVAN, Persia, taken by the Russians, Oct. 26, 1827 ; ceded to them, Feb. 22, 1828.

NAMUR, Belgium, founded in the early part of the 8th century ; besieged by the French, May 25, 1692 ; surrendered, June 5 ; retaken by the English and Dutch forces under William III. after a siege of 10 months, Sept. 5, 1695 ; garrisoned by the Dutch, 1715 ; taken by the French, 1746 ; restored to the Austrians, Oct. 7, 1748 ; the fortifications destroyed, 1784 ; retaken by the French, Nov. 30, 1792, and evacuated the next year ; retaken by them, 1794 ; surrendered to the allies, 1814 ; fortifications rebuilt under the directions of Wellington, 1817.

NANCY, France, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lorraine, and the capital town. Taken by Charles the Bold, 1475 ; he was killed under the walls of the town, 1477. The church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours rebuilt by Stanislaus, King of Poland, 1738 ; revolt of the French and Swiss troops at, and plunder of the town, Aug., 1790 ; quelled by Gen. Bouillé ; captured by the Prussians under Blucher, 1814.

NANKIN, China. The porcelain tower built, 1277 ; the fleet under Sir W. Parker bombarded the town, Aug. 17, 1842 ; treaty of peace concluded, Aug. 29 ; supplementary treaty, Oct. 8, 1843 ; taken by the Taepings, March 19, 1853 ; the porcelain tower destroyed, Feb. 10, 1857 ; retaken by the Chinese, May 21, 1862 ; defeated the following year by the rebels, who recovered possession, but were driven out by the Imperialists, July 19, 1864.

NANTES, France. The *Condivincum* of the Romans, inhabited by the Nannetes ; captured by the Normans, 853 and 859 ; besieged and taken by the English, 1343 ; and by the English under the Earl of Buckingham, 1380 ; Charles VIII. of France captured the town, 1491 ; St Peter's cathedral built, 1434 ; Prince Charles Edward embarked from, for Scotland, 1745 ; the town taken by the Royalists, June 29, 1793 ; a revolutionary tribunal established at, under the presidency of a miscreant named Carrier, who destroyed 13,000 persons by every species of cruelty, in the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1793 ; a powder magazine at, exploded, May 28, 1800, destroying a number of persons and houses, a four-pounder cannon was blown to a long distance ; reform banquet at, June 14, 1840 ; the bank of, stopped payment, 1848 ; revolution at, April 27, 1848 ; the statue of M. Billault unveiled by M. Rouher, Sept. 15, 1867.

NANTES, Edict of, published by Henry IV. of France, granting toleration to the Protestants, April 15, 1598 ; registered by the parliament of Paris, Feb. 25, 1599 ; renewed by Mary de Medici, 1610 ; revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 17, 1685 ; not less than 50,000 French Protestants left their native land and settled in England, to which they carried the manufactures of their own country, more especially that of silk, which began in Spitalfields.

NANTUCKET, Massachusetts. Three parts of the town destroyed by fire, July 13, 1846.

NANTWICH, battle. The five Irish regiments under Lord Byron attacked the Parliamentarians at this town, but were defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax and Col. Monk, and 1600 men made prisoners, Jan. 25, 1644.

NAPIER'S BONES, pieces of ivory invented by Napier, baron of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, 1617, and used to aid in the computation of numbers, so that the multiplication and division of high numbers may be easily performed.

NAPLES, Italy. Great part of the country anciently held by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua, formerly called Capua and Campania; it has undergone many changes and revolutions: it was distinguished subsequently from the kingdom of Puglia, governed first by Roger, Count of Sicily, 1127; the Goths were once masters of Naples and Sicily, but were driven out by Belisarius, 536; Totila captured it, 542; the Lombards were the next possessors, and were dispossessed by Charlemagne, 802; Pandolfo IV., Prince of Capua, took possession of the throne, 1027; he was expelled by Duke Sergio, 1030; Roger, Count of Sicily, besieged and took Neapolis, 1130, and founded the present kingdom; in 1266, Charles of Anjou, brother of St Louis, King of France, obtained the crown from the pope to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Conradin, who was beheaded, aged 16; a general massacre of the French by the Sicilians, one only escaping, March 30, 1282; Peter of Arragon came to the throne, 1282. The cathedral built from the designs of Masuccio I.; begun, 1272; finished, 1316. Castel Nuovo built, 1283. The Porto Grande begun, 1302; increased, 1792. The castle of St Elmo built by King Robert the Wise, 1343. The crown of Sicily disjoined from Naples, 1303. The King of Hungary (Durazzo) murdered at the instigation of the queen regent, in her presence, 1386; she was subsequently taken out of her carriage whilst travelling and thrown into the river Bosseth, 1387; Sicily united to Naples, and the kings since called kings of the Two Sicilies, 1442; the city taken by the French under Charles VIII., Feb. 22, 1495; taken from the French and annexed to Spain, May 14, 1502. The palace built from the designs of Domenico Fontana, begun, 1600. The Museo Borbonico begun in 1586; made the university, 1615; reduced in size and made a museum, 1790. The tyranny of the Spaniards led to an insurrection, incited by Masaniello, a fisherman, who in 15 days raised 200,000 men, 1647; Masaniello murdered, 1647; the Duke of Guise attempted to seize the crown, 1647; the kingdom entirely reduced by Prince Eugene, 1707; Naples ceded to Austria, April, 1713, and Sicily, 1720; the two kingdoms recovered by the Spaniards, June, 1734; Charles, the son of Philip of Spain, crowned, July 3, 1735; the theatre, Reale di San Carlo, the largest in Europe, built from the designs of Carasale, opened, 1737; Ferdinand IV. crowned, 1759; the French invade the country, the king and family embarked on board Nelson's fleet for Sicily, Dec. 21, 1798; the city taken, Dec. 23; insurrection at, 1799; Nelson appeared, Naples retaken, and the king restored, July 13, 1799; re-taken by the French, April 7, 1801; earthquake throughout the kingdom, and thousands perished, July 26, 1805; a treaty signed between the Emperor of France and Naples, Oct. 8, 1805; the streets first lighted with oil lamps, 1806; Ferdinand IV. driven from Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte crowned king, Feb. 15, 1806; Joseph abdicated, made king of Spain, June 1, 1808; the crown transferred to Joachim Murat, July 15, 1808; a new constitution granted to Sicily, 1812; Naples surrendered to the British fleet, and Ferdinand restored, June 17, 1815; Joachim Murat shot, Oct. 15, 1815; the theatre, Reale di San Carlo, destroyed by fire, 1816; rebuilt from the designs of Nicolini, 1817; General Pepe headed a number of dissatisfied citizens, July 15, 1820; revolution at Palermo, July 15, 1820; suppressed, Oct. 5; suppression of the Carbonari, Sept. 16, 1820; reciprocity treaty with England, 1823; death of Ferdinand IV., who reigned 66 years, and reign of Francis I., 1825; the Porto Militare begun, 1826; reign of Ferdinand II., Nov. 8, 1830; the streets lighted with gas, 1840; a dispute arose relative to the so-called monopoly in sulphur

but was satisfactorily adjusted, March 15, 1840. Palermo and the great towns of Sicily rose in insurrection against the King of Naples: they proclaimed a provincial government, and decided on observing the constitution of 1812, Jan. 12, 1848; their wishes were complied with, after some fighting, proclaimed, Jan. 29, 1848; insurrection at Messina, Jan. 28, 1848; the town bombarded from March 7 to May 2; fighting at Naples between the Royal troops and National Guard, the former were successful, May 15, 1848; Messina bombarded for five days by the Neapolitans, and taken, Sept. 7, 1848; Catania taken by the Royal forces, April 2, 1849; blockade of Palermo, April 30, 1849; entered by the Neapolitans after much fighting, May 13, 1849, and the absolute monarchy re-established; an attempt made to assassinate the king by a soldier, Dec. 8, 1856; 10,000 inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 16, 1857; the Inquisition abolished in Tuscany, Nov. 16, 1859; the director of the Sicilian police stabbed in Palermo, Dec. 2, 1859; General Filanghieri resigned the command of the Neapolitan troops, Feb. 7, 1860; general rising of the Sicilians against Naples, March 15; the insurrection at Palermo suppressed by Neapolitan troops, April 4; Sicily convulsed by political commotion, April 12; Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan forces, May 22; entered Palermo, May 27; the ministers resign, May 29; the soldiers evacuate Sicily, July 20; the king left for Gaeta, Sept. 7; Garibaldi, accompanied by his staff only, entered the town, Sept. 8, and organized a government; Victor Emmanuel proclaimed King of Italy at, Sept. 9; the Neapolitan fleet handed over to the Sardinian admiral, Sept. 11; Pessaro taken, Sept. 12; Perugia, Sept. 14; the Neapolitan army defeated at Volturmo by Garibaldi, Oct. 1; Capua taken, Nov. 2; Gaeta besieged, Nov. 3; declared for annexation to Sardinia, by 1,302,064 against 10,312 votes, Nov. 3; Victor Emmanuel entered the city, Nov. 7; Gaeta surrendered to Gen. Cialdini, Feb. 13, 1861; the ex-king and queen left in the French ship-of-war 'Monette,' Feb. 12; Torre del Greco destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, Dec. 8; serious outbreak of cholera at, July and Aug., 1867; insurrection at, in consequence, quelled, Sept. 1; eruption of Vesuvius, Nov. 12.

NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, born at Ajaccio in Corsica, Aug. 15, 1769; married Madame de Beauharnais (afterwards the Empress Josephine), March 9, 1796; divorced from, Dec. 15, 1810, and married Maria Louisa of Austria, by proxy, March 11; the ceremony repeated at the Tuilleries, April 2; she gave birth to a son, March 20, 1811. Napoleon died at St Helena, May 5, 1821, aged 52; his remains brought from St Helena, and deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides, at Paris, Dec. 15, 1840; the tomb and house at Longwood, in which he resided at St Helena, purchased by Napoleon III., May 7, 1858; the funeral car presented by Queen Victoria to the French nation, Nov. 5, 1858.

NAPOLEON II., son of Napoleon Bonaparte, and King of Rome, and styled in Vienna Duke of Reichstadt, born, March 20, 1811; created King of Rome; proclaimed Emperor of the French under the title of Napoleon II., June 21, 1815; died of a decline at the palace of Schœnbrunn, July 22, 1832.

NAPOLEON III., born, April 20, 1808; elected President, Dec. 10, 1848; proclaimed, Dec. 20; coup d'état, Dec. 2, 1851; elected Emperor, Nov. 21, 1852; made his entry into Paris, Dec. 2; married Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Comtesse de Teba, Jan. 29, 1853; the Prince Imperial born, March 16, 1856.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, Greece. This second Gibraltar is situated upon a rock 800 feet high. The Turks besieged in it by the Greeks unsuccessfully, Dec. 15, 1821; the Greeks captured it by escalade, Dec. 12, 1823; made the seat of government, June 24, 1824; the town taken by the rebels, Feb. 13, 1862; they were defeated and driven out, March 13.

NARBONNE, France, formerly the Roman colony, *Narbo Martius*, founded B.C. 118. It was captured by the Visigoths, A.D. 462; by the Burgundians, 508; by the Franks, 531; and by the Moors, 779; the latter were expelled by Charles Martel. Cathedral of St Just founded, 1272; finished, 1332.

NARVA, battle, between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden, Nov. 30, 1700, in which Peter the Great lost 30,000 men, and as many more made prisoners, while the Swedish army did not amount to more than 30,000 opposed to thrice as many Russians.

NASEBY, battle, at Market Harborough, between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians under Sir Thomas Fairfax; Cromwell, who was present with his iron regiment of horse, turned the tide of the battle, which was decisive, the king, abandoning his baggage, obliged to fly for his life; many ladies of distinction killed in the flight; all his cannon taken, 5000 prisoners, and 9000 stand of arms, June 14, 1645.

NASHVILLE, North America. The university founded, 1806; the capitol built, 1845; evacuated by the Confederate army, Feb. 23, 1862; the Federals under Gen. Thomas, 30,000 strong, defeated the Confederates under Gen. Hood, Dec. 16, 1864.

NASMYTH'S STEAM HAMMER, invented by him and patented, June 9, 1842; amended, Jan. 4, 1843; improvements made in, by the inventor and Mr Gaskel, Feb. 23, 1848.

NASSAU, Germany, noted for its porcelain, 1740-50; constitution decreed, Sept. 1, 1814; modified, 1848; Adolf I. succeeded to the title of Duke of, Aug. 20, 1839.

NATAL, Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, Dec. 25, 1498; the first English settlement was made under Lieut. Fanwell, 1824; the Dutch made a settlement, 1837; the Dutch settlers were attacked by the Kafirs, when the latter were defeated, 1838; the Dutch declared their independence, 1839; Capt. Smith took military possession of, for England, June, 1842; constituted a separate government, Nov., 1845; made a bishopric, and the Rev. J. W. Colenso consecrated the first bishop, Nov. 23, 1853; John Maclean, C.B., appointed Lieut.-Governor of, April 6, 1864.

NATCHEZ ON THE MISSISSIPPI, visited by a tornado, which killed 317 persons, and destroyed much property, May 7, 1840.

NATIONAL ANTHEM, composed by Dr Henry Carey in honour of a birthday of Geo. II., and first sung, Jan., 1740.—*Chappell's Popular Music of the Olden Time*.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, France. The States constituted themselves, June 17, 1789; first meeting at the church of St Louis, June 22; transferred to Paris, Oct. 6; assumed the executive power, June 26; assembly dissolved itself, Sept. 30, 1791.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Promotion of Social Science, founded under the auspices of Lord Brougham, July 29, 1857; the first meeting held at Birmingham, Oct. 12.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, formed in France, Sept. 17, and opened in due state, Sept. 21, 1792; Louis XVI. tried before, Dec. 11; declared war against Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 1, 1793; appointed a committee to draw up a new constitution, accepted by the Convention, Aug. 22, 1795; broken up after a continuous session of three years and two months, Oct. 26, 1795.

NATIONAL DEBT. This debt consists of moneys raised by loans to make up deficiencies in the income of the country. There is the unfunded debt, consisting of the issue of Exchequer and Navy Bills, and the funded debt, which begun with the closing of the Exchequer by Charles II., with sums amounting to a total of £1,328,000, Jan. 2, 1672; the principal was never repaid; the creditors, after much litigation, were to receive 3 per cent. interest upon their claims after Dec.

25, 1705, by 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 12, s. 15, 1700-1; the sum agreed to was £664,263; this formed the first item in the National Debt. A loan of £1,000,000 was raised at 10 per cent. on life annuities, 5 Will. & Mary, c. 5, 1693. At the peace of Ryswick, the debt amounted to £21,515,742, Sept. 20, 1697; at the commencement of Queen Anne's war, £16,394,702, 1702; at the peace of Utrecht, £52,145,363, April 11, 1713; at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, £79,293,713, Oct. 18, 1748; at the peace of Paris, £138,865,430, Feb. 10, 1763; at the peace of Versailles, £249,851,628, Sept. 3, 1783; at the peace of Amiens, £520,207,101, March 25, 1802; at the treaty of Vienna, £773,195,931, March 23, 1815, the interest of which amounted to £28,128,107; in 1818 it had reached £56,729,400; in 1834 it was £773,234,401; in 1844 it was reduced to £18,407,300. The debt has grown from a sum of £3,130,000, and an annual charge of £232,000, to a sum of £865,078,554, with a charge of £28,204,299; £24,000,000 sterling ordered to be converted into terminable annuities by 30 Vict. c. 26, May 31, 1867. Barber, Fletcher, Saunders, his wife, and Mrs Dorey, found guilty of a conspiracy to defraud the Commissioners of, by forging Wills, April 22, 1843.—The National Debt. *Florence* finding itself in debt to the amount of £60,000, formed this sum into a joint-stock at 5 per cent. interest, 1341. Of *Austria* was £16,600,000, 1789; in 1841 it was £100,000,000; the interest of, was £4,281,700; in 1866, £247,094,474. Of *France*, amounted to £260,000,000, 1789; to *Fr.* 12,315,946,794, 1864. Of *India* was £9,142,720, 1792; it had increased to £44,800,000, 1833; was £36,322,819, 1843; increased to £49,043,526, 1853; and to £98,518,145, 1858. Of *Prussia*, amounted to £39,191,795. Of *Russia*, amounted to £120,000,000, 1864. Of *Spain*, £163,977,472, 1866.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTING, founded by Parliament, April 12, 1824; Mr Angerstein's collection of pictures purchased for £57,000, March 26; first exhibited in Pall Mall, May 10, 1824; Sir G. Beaumont gave 16 pictures, 1826; the building at Trafalgar-square built from the design of Professor Wilkins, R.A., 1832-38; an act passed for the enlargement of, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 6, 1866; amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 41, July 15, 1867; designs for the erection of a new gallery exhibited at the Royal Gallery, Westminster, Jan., 1867; report of the Commissioners upon the designs, Feb. 28.

NATIONAL GUARD, France, raised by the revolutionists; it consisted of 48,000 men; it was at first named the Parisian militia; its colours were red, white, and blue, 1789; reorganized by Napoleon I., 1805, and again re-established by Charles X., July, 1830; disbanded by Charles X., April 30, 1827; reappointed, Aug. 3, 1830.

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT ASSOCIATION, founded, 1824.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, suggested by Lord Derby, May 6, 1865; first exhibition opened at South Kensington, April 16, 1866; closed, Aug. 18, 1866; the second opened, May 1, 1867; closed, Aug. 31; third opened, April 13, 1868.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, established by government, Dec. 2, 1856; opened, Jan. 14, 1859, by tickets; opened to the public, Feb. 25, 1860.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, formed, Nov., 1859; first meeting held at Wimbledon, Her Majesty firing the first shot, July 2, 1860.

NATIVITY. The nativity of St John the Baptist is celebrated in the Romish Church on the 24th June; the nativity of the Holy Virgin, a feast established by Pope Sergius I., celebrated the 8th Sept; the Nativity of Christ, or the feast of Christmas, Dec. 25.

NATURALIZATION, first Act for, passed in England, 7 James I. c. 2, 1609; repealed, Nov. 26, the same year; only naturalized by Act of Parliament until

a more simple and inexpensive mode was adopted by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66, Aug. 6, 1844; for the Jews, 26 Geo. II. c. 26, June 7, 1753; repealed, 27 Geo. II. c. 1, Dec. 20, 1753.

NAUMBERG, Prussia. The cathedral built and opened, 1249; the Hussites besieged the town, 1482; captured by the French, Oct. 10, 1806.

NAUVOO, North America, founded by the Mormons, April 21, 1840; the cornerstone of the Mormon temple was laid, April 6, 1841; dedicated, May 1, 1846; destroyed by fire, Nov. 10, 1848; municipal charter granted, Dec. 16, 1840; the Mormons obliged to emigrate to Utah, 1847; the Nauvoo legion formed, Feb. 4, 1841.

NAVACTA, Macedonia. Taken by the Turks, and 4000 Greeks massacred, 120 villages were burnt, April, 1822.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, School of, founded at Portsmouth, 1816.

NAVAL ASYLUM, founded by the Duke of Clarence, 1801; established at Greenwich by George III., Jan., 1818.

NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, the Royal, established, 1839, to assist officers and their widows in distress.

NAVAL COLLEGE, Portsmouth, founded on Portland Island, 1720.

NAVAL DRESS, or uniforms, regulations of, 1748; blue, faced with white, until altered by William IV. to blue and red; the white facing has since been restored. In the reign of James I., 1609, the six principal masters in the navy wore coats of fine red cloth.

NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, the Royal, established for the daughters of the Royal Navy, 1840.

NAVAL FUND, established by Queen Adelaide, to help the orphan daughters of seamen, 1850.

NAVAL KNIGHTS of Windsor, founded by the will of Samuel Travers, Auditor-General to the Prince of Wales, for seven naval officers, who were to receive £60 per annum, July 16, 1724; added to the military knights by letters patent of Geo. III., June 23, 1798.

NAVAL SALUTES, the compliment paid by ships to each other's flag at sea belonging to different nations, or on entering foreign ports, answered generally by fewer guns; fired also at the presence of royalty, or a commander-in-chief on the spot hoisting his flag; formerly an honour exacted from all vessels in what were called the British seas; the Dutch disputed it, but agreed to submit to the custom after their defeat, 1653; it was formally assented to by France, 1704.

NAVAL SCHOOL, the Royal, established, 1833; incorporated, 1840.

NAVARINO, Greece, the Pylos of the ancients, and the supposed birthplace of the venerable Nestor, situated on an eminence overlooking the vast harbour of the same name. The Turks took it from the Venetians, 1498, and in 1722 built the citadel, defended by six bastions; the Russians took it, 1770; capitulated to the Greeks, Aug. 9, 1821; besieged by the Turks, under Ibrahim Pasha, March 21, 1825; captured, May 9; surrendered to the combined forces of England and France, Sept. 7, 1829; evacuated by the French troops, July, 1833.

NAVARINO, naval battle. The combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under the command of Admiral Codrington, defeated the fleets of Turkey and Egypt, under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, in the bay of, Oct. 20, 1827. 62 vessels of the latter powers were burnt and the majority of their crews destroyed.

NAVARRÉ, France, at one time the head-quarters of Cæsar; at another of Charlemagne; then of Edward the Black Prince; annexed to France by Henry IV., 1620; Wellington advanced into France through, 1814.

NAVARRÉ, Spain. Inigo Arista chosen king, and the national liberties guaranteed by the celebrated *Fueros de Sobrarbe*, 843; annexed to Castile by Ferdinand *el Católico*, 1512; incorporated with Castile, June, 1515. General Mina attempted to raise a revolt at, Sept. 26, 1814; insurrection at, Feb. 25, 1820; again, 1821.

NAVIGATION, Art of, first recorded of the Phœnicians and Tyrians; Hanno's voyage to the Gambia, or to Senegal, B.C. 500; to Cornwall, the Cassiterides, whence tin came, from Gades, or Cadiz, B.C. 1200; voyage to, related in Festus Avenius, the metal spoken of, *temp.* Solomon; great advance in navigation about A.D. 1490, on the discovery of America, and in the 17th and 18th centuries; rendered more perfect by the chronometer and by steam, 1810 to 1850; also by the following discoveries and improvements, from 1420 to 1820: plane charts and compass, 1420; compass, variation discovered, 1492; first work on navigation, 1537; the log, 1577; Mercator's chart, 1592; Wright published his *Correction of Errors in Navigation*, 1597; Davis's back-staff for measuring angles, 1600; Gunter's application of the logarithmic tables, 1620; middle latitude sailing, 1623; the logarithmic tables applied to the different modes of sailing, by Addison, 1625; Norwood measurement of 367,196 feet to a degree, 1635; Harrison's time-keeper used, 1764; Nautical Almanac published, 1767; Barlow's correction of the compass, 1820; the first attempt at circumnavigation from Seville, 1519; Sir F. Drake's from Plymouth, 1577; Richie's pendulum researches, 1761; Ulloa, Condamine, Godin, and Bouguer, went to South America to measure an arc, 1735; Maupertuis, Clairault, and others, to Tornea, to measure an arc, 1736; measurement between Paris and Amiens, 1756; longitude between the sun and Sirius found, 1684; reward offered by Philip of Spain for the longitude, 1598; by the English parliament, 12 Anne, c. 15, 1713; amended, 26 Geo. II. c. 23, 1753; again, £20,000 if within 30 miles of the truth, 1774; reward of 10,000 livres by the Duke of Orleans, 1716; Werner's mode by the moon and stars, 1514; improved by Morin, 1634; Harrison's idea *longitudinis*, 1696; Dr Halley's improvements of, 1730—1731; Meyer's lunar tables, 1755; ditto purchased for £3000, 1762; Euler's lunar theory rewarded with £300; Maskelyne's advance of lunar observations, 1764; longitude by the occultations of a star, 1676; Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter, Jan. 7, 1610; he applied them to discover longitude, 1611; longitude by the clock and chronometer, by Hook and Huygens, 1662—1664; by Roy and Berthoud, Paris, 1754—1767; Harrison in England received in all £24,000 for his chronometer, 1735—1762; Mudge received £500 for an improvement, 1777; longitude by the variation chart of Halley, 1760; new azimuth compass, 1789; latitude by the altitudes of the sun, 1594; the astrolabe and cross staff superseded by Hadley's quadrant, 1731.

NAVIGATION LAWS. Oleron's code said to have been made as early as 1194; an act passed by Henry VIII., 1541; by the Commonwealth, Oct. 9, 1651, which was the foundation of the statute, 12 Charles II. c. 18, 1660; encouraged by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 6, 1703; several alterations made by 3 Geo. IV. c. 41-4, June 24, 1822; amended by 4 Geo. IV. c. 77, July 8, 1823; and 5 Geo. IV. c. 1, March 5, 1824; British shipping and navigation encouraged by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, June 26, 1849.

NAVY, Royal, of England, consisted in Alfred's time of very small vessels, number unknown, 897; under King Edgar, amounted to 350, in 965; in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, the kings of England had occasionally large fleets under their command, but they consisted of merchant ships only, gathered from the different ports of England, in some emergencies being pressed with their crews; the maritime towns furnished their quota of ships to the crown; Cinque ports were established by William I., having certain privileges for which they had to furnish 52 ships with 24 men each for 15 days, in cases of emergency, 1066; Richard I. transported his forces to the Holy Land in 100 ships and 50 galleys, which he afterwards increased

to 250 sail ; King John had a force of 500 sail ; Prince Louis embarked with his forces to conquer England in 80 ships of war, but was defeated by the English fleet of 60 sail, commanded by Hubert de Burgh, in the Straits of Dover, Aug. 24, 1217 ; a battle between the French and English fleets, when the latter took and destroyed 240 sail, April 14, 1295. The largest ship of war, in 1346, had a crew of 40 men. Edward III. summoned his ports to supply their quota for the siege of Calais, 1346 ; he possessed but 25 ships of his own, manned by 419 seamen, divided into the South and North-East Fleet : Fowey supplied 47 ships ; Dartmouth, 32 ; Plymouth, 26 ; London, 25 ; Bristol, 22 ; Sandwich, 22 ; Southampton, 21 ; Winchelsea, 21 ; Shoreham, 20 ; Dover, 16 ; Margate, 15 ; Isle of Wight, 13 ; Weymouth, 13 ; Teignmouth, 7 ; Ilfracombe, 6 ; Exmouth, 10 ; and the other towns supplied theirs. The North-East Fleet : Yarmouth, 43 ; Newcastle, 17 ; Hull, 16 ; Lynn, 16 ; Harwich, 14 ; Grimsby, 12 ; and the others in proportion. On 40 days' notice, each port sent its ships, many manned with 20 men only, and 15 days' charge after setting sail, every year if demanded, and the king to pay the rest. The following will show the size of ships of war at this period, and their equipments : in 1406 the vessel which carried Philippa, sister of Henry IV., Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to her home had 'two guns, 40 lbs. of powder, 40 stones for guns, 40 tampones, 4 touches, 1 mallet, 2 fire pans, 40 pavys, 24 bows and 40 sheaf of arrows.—(*Rymer's Fœd.* tom. viii. p. 447.) Henry V. had a truly royal navy, consisting of 1500 sail, 1417. The navy having fallen into a low and bad condition, Henry VII. caused it to be increased, 1487 ; the naval yards of Deptford founded, 1512 ; in 1513 the English fleet consisted of 24 men of war ; Henry VIII. built the Great Harry at Erith, 1515, and founded the Woolwich and Portsmouth dockyards : he is called the founder of the royal navy. An act passed for the better maintenance of, 32 Henry VIII. c. 14, 1541 ; during the reign of Elizabeth the fleet was increased and greatly improved in build ; the number assembled to meet the Invincible Armada is said to have been 37 of H.M. ships and 143 vessels supplied by other powers, with 15,000 men ; an act passed for the maintenance of the navy, 5 Eliz. c. 5, 1562. Drake circumnavigated the globe with five vessels ; he left England, Nov., 1577, and returned to Plymouth, Sept., 1580 ; he destroyed 100 ships in the harbour of Cadiz, and a great many at Lisbon, 1587 ; at the close of the reign of James I. the navy was reduced to 39 ships ; the 'Royal Sovereign' was launched at Woolwich, 1637 ; the length of her keel was 128 feet ; main breadth, 48 ; length from stem to stern, 232 feet ; she carried 60 guns and had 11 anchors. When Cromwell usurped the government he had only 14 ships of two decks ; he augmented the number to 150 during his reign ; the Dutch were successfully defeated by Blake and Monk, 1652 ; Admiral Lawson first adopted the manœuvre of breaking the enemy's line in an engagement with Van Tromp, in the Yarmouth Roads, June 2, 1653 ; in this engagement chain-shot was first used by the Dutch, the invention of Admiral De Witt ; an act was passed for regulating the navy, 13 Car. II. s. 1, c. 9, 1661 ; Charles II. had 76 ships in commission, 1679 ; the discipline of, was maintained by 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 25, 1694 ; King William III. increased the number and efficiency of the fleet, 1697 ; there were 272 ships on the books of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Anne, 1700 ; 50 ships destroyed by a severe storm, 1707 ; the size of the ships-of-the-line increased by George II., 1740 ; at the end of his reign there were 412 sail-of-the-line ; at the conclusion of the American war, in the reign of George III., the fleet had increased to 600 sail, many of them being 2,200 ton ships, 1782 ; increased to 671 sail, some carrying 100 guns, 1821. The naval forces of Europe consisted, in 1839, of :—

Line-of-battle-ships.		In commission.		Line-of-battle-ships.		In commission	
America,	15	...	2	Denmark,	6	...	0

Line-of-battle-ships.				In commission.			
Egypt,	12	...	...	9			
England,	90	...	...	24			
France,	49	...	...	10			
Holland,	8	...	...	0			

Line-of-battle-ships.				In commission.			
Russia,	50	...	...	40			
Spain,	3	...	...	0			
Sweden,	10	...	...	0			
Turkey,	15	...	...	10			

in 1865-6 of:—

	Steamers.			Guns.			Sailing-vessels.			Guns.	
America	208	...	...	1631							
Austria	39	...	...	639	...	...	20	...	...	145	
Denmark	29	...	...	367	...	...	5	...	...	306	
England	414	...	...		...	...	38				
France	340	...	...		...	...	41				
Italy	94	...	...	1298	...	...	12	...	...	170	
Norway	156	...	...	500							
Portugal	11	...	...	82							
Prussia	38	...	...		...	...	59	...	...	539	
Russia	258	...	...		...	...	36				
Spain	78	...	...	556	...	...	35	...	...	641	
Turkey	47										

According to a return made to the House of Commons, June 13, 1865, the English armour-clad fleet consisted of 31 ships; and on the 1st of Feb., 1866, the whole fleet consisted of 497 ships, steam and sailing. A steam-fleet of 17 vessels sailed from Spithead for the Baltic, March 11, 1854. In 1854 the English fleet for the Baltic: screw men-of-war, 28 ships; paddle, 23; sailing, 4. Black Sea fleet: screw, 10 ships; paddle, 18; sailing 12. The fleet reviewed by Her Majesty in the presence of both Houses of Parliament, April 18, 1856. A Coast Volunteer force formed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73, Aug. 15, 1853; a volunteer force, called the Naval Reserve, established by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40, Aug. 13, 1859. An iron-clad fleet of 28 vessels added to the navy, 1867; inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty at sea, July 7; reviewed by the Queen in the presence of the Sultan, at Spithead, July 17.

NAVY OF FRANCE, first noticed in records of 725, when it defeated the Frisons; much improved under Henry IV., 1697; reached its highest point during the American war, both of warlike efficiency and seamanship. Of the 1110 vessels of different nations, captured or destroyed by the English navy, between 1793 and 1815, no less than 683 were French, of which 110 were of the line and 216 were frigates; force in 1853, 168 vessels, or 130 at sea, 38 in port, and 24,624 men; since largely increased.

NAVY OFFICE, erected on the site of Lumley House, formerly belonging to the *Fratres Sanctæ Crucis* (or Crutched Friars), 1644; burnt, Jan. 29, 1671-2; altered, 1782; sold for £11,500, July 17, 1788, and removed to Somerset House.

NAWORTH CASTLE, Cumberland, the seat of the Howards, built by Ralph de Dacre, 1335; repaired, 1605—1620; destroyed by fire, May 18, 1844.

NAXOS, Grecian Archipelago. This island was founded by the Thracians; the Persians endeavoured unsuccessfully to take it, B.C. 501, but they captured it, 490; they revolted, 471, when they were reduced to subjection by the Athenians. A Venetian, Marco Sanudo, established a state which he called the duchy of the Ægean Sea, A.D. 1207; destroyed by the Turks, 1566, and united to Greece.

NAZARENES, a Jewish sect in Palestine, converts to the belief of Christianity; they disappeared at the beginning of the fifth century.

NEAPOLITAN FISHERMAN, revolution made by one, commonly called Tomasi Aniello, 1647; his name generally contracted to Masaniello; he was but 24 years old when he aroused the people, and for ten days was absolute master of

that large city ; he overawed the nobility, terrified the government, disposed of princes, and put to death or elevated whom he pleased, and repealed the taxes ; but on July 16, 1645, ten days after his assumption of power, he fell the victim of his audacity, in the midst of 100,000 citizens, who had suffered themselves to be led by him.

NEATH ABBEY, Glamorganshire, built by Richard and Constance de Grainville, 1150 ; the castle at the same place, 1090.

NEBRASKA, North America, joined the Union, 1803 ; Kansas separated from it and made a State, 1854.

NECKCLOTH OF LACE, a fashion adopted in the reign of Charles II., 1674.

NECROMANCY, sometimes called the black art, patronized by Mary de' Medicis, mother of Henry III. of France, 1572, at which time it was generally studied.

NEEDLE MAKERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated by Oliver Cromwell, Nov. 10, 1656 ; regulated by act of Common Council, 1658.

NEEDLES, said to have been first manufactured in England, in Cheapside, by a negro, 1545 ; he refused to divulge the method ; a German named Elias Krause reintroduced the manufacture of, 1566 ; it was some time afterwards neglected and fell into disuse ; Christopher Greening established a manufactory in Buckinghamshire, 1650 ; soon after Whitechapel became famous for the best make.

NEERWINDEN, battle. The Austrians, under the Prince of Coburg, defeated the French, commanded by Dumouriez, with a loss of 4000 men, March 18, 1793.

NEGAPATAM, Hindustan. The Portuguese settlement taken by the Dutch, 1660, who made it the capital of their settlement ; it was besieged, Nov. 3, 1781, and taken by the English, Nov. 12 ; ceded to them, 1783.

NEGAPATAM, naval battle. The French fleet, under Suffrein, defeated by the English, commanded by Admiral Hughes, July 3, 1782.

NEHEMIAH, the Book of, written by the prophet, contains the history of Jerusalem and the nature of the Persian government, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, B.C. 445-433.

NEISSE, Prussia, made a fortified town, 1594 ; taken by Frederick II., 1741, who met the Emperor Joseph II. at the Episcopal palace, 1769 ; besieged by the French, Jan. 17, 1806 ; taken, June 6, 1807, and the celebrated library destroyed during the siege.

NELSON, LORD, born, Sept. 29, 1758 ; killed at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805 ; the body lay in state at the hospital, Greenwich, from Jan. 5 to 8, 1806 ; public funeral at St Paul's, Jan. 9, 1806.

NELSON, New Zealand. The settlement formed by the New Zealand Company, 1840 ; the natives destroyed almost all the settlers in this town, July, 1843 ; constitution granted, 1852 ; gold discovered, 1857 ; bishopric founded, 1858.

NEMOURS, France, captured by the allied Russians and Prussians, Feb. 14, 1814 ; evacuated in March ; reoccupied, March 15, 1814.

NEOMONOSCOPE for magnifying photographs, invented, 1862.

NEOPOLIS, battle, between Sigismund of Hungary and the Turks, when the latter were victors, fought, 1396.

NEPAUL, Hindustan, taken and subdued by Hurr Singh, 1323 ; a treaty of commerce made with Great Britain, March 1, 1792 ; the British army invaded the country and captured the fort of Kalanga, Nov. 30, 1814 ; Malaun taken, May 8, 1815 ; war renewed, Jan., 1816 ; treaty of peace concluded, March 3, 1816 ; embassy from, to England, of Jung Bahadoor, who arrived at Southampton, May 23, 1850, to whom due honour was paid ; he quitted England to return *via* Paris, Aug. 20 ; assisted the English in the Indian Mutiny, 1857.

NEPTUNE, a planet discovered by Mr Adams of St John's College, Cambridge, Sept. 23, 1846, and by M. Galle at Berlin; M. Leverrier announced the spot where it would be found, Aug. 30, 1846; one of its satellites discovered by Mr Lassell, near Liverpool, Aug., 1847.

NERVII, a Belgic tribe, defeated and lost a great number of men and 300 chiefs by Cæsar, in Gaul, on the river Sambre, B.C. 57; they joined the Eburones and attacked the camp of their enemies, but were defeated by Quintus Cicero, B.C. 54. The Roman governor entered their country in the winter season, destroying most of their cattle and habitations the next year. This nation had to supply a contingent of 5000 men for the relief of Alesia, B.C. 52.

NESTORIANS, a sect founded by Nestorius the Patriarch of Constantinople, 428; he was tried by the third Ecumenical Council at Ephesus and deprived of his titles and offices, 431; the school of Edessa, Persia, became celebrated for its disciples of the new doctrine, 435; a new system or doctrine adopted, 495; its members divided into two factions, 1551.

NETHER HALL, Essex, built, 1280.

NETHERLANDS declared themselves free, 1565; Counts Egmont and Horn imprisoned by Alva, Aug., 1567; rebellion in, Jan., 1571; re-asserted their freedom, assisted by the Prince of Orange, Feb. 21, 1572; the Duke of Anjou elected sovereign, July 27, 1581; Queen Elizabeth accepted the office of Protector of, July, 1585; the French invade, Feb. 22, 1677; Louis XIV. takes Ghent and Ypres, March 15, 1678; peace concluded, 1678; became a province of France, 1724; placed under the House of Orange, 1814; revolted, and were made a kingdom under Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, called Belgium, 1831; constitution proclaimed, Nov. 3, 1848; William III. succeeded to the throne, March 17, 1849.

NETLEY ABBEY, Hants, built by Henry III., 1239.

NETLEY HOSPITAL, the foundation-stone laid by Queen Victoria, May 19, 1856.

NEUFCHATEL, Switzerland, was admitted into the Swiss Confederation, 1398; the country of Valendis joined to, 1579; ceded by the treaty of Tilsit to France, Dec. 15, 1805; given by Napoleon to Marshal Berthier, April, 1806; restored to Prussia, 1814; annexed to Switzerland, May 27, 1815; made a Republic, 1848; an attempt was made by a party of Royalists to re-establish the power of Prussia over; they were taken, Sept. 2, 1856; treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Swiss Confederation, relative to the delivering up of the Royalists upon the King of Prussia resigning all claims to the kingdom, May 26, 1857.

NEUTRALITY LAWS. The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, agreed to a declaration concerning the Maritime Laws, April 16, 1856.

NEVA, Russia, several times suffered from inundations, but almost destroyed by one, which carried off upwards of 90,000 of the inhabitants and left a hundred-gun ship in the market-place, Nov. 19, 1824.

NEVA, battle. The Swedes and Danes in their march to attack Novogorod, were attacked by the Russians, under Alexander, and defeated, 1703.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, battle. The English army, under Henry Percy, defeated the Scots, under David Bruce; he was taken prisoner, and 15,000 of his men slain, Oct. 12, 1346; the king was detained in captivity in England till 1357, when he was ransomed for 100,000 marks.

NEVIS, Island of, West Indies, discovered by Columbus. A settlement was made by the English in 1628; taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored at the peace of 1783.

NEWARK, Nottinghamshire, the *Sidnacester* of the Saxons. Egbert erected a castle, which was rebuilt by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, 1125; King John died at, Oct. 19, 1216; Cardinal Wolsey lodged here, 1530; held for Charles I. during the civil war; the king established a mint, 1645-46; the castle delivered up to the Scots, May 8, 1646; dismantled by the Parliamentarians, the ruins are still preserved; bridge built, 1775; the Stock Library founded, 1825.

NEWARK PRIORY, Surrey, built by Ruald de Calva, about 1189.

NEWBURGH, or **DE NOVO**, Burgo Abbey, Yorkshire, founded by Roger de Mowbray, 1145.

NEWBURN-UPON-TYNE, battle. The Scottish army were opposed by an English force under Conway, only 2500 strong; they were defeated, Aug. 27, 1640, and the Scots entered Newcastle.

NEWBURY, Berks, a considerable town, sending two members to parliament, in the 11th of Edw. I.; Jack of Newbury (John Winchcombe), a clothier, entertained Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine; he died, 1519; Christopher Shoemaker burnt for reading the Gospels to John Hay, 1518; and Julius Palmer, a Romanist, July 16, 1556; the town incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, May 26, 1596; a stone bridge erected over the river Kennet, 1770; the Corporation School founded by John Kenrick, Dec. 29, 1624.

NEWBURY, battles. The Parliamentary army, commanded by Essex, were attacked by the Royalists, commanded by Charles I. The battle was fought with the most determined bravery on both sides, but the Parliamentarians having in their ranks the militia of London, who equalled the veteran forces, were enabled to keep a bold front, until night put an end to the action on the king's side; Lord Falkland was killed, Sept. 20, 1643; the Parliamentarians proceeded the next day to London. The Royalists defeated by the Parliamentarians, under the Earl of Manchester, at this place, Oct. 27, 1644.

NEW CALEDONIA. This island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, Sept. 4, 1774; made a French convict settlement, 1854.

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION. Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, made Premier of England, March 10, 1754; resigned, Nov. 11, 1756; he had held different offices in the cabinet for 45 years; retired, £300,000 poorer than when he took office.

NEWCASTLE, Duke of, obtained a verdict for £20,000 against the Hundred of Boxholme for the wanton destruction of his castle of Nottingham, Oct., 1831, Aug. 9, 1832.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. The Romans founded a station here called the *Pons Ælii*; the bridge was rebuilt and a castle erected on the site of the old Roman fortress by Robert, eldest son of William I., 1080; taken by storm by William Rufus, from the Earl Mowbray, 1095; the black gate built, 1268; St Nicholas church founded, 1091; burned, 1210; the present structure built, 1359. On the death of Henry I., David of Scotland took possession of this town on behalf of Queen Matilda, 1136; restored by treaty to Henry II., 1157; a licence was granted to the town to dig for coal, 1239; Baliol of Scotland did homage for his crown to Edward I. in the castle, 1292; Blackfriars bridge built, 1251; burnt by accident, 1349. The town besieged by the Scots, 1322; and again, when Queen Philippa assembled an army of 16,000 men and defeated the Scots, 1346; the town declared for the Royalists; besieged by the Scottish army and captured, Oct. 29, 1644; the Guildhall and Exchange built, 1658; enlarged, 1809; stone bridge of nine arches built, 1781; the Antiquarian Society established, 1813; the new institution erected at an expense of £13,885, 1825; the Grand Stand destroyed by fire, Dec. 4, 1844; failure of the banks at, Oct., 1847; great loss of

life and property by an explosion of combustibles, Oct. 6, 1854 ; a most destructive fire broke out at, when property valued at £70,000 was destroyed, June 24, 1866 ; a temporary pier gave way during a boat race between Kelly and Chambers, when upwards of 100 persons were precipitated into the Tyne, several being drowned, May 6, 1867 ; the Central Exchange news-rooms damaged by fire, Aug. 11 ; another serious fire at, which destroyed property valued at £60,000, Aug. 13 ; Constitutional Association formed at, Sept. 2 ; seven persons killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine on the town moor, Dec. 17 ; the new buildings in Queen-street, Quay Side, burnt, and property destroyed valued at £50,000, Dec. 20.

NEW COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by William de Wykeham, June 30, 1379 ; the foundation-stone laid, March 5, 1380 ; opened, April 14, 1386 ; the hall restored, 1866.

NEW COLLEGE, St John's Wood, for Dissenters ; first stone laid by the Rev. Dr John Pye Smith, May 11, 1850 ; opened, Oct. 8, 1851.

NEW CUT from the river Lea to Limehouse, London, made, Sept. 17, 1770.

NEW ENGLAND, North America, settled by the Plymouth Company, 1614 ; New Plymouth built by the Puritans, 1620 ; Salem built, 1628, and Boston, 1630.

NEWENHAM ABBEY, Devonshire, built by Reginald de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, 1246.

NEW FOREST, Hampshire, afforested by William I., 1080 ; Rufus killed in, Aug. 2, 1100 ; first perambulated and the boundaries fixed by Edward I., 1280 ; large tract of woods burned at, near St John's, 1786 ; the timber ordered to be preserved by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 36, 1698 ; the rights of the crown to deer extinguished by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 7, 1851.

NEWFOUNDLAND, discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497 ; the French and Portuguese carried on an extensive fishing trade, 1500 ; attempt to form a settlement, unsuccessfully made, 1520 ; Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed with 200 followers, and took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth, 1583, but most of them died ; a charter for the colonization of, granted ; another attempt, more successful, was made by Lord Baltimore, 1623 ; the town of St John surrendered to the French, 1696 ; they again ravaged the country, 1705 ; they burnt St John's, 1768 ; given up to Gt Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713 ; made a bishopric, 1839 ; a legislative council established by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, July, 1842 ; the town of St John's destroyed by fire, damage done to the amount of £1,000,000 ; 12,000 persons left destitute, June 9, 1846 ; an act passed for the rebuilding of, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 21, May 24, 1849.

NEWGATE. The gate was used as a prison at a very early period ; it was taken down and rebuilt at the expense of Sir Richard Whittington, 1423 ; destroyed by the fire of 1666, and rebuilt by Wren, 1672 ; burnt down in the Gordon riots, June 8, 1780 ; the present prison erected from the designs of George Dance ; the first stone laid, May 31, 1770 ; completed, 1782. First execution at, Dec. 9, 1783. The last *public* execution (Barrett), May 26, 1868. The interior remodeled, 1857-9.

NEWGATE MARKET, anciently held in Newgate-street. There were a market-house and shops in the Middle-row ; it was a meal market, 1548 ; removed to its present site after the fire of London by 22 Car. II. c. 11, s. 61 ; the dean and chapter of St Paul's to lease ground to the corporation for that purpose, 1670 ; ordered to be dismarketed by 24 & 25 Vict. c. lii., June 7, 1861, when the new market in Smithfield is completed.

NEW GRANADA, S. America, discovered by Columbus, 1498—1502 ; the Spaniards driven out of, 1824 ; the Republic of, founded, Nov. 21, 1831 ; the constitution proclaimed, 1832 ; re-formed, 1843 ; slavery abolished, Jan. 1, 1852.

- NEW HAMPSHIRE**, N. America. First settlement formed, 1623 ; made a separate province, 1679 ; constitution agreed to, 1784.
- NEW HAVEN**, Connecticut, first settled by the English, 1638 ; united to Connecticut, 1665 ; Yale College founded, 1717 ; taken by the British forces, 1779.
- NEW HOLLAND**, Australia, the island of, though nearly as large as Europe, the south extremity only discovered by Tasman, 1642 ; Cook surveyed east and north-east coasts, 1770, from 38° S., and ascertained its separations by Torres Strait from New Guinea ; its circuit completed by Captain Furneaux, 1773 ; Bass discovered the South Point to be part of an island, separated from New Holland by a strait ; large colonies are now formed on the southern, eastern, and western coasts ; Port Jackson in, first settled, 1787.
- NEW INN**, formerly the Lady Inn ; the society of lawyers who occupied St George's Inn, Snow Hill, removed here in the reign of Edward IV., 1483 ; the junior members of this society rebelled and stole several MSS., 1669-70 ; the readings from the middle temple ceased, 1846.
- NEW JERSEY**, N. America. The first settlement was made by the Dutch, 1614 ; and by the Swedes, 1637 ; granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York, 1664, who sold it to Sir Geo. Carteret, 1666 ; the Dutch recaptured it, 1673, but resigned it to the English, 1682 ; proprietary government of, surrendered, 1702.
- NEWMARKET**, Cambridgeshire, made a market town, 1227 ; James I. built a lodge here for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of hunting ; it was rebuilt by Charles II. as a racing lodge, 1671 ; the races in great repute, 1669 ; the town destroyed by fire, March 22, 1683.
- NEW MINSTER ABBEY**, Northumberland, built by Ranulph de Merlay, 1139.
- NEW ORLEANS**, America, founded by Bienville, the French governor of Louisiana, 1717 ; conveyed by them to the Spaniards, 1769 ; re-conveyed to the French, 1800, and sold by Napoleon I. to America, 1803 ; the British force, under General Pakenham, defeated at, the General and 3000 men killed and wounded, the American loss was slight, Jan. 8, 1815 ; inundation at, May 31, 1849 ; taken by Commander Farragut with a fleet of 46 steam sloops, and gun-boats carrying 286 guns and 25 mortars, after a bombardment of five days, April 24, 1862 ; Gen. Butler appointed governor, superseded by Gen. Banks, Dec. 14, 1863.
- NEWPORT**, Isle of Wight. First charter granted to the town by Richard de Redvers, 1193 ; the church built, 1172 ; incorporated by James I. ; confirmed by Charles II., 1673 ; the meetings of the commissioners of parliament who carried on the negotiations with Charles I., held in the Free Grammar School, Joiners'-street, Sept. 1—Oct. 28, 1648 ; treaty signed by Charles I. at, giving up to parliament the army, &c., Nov. 27, 1648 ; the House of Industry erected, 1770 ; Albany barracks, 1798 ; converted into a juvenile prison, 1838 ; the town-hall built by Nash, 1814 ; the first stone of St Thomas's church laid by Prince Albert, Aug. 23, 1854 ; the town disfranchised by the reform bill, 1832.
- NEWPORT**, Monmouthshire. The castle erected by Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester, *circa* 1139 ; seized by Henry VIII. on the execution of the Duke of Buckingham, 1521 ; a riot caused by 10,000 Chartists under the direction of John Frost, upwards of 20 persons were killed, Nov. 4, 1839 ; he was captured the same night ; tried, Dec. 31—Jan. 16, 1840, and sentenced to be hanged ; remitted to transportation, Feb. 1.
- NEW RIVER**, London. Water-works erected under the 3 James I. c. 18, 1605, and 4 James I. c. 12, 1606 ; the powers so obtained by the Corporation of London, transferred to Mr Hugh Myddleton, citizen and goldsmith, March 28, 1609, who after five years' labour completed the undertaking ; opened in the presence

of the civic authorities, Sept. 29, 1620. The length of the river in 1723 was $38\frac{3}{4}$ miles; it is crossed by 250 bridges, and has 40 sluices; its length has since been shortened by 10 miles, the stream covered over, and the water conveyed in pipes, 1861; the cost of the whole was £17,219,985; James I. agreed to assist the works, and he advanced £8609 14s. 6d.; the original shares of £100 have been sold at £5, recently they have fetched £9000: the capital of the Company is nearly £3,000,000. An act passed to enable the Company to improve their supply, 15 & 16 Vict. c. clx., June 30, 1852; another passed to enable them to construct new reservoirs, &c., 17 & 18 Vict. c. lxxii., June 16, 1854; amended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. cxcvi., Aug. 14, 1855.

NEW ROAD from the Angel, Islington, to the Yorkshire Stingo, Lisson Green, formed under 29 Geo. II. c.88; begun, May 8, 1756; completed in a few years; the Metropolitan Railway built underneath, first sanctioned, 16 & 17 Vict. c. clxxxvi., Aug. 15, 1853.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE, Soho, first opened by Miss Kelly, May 26, 1840; first called **Royalty**, 1861.

NEWSPAPERS, or, 'News'-papers' as originally written, are the successors of the news'-letters. The weekly news from Italy, Germany, May, 1622; 'London Weekly Courant,' 1622, the first containing general information; the 'Weekly Courant,' 1662; many provincial papers appeared, as the 'Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer,' the 'Mercurius Bellicus,' the 'Parliament's Scout,' 'Mercurius Civicus, or London Intelligencer,' the 'Weekly Account,' 'Mercurius Britannicus,' by Marchmont Needham, Aug. 22, 1643; the 'Mercurius Politicus,' June, 1650; the 'Public Intelligencer,' by Sir R. L'Estrange, Oct. 8, 1655; which ceased when the 'London Gazette' was established, the first number printed at Oxford, Nov. 14, 1665; continued in London, Feb. 5, 1666. Newspapers and pamphlets were prohibited from publication without a licence by Charles II., May 12, 1680; the censorship of the press abolished, 1695. There were nine weekly papers and one daily in 1696; in 1849, 547; and in 1867, 1000. The 'London Courant,' 1709; the 'British Mercury,' established, March 27, 1710; the 'English Chronicle, or Whitehall Evening Post,' 1747; the 'Public Advertiser,' containing the letters of Junius, first appeared, Dec. 19, 1769: the sale of this paper was upwards of 83,000 copies; the 'Public Ledger,' Jan. 12, 1760; the 'Morning Chronicle' begun by William Woodfall, 1769; 'Johnson's Sunday Monitor,' 1778. The 'Norwich Postman' sold for $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1706; the last of the ancient penny newspapers, 'Parker's London News' (No. 1005), appeared, April 25, 1725. Duty on newspapers fixed at a halfpenny, 10 Anne, c. xix. s. 101, July 19, 1712; to come into operation, Aug. 12; removed, 1714; reimposed, 1725; increased to a penny, 1761; raised to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. by Lord North, May 28, 1776; to 2d., 29 Geo. III. c. 50, Aug. 12, 1789; to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 37 Geo. III. c. 90, June 22, 1797; to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 44 Geo. III. c. 98, July 28, 1804; to 4d., less 20 per cent. discount, 55 Geo. III. c. 185, July 11, 1815; reduced to a penny by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 76, Aug. 13, 1836; to come in force, Sept. 15; abolished, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 27, June 15, 1855. Duty upon advertisements in, increased to 3s. 6d. each appearance, Aug. 12, 1789; reduced, Jan. 4, 1833; abolished, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63, s. 5, Aug. 4, 1853.

DAILY PAPERS issued in London, and when established.

Advertiser, The Morning, Feb. 8, 1794	Public Ledger	...	...	1759
Clerkenwell News (first weekly), May 1, 1855	Standard	...	...	June 29, 1857
Commercial Daily List	Star, The Morning,	...	...	March 17, 1856
Daily News	Telegraph, The Daily,	...	...	Mar. 29, 1855
Herald, Morning	Times, The	...	...	Jan. 1, 1788
Post, the Morning	first printed by steam,	...	...	Nov. 29, 1814
				1781

EVENING PAPERS.

Express, The	...	Sept. 1, 1846	Shipping and Mercantile Gazette,	
Globe	...	...	Jan. 4, 1836	
Glowworm	...	Jan. 5, 1865	Standard, Evening	...
L'International	...	March, 6, 1863	Star, The Evening	March 17, 1856
Mail, The Evening	...	March 2, 1789	Sun	...
Pall Mall Gazette	...	Feb. 7, 1865	...	Oct. 1, 1792

WEEKLY, &C.

Age we Live in	...	1860	Cosmopolitan	...	Oct., 1865
Allen's Indian Mail	...	May, 1843	Country Life	...	Aug. 15, 1867
American	...	March, 1867	County Courts Chronicle, Monthly		
Anglo-American Times	...	Oct. 27, 1865			1846
Army and Navy Gazette	...	Jan. 7, 1860	County Chronicle	...	1787
Athenæum	...	Jan. 2, 1828	County Herald	...	1790
Atlas	...	May 21, 1826	Courier	...	Jan., 1865
Atlas for India	...	1842	Courier de l'Europe	...	1840
Australian Mail	...	May, 1859	Cottage Gardener	...	1848
Baker's Record	...	1864	Court Circular	...	April 26, 1856
Banker	...	Jan. 7, 1868	Court Journal	...	1829
Bayswater Chronicle	...	June, 1860	Dispatch, The Weekly	...	1801
Beehive	...	Oct. 19, 1861	Ecclesiastical Gazette	...	July 10, 1838
Bell's Life in London	...	1820	Economist	...	Sept. 2, 1848
Bell's Weekly Messenger	...	May 1, 1796	Engineer	...	Jan. 4, 1856
Bethnal Green Times	...	Oct., 1861	English Independent	...	Jan. 5, 1867
Brazil Mail	...	Nov. 7, 1863	English Leader	...	Oct., 1861
Britannia	...	1839	Era, The	...	Sept. 30, 1837
British Banner	...	Jan. 1, 1848	Examiner	...	Jan., 1808
British Medical Journal	...	Jan. 7, 1853	Farmer	...	1843
British Journal of Photography	...	Jan., 1854	Field	...	Jan. 1, 1853
British Lion	...	June 29, 1867	Finsbury Free Press	...	May 23, 1868
Briton, North	...	May 29, 1762	Freeman	...	Jan. 24, 1855
Builder	...	Feb. 11, 1843	Freemason's Magazine	...	July 9, 1859
Building News	...	March 1, 1854	Fun	...	1861
Builders' Trade Circular	...	1866	Gardiner's Chronicle	...	Jan. 2, 1841
Bullionist	...	Jan. 6, 1865	Guardian	...	Jan. 21, 1846
Camden Town Gazette	...	April, 1866	Hackney Independent	...	March, 1860
Chemical News	...	Dec. 10, 1859	Hackney and Kingsland Gazette	...	April, 1864
Christian Times	...	1863	Hackney Times	...	Dec. 14, 1867
Christian World	...	1859	Hampstead and Highgate Express,	...	1860
Chronicle	...	March 30, 1867	Herman	...	Jan., 1859
Church Review	...	Jan., 1861	Holborn and St Pancras Journal,	...	Feb. 27, 1857
Church News	...	March 13, 1867	Illustrated London News,	...	May 14, 1842
Church and State Review	...	1862	Illustrated Weekly News,	...	Oct. 12, 1861
Church Mail	...	April 5, 1867	Illustrated Sporting and Theatri-	...	cal News
Church Times	...	1863	Imperial Review	...	Jan. 5, 1867
Church Opinion	...	Dec. 1, 1866	Independent	...	Jan., 1867
Churchman	...	Jan., 1843	Inquirer	...	July 9, 1842
City Press, The	...	July 18, 1857	Insurance Gazette	...	Jan. 1, 1856
Civil Service Gazette	...	Jan. 1, 1853	Islington Gazette	...	1856
Colliery Guardian	...	Jan. 5, 1861	Jewish Chronicle	...	1845
Commercial Gazette	...	1853			
Constitution	...	1853			

John Bull	Dec. 17, 1820	Overland Mail ...	July 10, 1855
Journal of Gaslighting	Feb. 10, 1849	Paddington Times ...	1859
Judy	1867	Parochial Critic ...	Jan. 2, 1867
Journal of Horticulture	Oct., 1848	Pawnbrokers' Gazette	1839
Journal of the Society of Arts	1852	Penny Illustrated Paper,	Oct. 12, 1851
Justice of the Peace	Jan. 28, 1837	Photographic Journal	March, 1853
Lady's Own Paper	Nov. 24, 1866	Photographic News	Sept. 10, 1858
Lancet, The ...	Oct. 3, 1823	Postman	Oct., 1867
Land and Water ...	Jan., 1866	Press and St James's Chronicle,	May 7, 1853
Law Journal	Jan., 1866	Prince's Price Current	1782
Law Times	April 8, 1843	Public Opinion ...	Oct. 5, 1861
Leader	Sept. 21, 1867	Punch	July 17, 1841
Licensed Victuallers' Guardian,	Feb., 1861	Queen	Sept. 7, 1861
Literary Churchman	May 5, 1855	Racing Times ...	Feb. 26, 1851
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, Nov.,	1842	Railway News ...	Jan. 2, 1864
London Commercial Record,	June 29, 1842	Railway Record ...	April 13, 1844
London and China Express	1858	Railway Times ...	1837
London and China Herald	1867	Railway Gazette ...	1845
London and China Telegraph	1858	Record	Jan., 1828
London and Provincial News	1860	Reporter	1847
London Mercantile Journal	1832	Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper,	May 5, 1850
London Mercury ...	Jan. 4, 1868	Rock	Jan. 17, 1868
London New Price Current	1812	Saturday Review ...	Nov. 3, 1855
London Review ...	July 7, 1860	Shoreditch Advertiser	Jan., 1857
London Scotsman ...	July 15, 1867	Shoreditch Observer	Jan., 1857
Magnet	March, 1837	Solicitors' Journal ...	1857
Mark Lane Express	Dec., 1832	South London Chronicle	1859
Marylebone Mercury	1857	South London Journal	Oct. 2, 1855
Mechanics' Magazine	Dec. 31, 1858	South London Press	Jan. 7, 1865
Medical Press ...	Jan. 14, 1850	Spectator	July 5, 1828
Medical Times ...	July 6, 1850	Sporting Life	March 16, 1859
Methodist Recorder	April 4, 1861	Sporting Gazette ...	Oct., 1862
Methodist Times ...	1849	Sportsman	Aug., 1865
Middlesex Chronicle	Jan., 1859	Sunday Times ...	1822
Mining Journal ...	Aug. 29, 1835	Tablet	1840
Mitchell's Maritime Register,	Sept. 27, 1856	Tomahawk	1867
Mitchell's Steam Shipping	Aug. 19, 1859	Tower Hamlets' Express	Aug., 1861
Journal	Aug. 19, 1859	Tower Hamlets' Independent,	Nov. 17, 1866
Money Market Review	1860	Train	July 13, 1866
Musical Standard ...	Aug., 1862	United Service Gazette	Feb. 9, 1833
Musical Times ...	June, 1844	Universe	Dec. 8, 1860
Musical World ...	1836	Universal News ...	Dec. 29, 1860
Naval Chronicle ...	March, 1853	Volunteer Service Gazette	Oct. 26, 1859
Naval and Military Gazette,	Feb. 9, 1838	Watchman	Jan. 7, 1835
News of the World ...	Sept. 29, 1843	Weekly Budget ...	Jan. 5, 1860
Newspaper Press ...	1865	Weekly Review ...	April, 1862
Nonconformist ...	April 14, 1841	Weekly Times ...	Jan. 24, 1847
Notes and Queries ...	Nov. 3, 1849	Wellington Gazette	1857
Notting Hill and Bayswater Times	1861	West London Observer	1855
Orb	Aug., 1863	West London Times	1860
Orchestra	Oct., 1863	West Middlesex Advertiser,	Nov. 1, 1856

West End News	...	1856	Witness	...	Nov., 1867
Westminster Gazette	Dec. 29,	1866			

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS of the last century.

Bath Chronicle	...	1757	Newcastle Courant	Aug. 11,	1711
Cambridge Chronicle	...	1748	Norfolk Chronicle	July 18,	1761
Chester Courant	...	1730	Northampton Mercury	May 2,	1720
Derby Mercury	...	1732	Norwich Mercury	...	1720
Hereford Journal	...	1739	Norwich Postman	...	1706
Hereford Times	June 30,	1832	Nottingham Journal	...	1710
Leeds Mercury	May,	1718	Shrewsbury Chronicle	Nov. 23,	1772
Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford			Worcester Journal	June,	1719
Mercury,	...	1695	York Herald	Jan. 2,	1790
(and is still continued).			Yorkshire Post	July 2,	1724
Liverpool Courant	...	1712			

NEWSPAPERS were first printed at Constantinople, 1797; in Holland, 1605; in Germany, 1615; New South Wales, 1803. The United States of America: the first paper was published at Boston, Sept., 1690; the 'Penny Press' was introduced at New York; the first being 'The Daily Sun,' Sept. 23, 1833; the 'New York Tribune,' edited by Horace Greeley, established, 1851, daily circulation 29,000 copies; in New York alone there are now 300 different papers published every week. A great sensation was produced in New York by the publication of an extra sheet of the 'Sun,' giving an account of an aerial voyage across the Atlantic performed in three days, May 28, 1844; of course it turned out a Yankee hoax. The number published in Austria is 271; Bavaria, 190; Germany, 900; Hanover, 99; Italy, 302; Saxony, 230; Wurtemberg, 119; the 'Venetian Gazette,' 1570 (this is the oldest in the British Museum).

NEWSPAPERS, French. When, between 1820 and 1830, the arbitrary system of rule in England disappeared, the advance of the free press became rapid and extraordinary; so in France, after the exclusion of the Bourbon dynasty, and its arbitrariness, the same kind of advance was observable; the first French paper was the 'Gazette,' published by Renaudot, May, 1631; 'Journal des Savans,' 1665; 'Mercure Galant,' 1672; the 'Nouveau Journal de Paris,' 1777; the 'Moniteur,' 1789; the 'Journal des Débats,' 1789; the 'Gazette,' 1790; the 'Quotidienne,' 1792; the 'Constitution,' 1815; the 'Press,' 1836; the 'Siècle,' 1836. In 1816, the 'Moniteur' published, 1650, 'Journal des Débats,' 8000, 'Gazette de France,' 3000, 'Journal de Commerce,' 3500, 'L'ami de la Religion et du Roi,' 3300, 'Quotidienne,' 3100, 'Journal des Maires,' 4300. The liberty of the press ceased on the accession of Louis Napoleon, 1852-3.

NEWSPAPERS, Irish. There were 102 issued in 1850; advertisement duty at 1s., £11,806; stamps, 6,302,728 at 1d., and 43,358 at ½d.; the first Irish newspaper, 'Pue's Occurrences,' published 1700; the Flying Post, 1708; 'Faulkner's Journal,' 1728; Dublin 'Evening Post,' 1725; Dublin 'Freemasons' Journal,' 1763; 'Dublin Gazette,' 1711; 'Clare Journal,' 1776; 'Limerick Chronicle,' 1766; 'Londonderry Journal,' June 3, 1772. In 1867, 128 newspapers were published.

NEWSPAPERS, Scotch. There were 94 in 1850; stamps, 7,643,045 at 1d., 241,264 at ½d. The first newspapers of Scotland were published in London and sent down; the oldest are the 'Aberdeen Journal,' 1748; 'Caledonian Mercury,' 1720; the Edinburgh 'Evening Courant,' 1718; 'Edinburgh Gazette,' 1690; 'Glasgow Courant,' 1715; 'Glasgow Gazette,' 1782; the 'Dumfries Journal,' 1750. In 1867, 138 journals were published.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Australia. First founded as a convict settlement ; a fleet of eleven sail with 757 convicts left Portsmouth, May 13, 1787. Three ships arrived at Botany Bay, Jan. 18—20, 1788, and Captain Arthur Philip made governor, Jan. 26, 1788 ; the colony then contained 1060 inhabitants ; increased to 5547, 1801 ; first grant of land made to convicts, 1790 ; a newspaper printed, 1803 ; a rebellion broke out among the convicts, but they were defeated, 1804 ; the *Sydney Gazette* first published, March, 1803 ; made a free settlement, 1821 ; a local council appointed, 1823 ; an act passed for the more effectual government of, 9 Geo. IV. c. 83, July 25, 1828 ; first legislative council proclaimed, July 13, 1829 ; transportation abolished, 1839 ; coal raised in the colony valued at £14,647, 1849 ; gold discovered, April 3, 1851 ; Sydney University inaugurated, Oct. 11, 1852 ; separated from Victoria, 1854, and a constitution granted, 1855. An attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh was made at Clontarf, Sydney, March 12, 1868 ; O'Farrell, the assassin, executed, April 21. The prince laid the foundation-stone of the town-hall at Sydney, April 4.

GOVERNORS OF:—

Belmore, Earl of	Aug. 22, 1867	Gipps, Sir Geo.	Feb. 23, 1838
Blyth, Capt. Wm.	Aug., 1806	Hunter, Capt.	Aug. 7, 1795
Bourke, Sir R.	April 27, 1831	King, Capt. P. G.	Sept. 27, 1800
Brisbane, Sir T. M.	Feb. 10, 1821	Macquarie, Gen.	Jan. 1, 1810
Darling, Sir R.	Dec. 19, 1826	Philip, Capt. Arthur	Jan. 20, 1788
Denison, Sir Wm.	Sept. 19, 1854	Young, Sir John	March 6, 1860
Fitzroy, Sir Chas.	Aug. 3, 1826		

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Nottinghamshire, built, 1170.

NEWSTEDE PRIORY, Lincolnshire, founded by William de Albin III., *circa* 1166.

NEW STYLE. *See* Calendar.

NEW TESTAMENT translated into the Coptic, 3rd century ; into the Chinese language by the East India Company's Translator at Canton, and printed, 1814.

NEWTOWNBARRY, Ireland, riot at, on the clergy seizing stock for tithes ; the yeomanry fired on the people, and 35 men, women, and children were killed and wounded ; the coroner's inquest could not agree on a verdict, June 18, 1831.

NEWTON BUTLER, battle. Lord Mountcashel defeated by the Protestants of Enniskillen, the former being taken prisoner, Aug. 1, 1689.

NEW YORK, America, discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, 1609 ; settlement made at Manhattan's Island, 1614 ; at Albany, 1615 ; the Dutch West India Company colonized the central portion of the State, 1624 ; Charles II. granted it to the Duke of York, Sept. 8, 1664 ; retaken by the Dutch, 1673 ; surrendered to England, 1674 ; the first congress met, Oct. 7, 1765 ; part of the town burnt, Dec. 29, 1773, again Nov. 20, 1776 ; the British Gen. Burgoyne and 6000 troops surrendered to the State Militia at White Plains, Oct. 17, 1777 ; 300 houses destroyed by fire, Aug. 7, 1778 ; the Colonial Government was suspended, May, 1775 ; a provincial Government administered the State to April 20, 1777 ; constitution agreed to April 20, 1777 ; ratified by the State legislature, July 26, 1778 ; revised, 1821 ; fire at, which destroyed property valued at 20,000,000 dollars, Dec. 15, 1835 ; the Old Bowery Theatre burned down for the fourth time, April 25, 1845 ; riot at the Astor-Place Opera House to prevent Macready playing, May 10, 1849 ; a new constitution granted, 1846, and came into operation, Jan. 1, 1847 ; amended, 1854 ; the Park Theatre burnt, Dec. 16, 1848 ; a new charter given to the city, May 1, 1857 ; suspension of the banks, Oct. 14, 1858 ; the Crystal Palace erected and opened by the President, July 14, 1853 ; was destroyed by fire, Oct. 5, 1858 ; serious riots at, in attempting to en-

force the conscription, property destroyed valued at £80,000, 76 persons killed, 20 negroes murdered by the mob, and 300 persons wounded, July 13—17, 1863; Barnum's Museum burnt, July 13, 1865.

NEW ZEALAND, discovered by Tasman, 1642; Captain Cook visited the island, 1769 and 1774; first settlement made by the English, 1815; government established, 1833; New Zealand Company formed, 1837; received its charter, 1839; dissolved, 1851; made a colony by charter, Nov. 16, 1840; separated from New South Wales, May 3, 1841; Capt. Hobson, the founder, and first governor, from Jan., 1840, to Sept., 1842; Bishopric established, 1843; war declared against the Kaffirs, April 4, 1846; legislative council opened by Sir George Grey, Dec. 20, 1848; a representative constitution granted to the colony by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 72, June 30, 1852; gold fields discovered near Goulburn, Jan. 17, 1853; termination of the Kaffir war, Feb. 22, 1853; great distress amongst the Kaffirs, Nov., 1857; war again declared in consequence of a dispute about land, May 3, 1860; the natives submit to the English, March 19, 1861; war renewed, 1863.

NGAMI, Africa. This lake is to be found set out on Portuguese maps, as early as 1508; visited by Livingstone, Murray, and Oswell, July 28, 1849.

NIAGARA, North America, the fort near the celebrated falls of that name, in North America, taken by the English, July 24, 1759; the largest of the falls is the horse-shoe, 1800 feet broad, having a fall of 165 feet; the American fall is about 600 feet broad; Mr Weld was among the first who ventured under the cataract to within six yards of the water, 1796; the suspension bridge over the falls, opened, Aug. 1, 1848; M. Blondin crossed upon the tight-rope, Aug., 1859; part of the Table Rock blown away, July 26, 1867.

NICARAGUA, America, discovered by the Spaniards, 1503; revolted from Spain, Sept. 21, 1821; joined the republic, 1824; an earthquake at, which did much damage to the town, Jan. 23, 1835; withdrew from the Central American confederation, 1852; the cathedral of Leon was finished, 1743, at a cost of £1,000,000 sterling; Walker, the American filibuster, landed at Scott's Wharf, Nov. 25, 1857; treaty of commerce with Great Britain, Feb. 11, 1860; two volcanoes broke out at Leon, Nov. 14, 1867.

NICE, France, founded by the Greeks in the middle ages; it was strongly fortified; taken by the Goths, A.D. 262; a marble cross built to commemorate the reconciliation of Charles V. and Francis I., 1538; plundered by the Turks, 1543; overrun by the troops of the republic, 1792; incorporated with France, Dec., 1792; formally ceded to France by Italy, 1796; the Austrians took the town, May 11, 1800; restored to Sardinia by the treaty of, 1814; ceded to France, March 29, 1860, to take effect, June 14.

NICÆA, Bithynia. The *Nicene Creed* composed at the council of Nice, held at, by the command of the Emperor Constantine; first sitting held, July 14, the last, Sept. 9, A.D. 325; here the Arians were condemned, and 318 bishops settled the time to observe Easter. The Creed, that part which asserts the 'Divinity of the Holy Ghost,' was added at the council of Constantinople, 381, and the words 'and the Son,' coming after 'who proceedeth from the Father,' added by the Spanish bishops, 447; adopted at Rome, 883; a second council was held who declared the worship of images to be lawful, 787.

NICKEL, a metal used in the composition of German silver, first named by Cronstedt, 1751; published, 1775.

NICOLAITANS, a sect founded by Nicholas, one of the first deacons of the Church, who, taking a vow of continence, bade his wife marry whom she pleased; hence his followers maintained the doctrine of a community of wives; the Nicolaitans about the year 68 denied the Divinity of Christ.

NIGER, Africa. The French geographers devoted much attention to find out the sources of ; De Lisle published his plan of, 1714 ; D'Anville, 1749 ; the African Association formed in England to discover the course and source of, Mungo Park was employed by them, he left England, May 22, 1795 ; he traced it for 300 miles, and returned, June 10, 1797 ; he was afterwards sent out by H. M. Government, Jan. 30, 1805 ; drowned at Boussa, in Dec. The brothers Sanders discovered the mouth of the river, Nov. 18, 1830 ; the Government sent an expedition of three steam vessels, 1841, but they only ascended to Egga. Mr Macgregor Laird was sent out in the Pleiad iron-screw steamer, May 20, 1854, and ascended the river within about 50 miles of the confluence of the Benné and Faro, they were 118 days on the river.

NIGHTINGALE, MISS. A meeting held at Willis's Rooms, Hanover-square, in order to raise a fund for establishing an institution for the purpose of training nurses after the Crimea war, Nov. 29, 1855.

NIJNI NOVGOROD, Russia, founded, *circa* 1222 ; occupied by the Tartars, 1237 ; added to Moscow, 1418 ; the cathedral of the Transfiguration founded, 1221 ; of Archangel, 1222 ; rebuilt, 1620 ; a fair for mercantile purposes was held here, as early as 1366 ; became the property of the state, 1751 ; removed to its present site, 1824.

NILE, Egypt. Mercator's map of Africa, published 1593, gave the source of the Nile to be two large lakes ; Mr Browne and Dr Beke attribute the source to be in the Mountains of the Moon in 10° lat. N. ; Bruce thought he had reached the source, Nov., 1770, but Capt. Speke is said to have discovered the source to be the Lake Nyanza, July 28, 1862 ; reported his discovery to the Royal Geographical Society, June 24, 1863 ; Capt. Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, Jan. 22, 1864 ; the river overflowed, killing 30,000 people, 1829.

NILE, naval battle. Nelson discovered the French fleet, anchored in the bay of Aboukir close in shore, consisting of 18 ships of war, 1178 guns ; the English fleet consisted of 15 ships, 942 guns ; the French were totally defeated ; the battle begun at 6 p.m. ; by 8 o'clock p.m. four of the French van had struck ; between 9 and 10 the Admiral's ship, the L'Orient, blew up ; the battle continued during the night, only four of the enemy's ships escaped, Aug. 1 and 2, 1798.

NILOMETER. An instrument used among the ancients to measure the height of the water of the Nile ; it is said to have been erected by *Joseph* during his regency in Egypt ; it measures 16 cubits ; some authorities attribute it to the Sultan Soliman in the 8th century.

NIMEGUEN, Holland. An ancient Roman town built by Julius Cæsar ; the castle rebuilt by Charlemagne, 775 ; united to Holland, 1248 ; sold by William III., King of the Romans, to Otho the III., 1270 ; the town-hall built, 1554 ; taken by the French, 1672 ; the treaty between Louis XIV. and Charles II. of Spain, signed in the town-hall, July 31, 1678 ; again taken by the French, Nov. 8, 1794.

NINEVEH, Assyria. First mentioned in the 10th chapter of Genesis ; it is there placed among the primitive cities ; it is next found in the book of Jonah, B.C. 850 ; it was the residence of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, *circa* B.C. 710 ; destroyed by the Medes, B.C. 626. M. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, excavated the mound Kouyunjik, where he found a few fragments of ruins, but at Khorsabad, 1842, he discovered several upright slabs with figures in bas-relief, and several halls and chambers. Mr Layard opened a mound at Nimroud, Dec., 1845, and in the following year discovered several halls with winged lions and bulls, also a gigantic head ; first collection arrived in England, Oct., 1850 ; excavations continued by M. Place, 1854.

NINGPO, China, taken by the English, Oct. 13, 1841; the Chinese attempted to recapture the city, but failed, March 10, 1842; evacuated, May 7, 1842; opened to foreign trade, 1843; captured by the Taepings, Dec. 9, 1861, but retaken by the Imperialists, May 21, 1862.

NISBET, battle, between the English and Scotch, in which the latter were routed, and 10,000 slain, May 7, 1402.

NISI PRIUS. Previously to the statute of Westminster, trials by assizes or juries could only be held where the king resided, or before the justices going their septennial circuit, but this custom was amended by the writ of *Nisi Prius*, commanding the sheriff to empanel a jury at Westminster, 13 Edw. I. c. 30, 1285.

NISSA, Servia, captured by Amurath II., 1389; by the Austrians, July 28, 1737; retaken by the Turks, Nov. 13, 1737.

NITHESDALE, Earl of, taken prisoner at Prestonpans, Nov. 13, 1715; condemned to death for high treason, but escaped from the Tower, Feb. 23, 1715-16.

NITRIC ACID, discovered by the chemist Lully, 1287.

NITROUS ACID, discovered by Scheele, 1771; gas by Dr Hales; oxide gas by Priestly, 1776.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. *See* Glycerine.

NIVE, battles. Wellington attacked the French, under Soult, on the river Nive, Dec. 9, 1813; series of battles begun, Dec. 10, and continued till the 13th, when the latter were defeated. The British lost 5000 men in, killed and wounded; the French, 6000 men and two guns.

NIVELLE, battle. The English army, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, defeated the French army, under Marshal Soult, on the banks of this river, after a gallant struggle, Nov. 10, 1813; the English crossed the river on the 12th; the French lost 4000 men.

NOBILITY in England permitted to build castles in 1150; the privilege withdrawn, and eleven hundred pulled down, 1153; patents to nobles of an estate granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095; Neville, Duke of Bedford, degraded from the peerage for being poor, *temp.* Edward IV., 1478; noblemen's privileges restrained, June, 1773.

NOBILITY of France renounced their privileges, May 23, 1789; liveries and armorial bearings abolished, June 18, 1790; records of, destroyed, June 25, 1792; a new nobility created by the Emperor Napoleon, 1808; hereditary peerage abolished in France, Dec. 27, 1831.

NOBLE. Edward III. ordered a gold coin of the value of 6s. 8d. to be struck, 1344.

NOCTON PARK PRIORY, Lincolnshire, founded by Robert D'Arcy, *circa* 1156.

NOCTON PARK, seat of Lord Ripon, destroyed by fire, July 15, 1834.

NOLA, Italy. Marcellus attacked Hannibal, under the walls of this town, B.C. 216; destroyed by Alaric, 410; Augustus died here, A.D. 14.

NONCONFORMISTS, Protestant dissenters. An act was passed to suppress, 1 Eliz. c. 2, 1558; a congregation of, seized at Plumbers' Hall, London, June 16, 1567; fines converted into imprisonment, 35 Eliz. c. 1, 1593; two acts passed in the reign of James I.; 3 James I. c. 4, 1603; 21 James I. c. 4, 1623; a new act of uniformity passed, 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4, when upwards of 2000 ministers left the Church, refusing to sign the 39 Articles, Aug. 24, 1662; declaration of indulgence by James II., April 4, 1687; act of toleration, by which all Dissenters who did not deny the Trinity were relieved, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, May 24, 1689.

NONES, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of all the other

months ; the nones are the six days following the above four months named, and of the other months, the four days next after the first.

NONJURORS, or High Churchmen who were attached to the Stuarts and refused to take the oath of allegiance to Will. & Mary ; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, were deprived of their sees, Feb. 1, 1691 ; doubly taxed and compelled to register their estates, May 27, 1723 ; on the decease of the Pretender, 1788, they tendered their loyalty, and the penal laws against them were withdrawn, 1792.

NONPAREIL, an American life-raft, sailed from New York with a crew consisting of the captain and two men ; reached Southampton, July 25, 1863, being 43 days on their voyage.

NON-RESISTANCE. An act passed by the House of Commons 'that it is not lawful to take up arms against the king,' June, 1661, but thrown out in the Lords, Oct., 1665. Doctrine of, maintained at Oxford, July 24, 1683.

NONSUCH, Surrey, the manor purchased by Henry VIII. of Sir Richard de Codrington, July 10, 1539 ; the palace built by that monarch, 1543 ; exchanged by Queen Mary for certain lands in Norfolk to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, 1557 ; visited by Queen Elizabeth first, Aug. 5, 1559 ; George Lord Berkeley appointed keeper, Sept. 5, 1660 ; given by Charles II. to Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, Jan. 18, 1671 ; pulled down by her orders, 1708.

NOOTKA SOUND, British North America, discovered by Captain Cook, 1778 ; settled by the English, 1786 ; the Spaniards, in 1789, took possession of the settlement ; a demand of reparation was made and arranged amicably, 1790.

NORBERTINES, order of, instituted by St Norbert, 1120.

NORDLINGEN, battles. The Swedes defeated by the allied Austrians and Bavarians, Sept. 6, 1634 ; the French, under Turenne and Condé, defeated the allied Spaniards and Austrians, commanded by Count de Mercy, Aug. 7, 1645.

NORE, the Mutiny at. The fleet mutinied, calling themselves a floating republic, under the presidency of Richard Parker, a sailor, May 20, 1797 ; they returned to their duty and delivered up Parker, June 14, who was tried and executed at Sheerness, on the 30th.

NORFOLK ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, 1774 ; made a penal colony, 1787 ; abandoned and the buildings destroyed, 1810 ; it was again made a penal settlement, 1825 ; abandoned, June, 1856 ; the descendants of the Mutineers of the Bounty settled here, 1856.

NORFOLK, Virginia, the navy-yard and docks destroyed by the Confederates, and the city taken by the Federals, under Gen. Wool, May 10, 1862.

NORHAM CASTLE, Northumberland, built by Flambard, Bishop of Durham, 1121 ; David, King of Scotland, besieged it with a large force, and nearly destroyed it, 1138 ; restored, and the great tower built by Bishop Pudsey, 1154 ; William the Lion of Scotland met King John at, 1211 ; Edward I. held a meeting with the Scottish nobles here, 1286 ; it was taken by the Scots, 1513.

NORMANDY, France, once part of Neustria, conquered by Rollo, 875 ; he married Gisele, daughter of Charles the Simple of France, who ceded the dukedom to him, 876 ; was succeeded by his son William, 931 ; reduced by the English, 1137 ; conquered by the French, 1204 ; purchased of the English by the French, 1259.

NORMAN LANGUAGE, first used in English courts of law, 1079. Norman Architecture prevailed in England from 1066 to 1189.

NORTHALLERTON, Yorkshire. This Roman station was seriously injured by the ravages of Beornredus, 769 ; William II. gave the town to the *See* of Durham. The battle of the Standard was fought here ; the English, commanded by Bishop

Ralph and Walter l'Espece, defeated the Scots, led by King David, with a loss of 11,000 men, Aug. 22, 1138; the bishop's palace destroyed, 1174; the town was plundered by the Scots, 1318; the Sessions House erected, 1790.

NORTH AMERICA, discovered by S. Cabot, 1497; the French first settled here, 1604; expelled by the English, 1614; granted to Sir William Alexander by charter, 1621; Scotch settlement made, 1622; the French settlers increased, but were subjugated by the English forces, 1654; ceded to France by the treaty of Breda, 1667; confirmed to England by that of Utrecht, April 11, 1713; the French increased, 1747; the government gave grants of land to emigrants, 1750; constitution granted, 1758; made a bishopric, 1787; confirmed to England by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1762; Cape Breton annexed to, 1819.

NORTHAMPTON, battle. The Lancastrians who favoured Queen Margaret, under the command of the Duke of Buckingham, defeated by the Yorkists, commanded by the Earl of Warwick, Henry VI. being taken prisoner, and the Queen escaping to Durham, and afterwards to Scotland, July 10, 1460.

NORTHAMPTON, Northamptonshire, made a Danish station, 921; they plundered and burnt it, 1010; the town plundered by Tostig, 1065; Harold made peace here with Morcar and the Northumbrians, Oct. 27, 1065; the castle built by Simon de St Liz, *circa* 1085; St Sepulchre's church founded by the Knights Templars, 1092; the barons swore allegiance to Queen Matilda here, 1131; Stephen held a council here, 1138 and 1144; a parliament held here, 1175; and again, 1176; the kingdom divided into six circuits for the judges by the council assembled at the castle, 1180; the town incorporated, 1184; Richard I. established a mint here, 1209; the castle besieged for 15 days by the barons, under Robert Fitzwalter, 1215; taken by the royal army, Baron Montford being defeated, 1265; Henry II. held a parliament here, 1266; 50 Jews hanged here, 1278; the last parliament met in the castle by order of Richard II., 1380, and established the poll tax. Queen Eleanor died at Hardby, Nov. 28, 1290; she was brought to Northampton, Dec. 9; and a cross erected to her memory, 1292. St Thomas's hospital founded, 1450; the Lancastrians defeated by the earls of March and Warwick in Hardingstone Fields, July 20, 1460; the town ravaged by a plague, 1637; taken by the Parliamentarians, under Lord Brooke, 1642; walls destroyed, 1661; 500 houses destroyed by fire, 1675; restored at the public expense, £150,000, 1676-7; the barracks built, 1796; the theatre erected, 1806; the Roman Catholic chapel of St Felix built by Pugin, 1844; the new Town-hall erected, from the designs of E. W. Godwin, 1864.

NORTH BRITAIN paper, Wilkes, No. 45, April 23, 1763; it contained a satirical commentary on the king's speech; Wilkes arrested on a general warrant, April 30; released, May 6; obtained damages, £300, for false imprisonment, July 6; ordered by the House of Commons to be burned by the common hangman, Nov. 15; burnt in the Royal Exchange, Dec. 3.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE to Russia discovered, 1553.

NORTH FERRELY PRIORY, Yorkshire, founded by Lord Eustace Vesey, 1463.

NORTH, LORD, administration of, under which England lost her North American colonies; Earl Gower was Lord-President, Lord Halifax privy seal, &c.; Lord North became premier, Jan. 28, 1770, and remained in office until March 20, 1782; he then leagued himself with the Whigs, and the Coalition Ministry was formed, April 2, 1783; he died Earl of Guildford, Aug. 5, 1792.

NORTHMEN made several permanent settlements in France, 850; and under *Rolf the Ganger*, or as he is more generally called, Rollo, obtained possession of the district around the mouth of the Seine, since called Normandy, 875; defeated before Paris, 886.

NORTHUMBERLAND, made a kingdom by Ida, King of Bernicia, 547; subdued by Egbert, King of Wessex, 828; conquered by the Northmen, 871; taken by Athelstan, 925; subjugated by Edred, 946; divided into counties, 950.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, Strand, erected by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, upon the site of the Hospital of St Mary Rounceval, 1606-7; first called Northumberland House, 1643; the building has been since much altered and repaired, but the gateway remains; a fire destroyed part of the building in 1780; another fire, which did considerable damage, broke out, Aug. 19, 1868.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. Parliament offered a reward of £20,000 for the discovery of, 18 Geo. II. c. 17, 1745; confirmed by 16 Geo. III. c. 20, 1818; amended, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 2, 1821. Captain M'Clure discovered the passage in the 'Investigator,' Oct. 26, 1850; awarded the gold medal by the Geographical Society, May, 1854.

NORTON PRIORY, Cheshire, built, 1210.

NORWAY. The crown assumed by St Olaf, 1013; he was defeated and slain at Vædal, Aug. 31, 1030; slavery abolished, 1329; united with Denmark by the league of Calmar, 1397; visited by an earthquake, July 18, 1686; and again, April 15, 1692; ceded to Sweden by Great Britain, March 3, 1813; taken possession of by Sweden, Jan. 14, 1814, and a new constitution proclaimed, Nov. 4; hereditary nobility abolished, 1821; the order of St Olaf instituted, Aug. 21, 1847; Charles XV. of Sweden took the oath to the constitution at Christiania, Oct. 6, 1859, and was crowned at Drontheim, Aug. 5, 1860; electoral law amended, March 20, 1863.

NORWICH, Norfolk, the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, burned by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1004; made an Earldom, 1049; the castle built by Canute, 1018; fortified by Ralph Guador, 1066; in 1086 it had 1476 houses; refortified by Hugh Bigod, 1140; the *Cathedral* begun by Bishop Losing, 1096; nave completed by Bishop Everard, 1135; spire by Bishop Percy, 1361; it is 411 feet long, 72 broad, and the steeple is 313 feet high; the town incorporated by King John, 1199; made the sole staple for the wool trade of Suffolk and Norfolk, 1331; the first worsted manufactory established at, 1340; suffered from the plague, 1348; the chief magistrate first styled mayor, 1430; St Andrew's Hall built, 1415; noted for its worsteds, 1533; the city besieged by the Rebels, under Kett, July 22, 1549, who set it on fire, Aug. 5; Kett hanged at the castle, Dec. 7; the Flemings settled at, 1565; charter granted to the town by Charles II., 1663; the public library established, 1784; weavers' riots, 1826; and again, June 12, 1828; the new canal and harbour opened, June 3, 1831; free library, 1857.

NORWICH, the See of, founded at Dunwich, Suffolk, 630; divided into two by Bisi, 669; the second to be at Elmham, 673; removed to Thetford, 1070; transferred to Norwich, 1092.

NORWOOD CEMETERY, Surrey, the chapels built, from the designs of Mr Tite; consecrated, Dec. 6, 1837.

NOSE MANUFACTURE. This art invented by Gasper Taliacotius, born at Bononia, 1553, professor of physic and surgery; he died, 1599. His statue stands in the Anatomy Theatre there, holding a nose in his hand. He wrote *Chirurgia Nota*, in which he teaches the art of engrafting noses, ears, lips, &c. He shows that Alexander Benedictus, a writer on surgery, described the operation for lost noses before him; and the great anatomists, Vesalius and Mr Charles Barnard (Sergeant Surgeon to Queen Anne), assert, that it has been practised with dexterity and success, from authorities not to be contested. Dr Fludd, a Rose-crucian philosopher and physician, informs us of a nobleman in Italy who lost part of his nose in a duel: he was advised by one of his physicians to take one of his slaves, and make a wound in his arm, and to join the little remainder of his nose to the wounded arm of the slave, and continue it there for some time, till the

flesh of the arm was united to his nose. The nobleman prevailed on one of his slaves to consent to the experiment, by which the double flesh was united, and a piece of flesh was cut out of the slave's arm, which was so managed by a skillful surgeon as to serve for a natural nose. The slave, being rewarded and set free, went to Naples, where he fell sick and died; at the same instant a gangrene appeared on the nobleman's nose; upon which that part of the nose which belonged to the dead man's arm was, by the advice of his physicians, cut off, and, being encouraged by the experiment, he was prevailed upon to have his own arm wounded in the like manner, and to apply it to the remainder of his nose, which was done, and a new nose was cut out of it, which continued with him till his death. Again practised, 1815-24. Slitting or cutting the nose off made felony, by the Coventry Act, 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 1, s. 7, 1670.

NOTABLES of France. Richelieu called a meeting of, to advise as to the state of the kingdom, 1614; convened by the minister Calonne, to take into consideration the financial condition of the country, Feb. 22, 1787; they were dismissed by the king, May, 1788. **Notables of Spain**, assembled at Bayonne, May 25, 1808, conformably to a summons issued by the Emperor Napoleon to that effect.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, originally appointed by the Fathers of the Church to collect the acts and the remains of Martyrs, in the 1st century; afterwards changed to a commercial office; an act passed to regulate their transactions, 41 Geo. III. c. 79, June 27, 1801; amended, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 70, Aug. 28, 1833; again amended, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 24, 1843.

NOTRE DAME, church of, at Paris, begun, 1160; choir completed, 1182; made the Temple of Reason, 1793; bell in, baptized and named after the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, the Prince de Foix and Duchesse Damas acting as proxies, Nov. 15, 1816; captured by the Insurgents, July 28, 1830; defaced by them, Feb. 14, 1831; the Archbishop's Palace adjoining entirely destroyed, Feb. 15; the cathedral restored, 1845-7.

NOTTINGHAM, England, invaded by the Danes, *circa* 867; town burned, 1140; a parliament held here by Richard I., March 11, 1194; Plumpton's Hospital founded, 1390; Charles I. erected his standard of civil war, Aug. 22, 1642; an act passed to rebuild the town, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1535; the lace trade extensively carried on, 1778; Mr Lee invented the stocking machine here, 1589; General Hospital built, 1781; bobbin-net machine invented, 1799; subsequently improved, 1823. Luddites riots broke out, March 11, again, Nov. 24, 1811, and Jan. and April, 1812; finally ceased, Oct., 1816. Watch and Ward Act enforced, Dec. 2, 1816; Inclosure Act passed, June 30, 1845; the People's College founded by Mr Gill, 1847; the foundation-stone of the Lunatic Asylum laid by the Duke of Newcastle, Oct. 30, 1857.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE, said to have been built by William the Conqueror, 1068; a parliament held at, by Richard I., 1189; the Earl of March taken here by surprise, Oct. 19, 1330, and hung at the Elms in Smithfield as a traitor, Nov. 29; a parliament held by Edward III., 1340, and Richard II., 1386; enlarged by Edward IV., 1461; repaired by Richard III., 1485; Henry VII. held a council of war at, 1487; besieged by the Parliamentarians under Col. Hutchinson, and taken, Sept. 1, 1642; rebuilt by the Duke of Newcastle, from the designs of Robert Smithson, 1674; burnt in the Reform riots, Oct. 10, 1831.

NOVA CASTELLA, Italy, and a number of villages near, destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.

NOVARA, battle. The Austrians, under the command of Marshal Radetsky, defeated the Piedmontese, March 23, 1849; a treaty of peace signed, Piedmont renouncing all pretensions to Lombardy, Parma, and Modena.

NOVA ZEMBLA, Arctic Ocean, discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, 1553; visited by Steven Burrough, 1556.

NOVEMBER, the ninth month of the Roman calendar, and thus the eleventh from the year 713 B.C.

NOVGOROD, Russia, founded by the Sclavonians in the 5th century; Ruric, a Norman prince, took up his residence here and founded the Russian monarchy, 864; cathedral of St Sophia built, 989; the present one, 1045; the town made a republic in the 12th century; captured by Ivan Vassilievich I., 1477, and incorporated with the grand-duchy of Moscow, 1478; the Swedes, under Delagardie, killed two priests in the cathedral of St Sophia, and destroyed their charter, 1504; 25,000 of the inhabitants massacred by Ivan IV., 1570; a destructive fire at, June 16, 1864.

NOVI, battle, between the French, under General Joubert, and the Russians, under Suwarroff, Aug. 15, 1798; the French were defeated with the loss of Gen. Joubert, and 1500 killed, 5500 wounded, and 3000 prisoners. A second battle between the French and Austrians took place at Novi, Jan. 8, 1800, when the former were defeated.

NOYON, France, an ancient Roman town, *Noviomagus*. Made a bishopric, 531; cathedral built, 1137, and finished, 1167; treaty of peace between Charles of Austria and Francis I. of France, signed, Aug. 13, 1516, putting an end to the destructive wars engendered by the League of Cambrai; John Calvin born here, 1509.

NUBIA, Egypt. The temple of Rameses VII. built, B.C. 1289; the temple of Aboo-Simbel visited and opened by Belzoni, after being closed 3000 years, Aug. 1, 1816; assigned by treaty to Mehemet Ali, Feb. 13, 1841.

NUGENT, The Lady, a government troop ship, foundered in a hurricane with 350 rank and file, Sept., 1854.

NUISANCES, an act passed to prevent, 'The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention,' 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123, Sept. 4, 1848; amended, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111, Aug. 1, 1849; and again, amended by the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, Aug. 14, 1855; and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 6, 1860.

NUMBERS, the fourth book of the Pentateuch, written by Moses, B.C. 1490; takes its name from the double numbering or census of the people; the first of which is given in ch. i.—iv.; the second in ch. xxvi. It is a general history of the Israelites from the time of their leaving Sinai, in the second year of the Exodus, till their arrival at the borders of the Promised Land.

NUMISMATIST SOCIETY, established by Dr Lee, 1836; first meeting held, Jan. 26, 1837.

NUNEATON NUNNERY, Warwickshire, built, 1170.

NUNNERY, the first in France founded at Poitiers, by the sister of St Marcellina, 360; the first in England established at Folkestone, by King Edbald, 630.

NUNS. They were established by St Syncletica, *circa* 363; existed in England in 630, and called the Lord's handmaidens, 745; married nuns anathematized at Rome, 721; allowed to wear lamb's-wool or cat's-skin, 1127; forbidden to wear grey, 1138; ordered to wear black, 1200; expelled from their convents by Henry VIII. in England, who seized their property for his own use, 1545; many expelled from their convents in Germany, 1785, and from those of France, Jan., 1790.

NUREMBERG, Bavaria, castle built by the Emperor Conrad II., 1030; made a free market town by Henry III. in the 11th century; made a free city, 1219; the church of St Sebald erected in the 10th century; the Catholic church built, 1361; a manufacture of porcelain established here, 1470-2, and became celebrated for a certain glaze used; the Town-hall erected, 1619; it is adorned with paint-

ings by Albert Dürer; the town ceded to the King of Bavaria by Napoleon, 1806; the castle of Conrad presented to the king, 1855.

NURSERY FOR ACTORS. A patent granted by Charles II. to William Legge, groom of the bedchamber, giving him the privilege of instituting a nursery for young actors, March 3, 1664; one, according to *Pennant*, was established in Golden Lane, Barbican, and another in Hatton Garden: this is mentioned in Killigrew's Diary, Aug. 2, 1664.

NUTLEY ABBEY, Buckinghamshire, built by Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, 1162.

NYMPHENBURG, treaty of. Louis XV. engaged to take the field with two armies, one of which was to watch George II. the Elector of Hanover, the other to unite itself with the troops of the Elector of Bavaria, 1741.

O

OAK sawdust first found to be useful in tanning, as well as the bark, 1765; the timber best adapted for ship-building; named by Dr Halley the royal oak, from Charles II. having hid in one, 1676. The ilex, or evergreen oak, brought from the south of Europe to England in the 16th century; the scarlet oak, from the north, in the 17th century; the chestnut-leaved oak, from North America in the 16th century; the Turkey oak, from the south of Europe, 1735.

OKEN-CROWN, order of merit founded by King William III. of the Netherlands, Dec. 29, 1841.

OKHAM, Rutlandshire, castle built by Walcheline de Ferrars, 1162; grammar-school founded, 1584; Geoffrey Hudson, a page to Queen Henrietta Maria, a dwarf, 3 feet 9 inches high, was born here, 1619.

OKHAMPTON, or Okehampton, Castle, Devonshire, built, 1058, by Baldwin de Brioniis, one of William I.'s favourites; the town incorporated by Jas. I., 1623; confirmed by Chas. II., 1685.

OAK OF NAVARRE, order of knighthood instituted in Spain by Ximenes, 722.

OAKS, roses first grafted on, by M. Borrowsky, 1825.

OAKS COLLIERY, at Barnsley, explosion at, 450 persons killed, Dec. 12, 1866; the pit re-opened, Aug. 31, 1867; a second explosion at, Nov. 5.

OAKS STAKES ran for at the Epsom races, originated by Edward Smith Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, May 14, 1779.

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, a chaplain of a man-of-war, was dismissed the service for immoral conduct, became a public lecturer, and, in conjunction with one Tongue, invented a plot, affecting to be the discovery of an intention to assassinate King Charles II., for which several persons of the Romish faith were tried and executed, 1678; he declared Sir Edmondbury Godfrey to have been murdered by the Romanists, Oct. 15; a parliamentary committee appointed to examine the plot, Oct. 21; the Earl of Powys, Lords Strafford, Petre, Arundel, and Belasyze, Romish peers, committed to the Tower, Oct. 23; Coleman, secretary to the Duke of York, condemned, Nov. 27, and executed, Dec. 3; Whitbread and four other priests tried, and three executed, Jan. 24, 1679; Bedloe, an accomplice of Oates, gave further particulars of the plot, and endeavoured to show that the Queen was concerned in it; Hill, Green, and Berry, her servants, executed as

the murderers of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, Feb. 21—27; Oates received a pension, which was taken from him, April 21, 1681; £100,000 damages given against him for scandal respecting the Duke of York, June 18, 1684; convicted of perjury, whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and fined 2000 marks, to be stripped of his canonical habits, to stand in the pillory five times a year, and to be imprisoned for life, May 16, 1685; pardoned, and pensioned with £300 per annum, May 31, 1689; died, July 23, 1705.

OATHS. The practice of using oaths on important occasions has been always observed: Abraham charged his servant to swear, Gen. xxiv. 2, 3, 37; the first judicial oath occurs in Levit. vi. 3, 5. The Greek nation also had oaths, as appears from Herodotus, &c. First used in England by the Saxons, *circa* 600; admitted in decisions, 824; administered to a judge, 1344; of supremacy, first administered to the English by Henry VIII., 1535; refused by all the bishops but one, 1559; of allegiance, first framed, 1605, *temp.* James I.; of engagement, imposed by parliament, Feb., 1648; of abjuration, enjoined, 13 Will. III., March 2, 1701; 'So help me God and all the saints!' concluded every oath until 1550; oath modified on repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, 1828; certain oaths abolished in the customs and excise departments, substituting declarations, 1831; affirmations in place of oaths by Separatists, 1833—1837; Quakers were admitted to an affirmation, 1702; altered and modified, 1721; since again altered; a commission appointed to inquire into, May 17, 1866; a second commission issued, July 16, 1866; report giving the various oaths issued, 1867; declaration against transubstantiation abolished in civil offices, franchise, or right, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 62, July 25, 1867; religious disabilities removed, and the law relating to the oaths of office amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 75, Aug. 12, 1867.

OBELISKS. The largest is called the 'Lateran,' from its situation at Rome; it was brought from the Temple of Ammon Ra, Pliny says, during the reign of Rameses, King of Egypt, B.C. 1200; Ungarelli assigns to it an antiquity of B.C. 1740; removed by Constantine's order to Rome, A.D. 357; it was discovered buried, 1588; re-erected by Pope Sixtus V. The next in size is the one at the entrance of the temple at Karnak. There are 22 in various places in Europe, removed from Egypt; one erected on the spot where the Emperor Joseph II. and General Lacey ploughed an acre of land, Aug. 19, 1769.

OBIDOS, battle. The advance guard of Wellington's army defeated the division of the French army, under Thiebault, Aug. 17, 1808.

OBLATIONS, offerings in kind for the maintenance of the Ministers of the Church, and divided by the Rules of Pope Simplicius, 476; and by order of the Council of Meacon the communicants brought theirs every week, 1582.

OBOLUS, an old Greek coin in silver and brass, of about five farthings in value; noted in the record of the ungrateful treatment of Belisarius by the Emperor Justinian, who, after all his public services, was forced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople,—'Give an obolus to Belisarius,' about the year 560. Two were placed in the mouth of a dead person to pay his passage over the Styx.

OBSERVATORIES, for astronomical purposes and the aid of nautical science. One anciently in Egypt, on the tomb of Osymandias; at Benares; in Alexandria; the first at Cassel, 1561; Tycho Brahe's at Uraniburg, 1676; at Copenhagen, 1656; Royal French, at Paris, 1671; at Greenwich, 1676; Nuremberg, 1678; Utrecht, 1690; Berlin, 1711; Bologna, 1714; St Petersburg, 1725; Oxford, 1772; Dublin, 1783; Armagh, 1793; Cambridge, 1824.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, instituted in London, 1858; Report first published, 1859.

OCEAN MAIL, trading-vessel, lost in the China seas, with a cargo valued at £100,000, Sept. 18, 1863.

- OCEAN MONARCH, American emigrant ship from Liverpool to Boston, with the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and 396 passengers on board, took fire near Great Orme's Head, North Wales, and of those on board 178 perished in the flames or in the sea, Aug. 24, 1848.
- OCHOTSK, Siberia, a dreadful gale of wind at, from the south-east, came on towards the end of Jan., 1810, which lasted two days: the waters of the Ochotsk rose 12 feet, flowed over the tops of the houses, and a transport was driven into the middle of the town.
- OCTOBER, the eighth Roman month under Romulus, B.C. 753; and tenth afterwards, both among Roman and Christian nations in general.
- OCTOBER CLUB, established at Bell Tavern, King-street, Westminster, 1712.
- OCTROI, duties under, levied in France in the 14th century; abolished, 1789; re-imposed, Oct. 18, 1798; extended to the line of fortification, Jan. 1, 1860.
- OZAKOFF. The Russians besieged and captured this town, and after suffering great hardships for five months, 15,000 Turks perished, Dec. 17, 1789.
- ODESSA, Russia. The Empress Catherine of Russia took possession of this town, 1791; added to Russia by the treaty of Jassy, 1792; visited by Alexander, 1818; made a free port, 1819; the 'Furious' under a flag of truce fired upon, April 14, 1854; bombarded by the Allied Fleet, April 22; the 'Tiger' war-steamer ran ashore at, in a heavy fog, the crew, 200 in number, taken by the Russians, May 12; bombarded by the English and French fleets again, May 23.
- ODIHAM CASTLE, Hants, built by Walkeline, bishop of Winchester, 1093; granted in dower to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I., 1298; David Bruce confined in, for 13 years, 1346-59.
- ODOMETER, a degree of the meridian, measured with an instrument; one by Fernel, 1550; one described by Hulsius of Frankfort, 1604; the most perfect made by one Horkfield in Saxony, 1765; the most complete now used, having an index and dial-plate, invented by Mr Payne of Bond-street, the watchmaker.
- ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, London, instituted, 1856; Vol. I. of their Transactions published, 1858.
- ŒNOPHYTA, battle. The Athenians defeated the Bœotians at Bœotia, by which Thebes fell under their power, B.C. 456.
- OESEL, belonged to the Teutonic Knights; ceded to Sweden by the Danes, 1645; taken by Russia, *circa* 1705; ceded to them, 1721.
- OFFA, King of the Mercians, 757; made England tributary to Rome, 790.
- OFFA'S DYKE, an intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee river, made by Offa the Saxon, to secure the country from Welsh incursions, 774.
- OFFAN, Stratford-on-Avon, damaged greatly by fire, May 14, 1754.
- OFFERINGS first instituted by Pope Pelagius II., 558.
- OFFICERS of the board of works, great wardrobe, treasurer of the chamber and jewel office, and cofferer of the household, abolished by parliament, July, 1781.
- OFFICERS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF, appointed by the army, 1659; obtained the supreme authority after the dissolution of the parliament, April 22.
- OFFICERS' WIDOWS, corporation founded for their relief, Oct. 23, 1732.
- OHIO, North America, settled by the French under D'Iberville, 1673-4. The English Ohio Company's settlement formed, 1750; destroyed by the French, 1752; ceded to England, 1763; a great portion of the country ceded by the Indians, 1795; the first meeting of the legislature held, Sept., 1799; admitted into the Union, 1803; the legislature met, 1803; the Indians defeated, 1811; constitution adopted, 1851.

OIL. In the reign of Appius Claudius 12 pounds of oil sold for an *as*, 505 ; and in 680, 10 pounds for an *as*.—*Vegetable oils*: many inventions for pressing adopted ; Mr Blundell's double hydrostatic press generally used. The oil of the Dahlia discovered by Mr Payen, 1824 ; lard oil made in America, 1830. Oil wells described by Strabo in his Geography ; springs of oil discovered in America, 1863-4.

OILCLOTH first made in England, 1660 ; Nathan Taylor established the first floor-cloth manufactory at Knightsbridge, 1754.

OLD BAILEY Sessions-house, London, built, 1773 ; enlarged, 1809 ; sessions held at, twelve times in the year for the county of Middlesex and city of London ; the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the jail distemper and died, May, 1750 ; again fatal to several, 1772. Old Bailey, the place of execution removed here from Tyburn : first person hung, Dec. 9, 1783 ; the last, May 26, 1868 ; 30 persons killed during the execution of Mr Steel's murderers, Holloway and Haggerty, Feb. 22, 1807.

OLD BUCKENHAM PRIORY, Norfolk, founded by William de Albini, Earl of Chichester, *circa* 1140.

OLDCASTLE, Sir John, Lord Cobham, burned, under pretence of heresy, before his own residence in Smithfield, Dec. 25, 1417.

OLDENBURG, Germany, made a Dukedom, 1156 ; became part of Denmark, 1667 ; made a Duchy by Joseph II. of Austria, 1777 ; conquered by Napoleon, 1810 ; restored, 1813. The Duchess of, visited England, March 31, 1814 ; left with the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, June 27, 1814 ; married the Duke of Wurtemberg, Jan. 23, 1816. Peter I. succeeded to the title of Grand Duke, Feb. 27, 1853. Constitution granted, Feb. 18, 1849 ; revised, Feb. 22, 1855.

OLD FORT, Crimea. The allied English and French army disembarked here when invading the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS, king of the assassins, or assassinians, in the vicinity of Tyre, in Syria ; his people were Mahometans, and trained up their children to kill such as their chief devoted to die ; he gave the French king, Louis IX., notice that he spared him on account of his virtues, 1235.

OLD STYLE. *See* Calendar.

OLERON, Laws of, regarding maritime affairs, said to have been made by Richard I., King of England, when at the Isle of Oleron, in France, 1194 ; by some authorities they are attributed to Louis IX. of France, *circa* 1265-6.

OLIVE, first planted in Italy, B.C. 562 ; the Romans limited their culture to Italy ; the Cape Olive introduced into England, 1730-1 ; from Madeira, 1785.

OLIVENZA, Spain, captured by the Spaniards, 1801 ; ceded to Spain, June, 1801 ; taken by the French, Jan. 22, 1811 ; retaken by the English under Beresford, 1811 ; reoccupied by the French, who destroyed the fortifications, June 25, 1811 ; by the treaty for the settlement of Europe, 1815, this country was ordered to be returned to Portugal, but this has not been carried out.

OLIVES, GARDEN OF, an order of knighthood founded at Jerusalem, by Baudoin, King of, 1197.

OLTENITZA, battle. The Turkish army under Omar Pacha defeated the Russian force of 12,000 with a loss of 1200, the former lost 120 men, Nov. 4, 1853.

OLVESTON PRIORY, Lincolnshire, built, 1058.

OLYMPIA, an ancient Grecian town founded by the Eleians, B.C. 572 ; temple erected, B.C. 457.

OLYMPIADS, the old Greek measure of time : the first, B.C. 776 ; 2nd, 772 ; 3rd, 768 ; 4th, 764 ; 5th, 760 ; 6th, 756 ; 7th, 752 ; 8th, 748 ; 9th, 744 ; 10th, 740 ; 11th,

736 ; 12th, 732 ; 13th, 728 ; 14th, 724 ; 15th, 720 ; 16th, 716 ; 17th, 712 ; 18th, 708 ; 19th, 704 ; 20th, 700 ; 21st, 696 ; 22nd, 692 ; 23rd, 688 ; 24th, 684 ; 25th, 680 ; 26th, 676 ; 27th, 672 ; 28th, 668 ; 29th, 664 ; 39th, 624 ; 43rd, 608 ; 46th, 596 ; 55th, 560. This mode of computation ceased after the 364th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, one of the great festivals of the Greeks, founded by Heracles, at Olympia, a city in Elis ; it lasted for five days. Revived by Iphitus, King of Elis, and Lycurgus the Spartan legislator, B.C. 776 ; finally abolished by the Emperor Theodosius, A.D. 394 : it was celebrated every four years, and the interval which elapsed between each celebration was called one Olympiad.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych-street, Drury Lane, built by Philip Astley on the site of Craven House, and opened, Sept. 18, 1806 ; destroyed by fire, March 29, 1849 ; rebuilt and opened, Dec. 26, 1849.

OLYNTHUS, Greece, the early Botticean town, became of importance, B.C. 392 ; attacked by the Spartans, with a force of 10,000 men, who were defeated, but the Olynthians were compelled to submit, 379 ; concluded a peace with Athens, 352 ; war renewed, 350 ; captured by Philip, and all that survived, men, women, and children, were sold unto slavery, and the town destroyed, 347.

OMAGH, Ireland. The castle of Omy destroyed, 1498 ; rebuilt, and again destroyed by Sir Phelim O'Neil, 1641 ; burnt by James II., 1689, and again suffered from an accidental fire, 1743.

OMER, ST, France. Cathedral built, 645 ; taken by the French, 1487 ; ceded to France, Aug. 10, 1678.

OMNIBUSES established in Paris by a decree of Louis XIV., to hold eight persons, and first used, March 18, 1662 ; they ceased running after a few years ; re-established, 1819 and 1827 ; a large one tried in London with six wheels and four horses, but failed, 1800 ; Mr Shillibeer first introduced the present vehicle, and started two to run between the Yorkshire Stingo, New-road, and the Bank, July 4, 1829 ; first used in Amsterdam, 1839 ; the London General Omnibus Company first began their operations on the Holloway line, Jan. 7, 1856.

O'NEIL, Irish Rebellion headed by : attempt to surprise Dublin Castle failed, but upwards of 40,000 Protestants of both sexes massacred, between Sept. 23, 1641 and 1643.

OODEYPORE, Hindustan. The town founded, 1568 ; the Rajpoots declared their freedom, and expelled the Moguls, 1713 ; besieged by Scindiah unsuccessfully, 1768 ; made a tributary of the English, 1818.

O. P. RIOTS at Covent-garden theatre, O. P. meaning old prices, Sept. 18, 1809, on opening the new theatre ; the performances for many weeks could not be heard ; a committee was appointed by the proprietor, who reported that the profits were only three per cent., Oct. 4, when the theatre re-opened ; at last the manager, who had raised the prices, gave way, and peace was restored, Dec. 15, 1809 ; O. P. riots at the Liverpool Theatre, July, 1810.

OPERA HOUSE. See Haymarket.

OPERA HOUSE, The Italian. See Covent Garden.

OPERAS invented by one Rinuccini, of Florence, 1597 ; they were performed in 1600 in Italy ; and one in 1607, called l'Orfeo, by Monteverde, was the first published. Operas were introduced into Paris, 1669 ; in 1672 'Pomona' was got up there ; Sir William D'Avenant introduced them into England, and they were performed at the houses of the nobility, 1685 ; performed in York building, 1692 ; the first theatre for the performance of, built on the site of the present Haymarket, 1704 ; opened, April 9, 1705 ; the first at Drury-lane was in 1705 ; first Italian opera performed at the Opera House was 'Almahide,' Jan., 1710 ; Handel's 'Rinaldo' appeared in 1711.

OPHITES, a religious sect which believed that the serpent which tempted Eve was a god, 187.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (Royal) for diseases of the eyes, founded in Moorfields, 1804 ; the Royal Westminster, established at Charing Cross, 1816 ; the Central Hospital, Gray's Inn Lane, 1843.

OPIUM, cultivated in Turkey in the 15th century ; it now forms a great staple of our East India trade ; the East India Company assumed the monopoly of, 1773 ; the contract exposed to public competition, 1785 ; transferred to the Board of Trade, 1793 ; several regulations concerning the cultivation of, were published, 1799 ; introduced from Turkey, 1815 ; the revenue derived from the sale of, annually was £4,000,000 ; a club of opium-smokers founded in Paris, 1849.

OPORTO, Portugal, founded by the Alani, and called Castrum Novum, A.D. *circa* 350 ; taken by the Goths, 540, and by the Moors, 716 ; they were defeated by Alfonso I., and the city captured, 820 ; again taken by the Moors, 870 ; retaken by the knights of Gascony, 1092 ; noted for a species of wine strengthened with brandy, drank out of the country almost exclusively by the English, a duty being paid of a third less upon it than on other wines, by a treaty called the *Methuen treaty*, Dec. 27, 1703 ; a company monopolizing the trade was formed here, 1753, which regulated the exports, so as to keep up prices ; dissolved in 1834 by Don Pedro, but re-established, 1841. Insurrection at, 1756 ; the English factory erected, 1790 ; the town taken by Marshal Soult, with great carnage, April 29, 1809 ; Soult was surprised here by Wellington, and defeated, May 12, 1809 ; the town, naturally very strong, was besieged by the partisans of Don Miguel, but they were obliged to retire, Sept. 19, 1832, 16,000 persons killed ; an insurrection, in which the insurgents entered Oporto, 1847 ; a Spanish force entered Oporto on behalf of the Queen, and the insurgents capitulated, June, 1847 ; 28,000 pipes of port wine were imported into England in 1854.

OPTICS. The early history of this science is obscure, but Aristophanes in his Comedy of 'the Clouds' speaks of burning glasses, B.C. 424 ; Euclid published his first treatise upon, B.C. 300 ; Aristotle improved upon several branches of this science, B.C. 412 ; Seneca, A.D. 67, and Cleomedes, 49 ; but to Claudius Ptolemy we are indebted for our present system : he published his treatise in five books, *circa* 120. Alhazen greatly improved the science, 1108, and Vitello, 1270 ; Roger Bacon suggested the microscope and telescope in his *Opus Majus*, *circa* 1270 ; spectacles invented by Salvinus Armatus at Florence, *circa* 1292 ; Maurolycus published his 'Theoremata de Lumine,' 1525 ; camera obscura invented by Baptista Porta, 1560 ; telescopes said to have been invented by Leonard Digges, about 1571 ; telescope made by Lippershey of Germany, 1608, who also invented the 'binocular ;' the same instrument constructed by Galileo, without knowing the invention of Lippershey, 1609 ; Harriot made several drawings of the moon's disc by, 1610 ; astronomical telescope suggested by Kepler, 1611 ; microscope, according to Huygens, invented by Drebelius, about 1621, but it is generally acknowledged that they were invented by Galileo, 1612 ; Cassegrainian reflector, 1621 ; law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about 1622 ; reflecting telescope, James Gregory, 1660 ; the inflection of light discovered by Grimaldi, 1660 ; and by Newton, 1666 ; motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer and Casini, 1667 ; double refraction explained by Bartholinus, 1669 ; Newton's discoveries, 1674 ; telescopes with a single lens, by Tschirnhausen, about 1690 ; polarization of light, Huygens, about 1690 ; structure of the eye explained by Petit, about 1700 ; achromatic telescope constructed by Mr Hall, 1733 ; and by Dollond, 1757 ; the different degrees of light explained by Lambert, 1760 ; Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough, Aug. 28, 1789 ; camera lucida, Dr Wollaston, 1807 ; M. Malus discovered the polarization of light by reflection, March, 1811 ; M. Arago made several further discoveries in the polar-

ization of light, and invented a polarimeter, 1814; Ramage's reflecting telescope erected at Greenwich, 1820; Sir David Brewster discovered the spectrum, 1820; Sir John Herschel made several discoveries in light, 1820, and Professor Airy, 1827-36.

ORAN, Algeria, taken by the Spaniards, 1509, and colonized by them; driven out by the Moors, 1707; they recaptured the town, 1732; almost destroyed, with its inhabitants, by an earthquake, Oct. 8, 1790; taken by the French, 1830, and made a French colony.

ORANGE, Family of. The title came with the Nassau family by the marriage of Claude de Châlons with the Count of Nassau, 1530. William, the first Prince of, the founder of the Dutch Republic, assassinated, June 30, 1584. William, Prince of this house, subsequently William III., married the Princess Mary, Nov. 4, 1677; landed in Torbay with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; proclaimed King of England, France, and Ireland, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned with Mary, daughter of James II., April 11, 1689. The Prince of, excluded from his right in Zealand, 1732; made knight of the garter, 1733; arrived in England, 1733; married the Princess Mary, March 14, 1733-4; attended the House of Commons and was naturalized, March 21, 1733-4; returned to Holland, April 22, 1734; his princess visited England, July 2, 1734; returned, Nov. 9; had a princess, Dec. 10, 1739; the Prince got possession of the principality of Nassau-Ditlingburg, Aug. 16, 1739; elected Stadtholder, July 14, 1746. Prince of, embarked at Deal for Holland, Nov. 25, 1813; made his entry into Amsterdam, as sovereign prince of the United Netherlands, Dec. 2, 1813; his sovereignty confirmed by the allied princes, Feb., 1815; inaugurated at Brussels, Sept. 21, 1815; hereditary prince of, married to the grand duchess Anna Paulowna, sister of the Emperor of Russia, June, 1816.

ORANGEMEN, a party in Ireland affecting great attachment to Protestantism, and continually concocting broils with their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, dressing up the statue of King William in Dublin, and promoting party feuds; they formed a lodge in Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795, and others in Dublin, 1798.

ORANGE TREES, carried to Spain by the Moors, and cultivated at Seville in the 12th century, Rome in the 13th century, and England in 1500; planted in St James's Park, 1664.

ORANSEY ABBEY, Scotland, built, 567.

ORATORIANs, priests so called at Rome, from the place where they officiated, 1564; they also appeared in France, 1612.

ORATORIOS known as early as 1520; Stradella's 'Oratorio di S. Gio. Battista' was played in 1670; the species of music was introduced into England by Handel, 1720; 'Esther' was performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, May 2, 1731, and several at the Lincoln's Inn Theatre, March and April, 1732.

ORBITS OF THE PLANETS first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

ORBITS PARABOLIC, of comets, explained, 1680.

ORDEAL. This ancient mode of trial was known before the Christian era; it was abrogated about A.D. 829; revived in the 10th century; held in high esteem by the Hindoos; abolished by a decree of the fourth Lateran Council, 1215; ordeal by fire and water abolished, 3 Hen. III., 1218, according to Rymer; the last trial by battle was waged in Tothill-Fields, Westminster, 1511; abolished by Henry II., and in France by Louis the Pious, 1260; formally abolished by 59 Geo. III. c. 46, June 22, 1819. *See* Battle, Wager of.

ORDNANCE, England famous for. The first hand-guns were called hand-cannons and Coulouverines; the hand-guns were limited to one yard in length, and the haquébutte to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard; an act passed for the maintenance of artillery,

33 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1541-2; bayonets introduced in France, *circa* 1671; the present bayonet described, 1728; the musket-lock introduced, 4 Will. III., 1693; 612 pieces or ordnance cast in the forest of Dean, 1629.

ORDNANCE. This office is mentioned as early as 1213; the office burnt, 1788; rebuilt subsequently on its present site, Pall Mall.

ORDNANCE SURVEY, begun in 1784, by Gen. Roy, continued by Col. Colby, and completed by Col. James, 1856; the publication of the Maps begun, 1819.

ORDO DISCIPLINARUM, an order of knighthood in Bohemia, begun by the German Emperor Sigismund, in the year 1412.

OREGON, North America, discovered by Drake, 1579; visited by Capt. Cook, March, 1778; first entered by Capt. Baker, 1792, and Capt. R. Gray, May 11, 1792; first mission established, Oct., 1835; colonized by the United States, 1842-4; framed their constitution and legislature, July, 1843; ceded to the United States, June 12, 1846; constitution adopted, Aug. 14, 1848; admitted into the Union, 1859.

OREL, Russia, 1237 houses and 4 bridges destroyed by fire, June 7, 1848.

ORGAN. This is an ancient instrument. It is mentioned in Genesis iv. 21, Job xxx. 31, and in Psalm cl. 4. The hydraulic organ invented by Ctesibus of Alexandria, *circa* B.C. 520; introduced into Christian churches, *circa* 700; St Aldhelm, who died in 709, described one with golden pipes in England; the Emperor Constantine V. sent one to King Pepin, which was placed in the church of St Corneliuſ at Compiègne, 757; one erected at Winchester with 400 pipes, 40 keys, and 26 bellows, by Bishop Elphege, 951; the key-board remodelled in the 12th century. The largest known is at Weingarten, Germany: it has 66 stops, and 6666 pipes; the next in size is of York minster, 4500 pipes. Imported generally from Flanders in the last century: a pair cost in 1500, £13 6s. 8d. Azzolino della Ciaja built one in Italy with 100 stops and four rows of finger keys, in 1733. The *Enharmonic Organ* built by Mr Robinson, in 1856.

ORIANO, at Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 20, 1782.

ORIEL COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Adam de Brom, April 20, 1324; chartered by the king, Dec. 6, 1324; statutes agreed to, May 23, 1326; quadrangle rebuilt, 1640; library erected from the designs of Mr Wyatt, 1788.

ORIENTAL CLUB, founded by Sir John Malcolm, in Hanover Square, 1824.

ORIENTAL GARDEN, formed at Brighton, 1826.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND, instituted in London, 1828.

ORIFLAMME, the royal banner of France, first adopted, 1124: it was the sacred banner of the Abbey of St Denis. Felibien states that in 1535 it was still preserved in the Abbey.

ORIGENISTS, a sect that grounded its opinions upon the works of Origen, maintaining that Christ was the Son of God only by adoption and grace; that souls were created before bodies; that the sun and planets had souls; that the damned and fallen angels shall ultimately be saved. This sect existed in the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries; condemned by popes and councils, and forbidden to read the works of their founder, 553.

ORIHUELA, Spain. The Roman town taken by Don Alonso, King of Castile, 1265; the city partially destroyed, 1520; devastated by plague, 1648, by an inundation, 1651, by an earthquake, March 21, 1829; the bishop's palace erected, 1733; the cathedral, 1829; the university founded, 1568; suppressed, 1835.

ORISSA, Bengal, ceded to Gt Britain, 1803; famine at, from Sept., 1865, to Jan., 1866; 700,000 persons died, 1500 children left orphans; a subscription raised in England for their support, June 19, 1867.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLANDS, 57 in number, of which 29 are inhabited. Of the Shetland Islands, above 100 in number, only 32 are inhabited. Sold by Denmark to Scotland, 839; re-granted for a sum of money to James III., 1468; to Robert Stuart, who was made Earl of, granted by parliament, 1592; once were called Orcades; bishopric of, founded by St Servanus, now united with the see of Aberdeen; the parliamentary constituency in 1845 was 546; the county town is Kirkwall, the only royal burgh in the shire, situated in Pomona, one of the Orkneys; Natural History Society founded, 1837.

ORLEANS, France. The town was burnt by Cæsar, B.C. 52; besieged unsuccessfully by Attila, A.D. 451; besieged by the English, commanded by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Oct. 12, 1428, raised, May 8, 1429; again besieged by the Duke of Guise, who was killed, Feb. 24, 1563; the cathedral built, 1601; the bridge, 1089 feet long, on 9 arches, erected, 1761; the statue of Joan of Arc destroyed by the revolutionists, 1792; the fortifications destroyed, 1830.

ORLEANS. See New Orleans.

ORLEANS, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407, by order of the Duke of Burgundy.

ORLEANS, royal house of, called to the French throne, 1830, in the person of Louis Philippe, son of the Duke of Orleans, beheaded during the French revolution, and well known as *Egalité*; King Louis Philippe reigned 18 years, when monarchy was once more abolished, and the king and royal family obliged to leave France, March 3, 1848; they landed at Newhaven, in Sussex, March 4; Louis Philippe died at Claremont, Aug. 26, 1850, aged 77.

ORRERY, said to be invented by Lord Orrery, circa 1696; after several machines approaching to it in character were upon record,—as a planetary clock by Finée, 1553, the planetarium of de Rheita, 1650,—modern mechanism has greatly increased the utility of this instrument. Doubt exists as to the real inventor.

ORPHEUS, H.M. steam corvette, 21 guns, wrecked at Manukau, New Zealand, the commander, Commodore Burnett, C.B., with 23 officers and 166 of the crew, were lost, 70 only were saved, Feb. 6, 1863.

ORSEILLE, discovery of the colouring principle of, by a French chemist, 1829.

ORSINI, Rudio, Pieri, and Gomez, attempted the life of Napoleon III. and the Empress on their way to the opera, through the Rue Lepelletier, Jan. 14, 1858. Orsini and Pieri executed, March 12; the other two sent to the galleys for life.

ORTHEZ, battle, between Wellington and Soult, Feb. 27, 1814, when the latter was defeated with considerable loss.

OSBORNE and his wife murdered at Tring, in Hertfordshire, from being suspected of witchcraft, April 22, 1751.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight, the marine residence of the Queen, purchased by Her Majesty, 1845; rebuilt from the designs of Mr Cubitt; the Empress of the French visited the Queen at, July 22, 1867.

OSENEY ABBEY, Oxford, founded by Robert D'Oyly, 1129.

OSNABURG, Hanover, first fortified, 1082; the bishop's palace destroyed by the people, 1647; formed part of Westphalia; restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

OSNABURG, Bishopric of, founded by Charlemagne, 780; by the treaty of 1642 the House of Brunswick received the alternate nomination of the Bishopric; the brother of George I., who held it, made Duke of York, June 29, 1716; this bishop received the order of the garter, July 3, 1716; died, Aug. 3, 1728; the last bishop, the Duke of York, commander-in-chief of the English army, who died, 1827; the duke only retained the title after the secularizations of these German

abuses, 1802 ; by the Treaty of Vienna the bishopric was made an integral part of the kingdom of Hanover.

OSSIANIC SOCIETY instituted at Dublin for the preservation and publication of Irish MSS., 1853.

OSSORY, Bishopric of, translated to Agadoc, in Upper Ossory, 1052 ; united to the bishopric of Ferns Leighlin, 1822, in pursuance of the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833.

OSTEND, Belgium. The old town was destroyed by the sea, 1334 ; made a walled town, 1445 ; fortified by the Prince of Orange, 1583 ; endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants reduced by famine ; capitulated to the Spaniards, 1604, after losing 50 men and the besiegers 80,000 ; the French endeavoured to take the town on the death of Charles II. of Spain, but the scheme miscarried, with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658 ; taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies, 1706 ; India Company chartered, 1722 ; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731 ; taken by the French, 1745, but restored, 1748 ; garrisoned by the French for Maria Theresa, 1756 ; made a free port, June 15, 1784 ; surrendered to the French, 1792 ; taken by the English, 1793 ; and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French ; restored to, by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

OSTROGOTHS, their kingdom began in Italy, 489 ; ended, 554.

OSTROLENKA, battle, between the Poles and Russians, May 26, 1831 ; the Poles remained masters of the field ; the Poles lost 7000 men and the Russians 10,000.

OSULVESTON ABBEY, Leicestershire, built by Robert Gumbald, *circa* 1180.

OSWEGO, N. America, founded, 1722 ; fort, on Lake Ontario, built, 1727 ; captured, 1756 ; rebuilt, 1759 ; captured by the English, May 6, 1814.

OSWESTRY CASTLE, Salop, built by Alan Fitz Fleald, *circa* 1076 ; nearly destroyed by fire, 1216 ; rebuilt by Edward I., *circa* 1280 ; taken by the Parliamentarians and demolished, 1644.

OSYTH'S, ST, PRIORY, Essex, built, 1120.

OTAHEITE, Island of, in the Pacific, more correctly Tahiti, discovered by Capt. Wallis, 1767 ; visited by Cook, to observe the transit of Venus, 1768, and twice subsequently ; in 1799, the king, Pomaré, ceded the district of Matavia to English missionaries ; Queen Pomaré placed herself under the protection of England, Sept. 9, 1843 ; taken possession of by the French, Nov., 1843 ; Mr Pritchard, the English consul, seized at, March 5, 1844.

OTTAWA, Canada, made the capital town, 1854.

OTTERBURN, battle, celebrated in the ballad of 'Chevy Chase,' between the English, under Percy of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scotch, under Sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy ; but young Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was made prisoner ; the English lost 1800 men killed and 3000 wounded, and the Scots obtained the victory, according to *Maitland*, July 21, to *Burton*, Aug. 19, 1388.

OTTERBURN CASTLE, Northumberland, built, *circa* 1370 ; besieged by the Scots, 1388.

OTTERY, ST MARY, Devon, priory of, built, 1060 ; a great part of the town destroyed by fire, May 25, 1866.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, founded, on the downfall of the Greek empire at Adrianople, by Othman I., 1298 ; Mahomet II. besieged Constantinople, April 6, 1453, with 258,000 men ; it was captured after a siege of 53 days, May 29, and made the capital of the empire. See Constantinople and Turkey.

OUDE, Hindustan, first colonized, *circa* B.C. 1366; invaded by the Mahmud of Ghazni, A.D. 1018; taken by the King of Delhi, 1195; made an independent kingdom, 1559; half the territory ceded to the English by treaty, Nov. 10, 1801; the whole annexed to our Indian empire, Feb. 7, 1856.

OUDENARDE, battle, between the allied army, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the French, under the Duke of Burgundy and Vendôme, July 11, 1708, when the latter were defeated with great loss.

OULART, Ireland, battle between the rebels and the king's forces, in which the North Cork militia were nearly all cut to pieces, May 27, 1798.

OURIQUE, battle between Alfonso of Portugal and a vast army of Moors, fought on the plains of Ourique, July 25, 1139, when the latter were totally defeated.

OUTINIAN SOCIETY, first called the Matrimonial Society, founded by John Penn; the first lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr Rivers, at Saville House, Leicester Square, March 9, 1818; the present title taken in May; the lectures were subsequently delivered at Mr Penn's, Stoke Park, Dec. 31, and at New Street Spring Gardens, July 3, 1819.

OUSE BRIDGE, York, rebuilt, 1566.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, poisoned, through the instigation of the Countess of Somerset, in the Tower of London, Sept. 15, 1613.

OVERLAND ROUTE. *See* India.

OVERSEERS first appointed in boroughs by 43 Eliz. c. 2, 1601; in townships, 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 12, s. 21, 1662; their authority limited by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, Aug. 14, 1834; and by 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, s. 22, Aug. 9, 1844.

OVIEDO, Spain. The fortress, 'The Real Castillo,' built by Alonso III., A.D. 913; almost destroyed, 1818; the cathedral built in the 8th century; restored by Bishop Gutierrez de Toledo, 1388; the town partially burnt, 1521; the university founded by Philip III., 1604; library founded, 1764; a junta formed here, May, 1808; captured by the French, under Marshal Ney, May 19, 1809.

OWEN GLENDOWER, the celebrated Welsh chieftain, born, 1348, died, 1415.

OWHYHEE, Island of, discovered by Capt. Cook, 1778; that brave officer killed here, in consequence of a dispute with the natives, Feb. 14, 1779.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE. A list of the winners from 1829 to 1869, from the 'Rowing Almanack':—

, Year.	Date.	Winner.	Place.	Time.	Won by
1829	June 10	Oxford	Henley	14 m. 30 s.	easy
1836	June 17	Cambridge	W. to P.	36 m. 0 s.	1 min.
1839	April 3	Cambridge	W. to P.	31 m. 0 s.	1 m. 45 s.
1840	April 15	Cambridge	W. to P.	29 m. 30 s.	$\frac{2}{3}$ length
1841	April 14	Cambridge	W. to P.	32 m. 30 s.	1 m. 4 s.
1842	June 11	Oxford	W. to P.	30 m. 45 s.	13 sec.
1845	Mar. 15	Cambridge	P. to M.	23 m. 30 s.	30 sec.
1846	April 3	Cambridge	M. to P.	21 m. 5 s.*	2 lengths
1849	Mar. 29	Cambridge	P. to M.	22 m. 0 s.	easy
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford	P. to M.	a foul	foul
1852	April 3	Oxford	P. to M.	21 m. 36 s.	27 sec.
1854	April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	25 m. 29 s.	11 strokes
1856	Mar. 15	Cambridge	M. to P.	25 m. 50 s.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a length
1857	April 4	Oxford	P. to M.	22 m. 55 s.†	35 sec.

* The first University race rowed in outriggers.

† The first race in which either University rowed in the present style of eights without keel; also the first time either rowed with round oars. Both used the same kind of oars and boats.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Place.	Time.	Won by
1858	Mar. 27	Cambridge	P. to M.	21 m. 23 s.	22 sec.
1859	April 15	Oxford	P. to M.	24 m. 30 s.	Cam. sank
1860	Mar. 31	Cambridge	P. to M.	26 m. 5 s.	1 length
1861	Mar. 23	Oxford	P. to M.	23 m. 28 s.	48 sec.
1862	April 12	Oxford	P. to M.	24 m. 41 s.	30 sec.
1863	Mar. 28	Oxford	M. to P.	23 m. 10 s.	43 sec.
1864	Mar. 19	Oxford	P. to M.	22 m. 15 s.	26 sec.
1865	April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	21 m. 24 s.	4 lengths
1866	Mar. 24	Oxford	P. to M.	25 m. 48 s.	15 sec.
1867	April 13	Oxford	P. to M.	22 m. 39 s.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a length
1868	April 4	Oxford	P. to M.	20 m. 56 s.	3 lengths
1869	Mar. 17	Oxford	P. to M.	20 m. 22 s.	6 lengths

OXFORD, Oxfordshire. Council held at Burford, by the kings Etheldred and Burthwald, 682; Ethelbald, King of Mercia, defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex, at Battle Edge, 752; a wittenagemot held at Woodstock, 866; one at Shiford, by Alfred the Great, 885; Thorne plundered by the Danes, 1010; Edmund Ironside murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016; great council at Oxford, held by King Canute, confirming the edicts of King Edgar; Harold Harefoot crowned at Oxford, 1036; William I. stormed the city, 1069; Parliament held by King Stephen, at, when dane-gelt was abolished, 1136; the public schools first founded at, 1439. The Empress Maude besieged in the Castle by Stephen, for three months, when the ground being covered with snow, and the water frozen, she made her way out with three knights, dressed in white, and escaped on foot to Abingdon, 1142. Church of St Frideswide's Priory erected, *circa* 1180; the priory surrendered to Wolsey, 1522, and the church transferred to the See of Oxford. A council held at, by Stephen, when he adopted Henry II. as his heir, Jan., 1154; one at Wallingford, March 27, 1155, and at Oxford, April 24, June 12, 1177, Dec. 7, 1197, Feb. 9, 1207, Nov. 15, 1213; at a council held, Feb., 1227, King Henry III. declared himself to be of age. A female of the city being killed by a student, the towns people seized and hung three students, 1209; a Parliament held, the statutes of which settled the popular representation, three meetings to be held annually, June 11, 1258; annulled, Jan. 23, 1264. St Mary's church built, 1492-98. A public disputation held: Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer stated their opinions, April 16-18, 1554; burned for heresy, 1555. Three hundred persons, the sheriff, and others, died of the gaol distemper, 1577; the Botanic Gardens founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby; the first stone of the walls laid, July 25, 1632; the city occupied by the Royalists, under Charles I., 1642; negotiations for peace carried on with Charles I., Jan. 30 to April 15, 1643; the Mongrel Parliament met at, Jan. 22, 1644; seriously damaged by fire, Oct. 6, 1644; Parliament held at, on account of the plague, Oct. 9, 1665; the Courts of Law also held at, in this year. Theatre built, July 9, 1669; again part of the town destroyed by fire, April 25, 1671; Parliament summoned to meet by Charles II., which ended in a dissolution, March 21, 1681; William III. visited the town and university, Nov. 10, 1695; Queen Anne and Prince George, Aug. 26, 1702; a riot broke out at, Oct. 22, 1716; serious bread riots at, Nov. 9-11, 1867.

OXFORD, the See of, established by Henry VIII., and Robert King elected first bishop, 1541.

OXFORD, Earl of, his administration: Harley, Earl of Oxford, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper; Lord Bolingbroke and Lord Dartmouth, Secretaries of State; the Hon. Robert Benson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., May 29, 1711; resigned, July 27, 1714.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB, built from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., 1835-38.

OXFORD ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, instituted, 1828. Oxford Architectural Society, instituted, 1839.

OXFORD CANAL, opened, Jan. 2, 1790.

OXFORD CASTLE, Oxfordshire, built by Robert D'Oiley, 1074.

OXFORD, EDWARD, fired two pistols at Queen Victoria, on Constitution Hill, June 10, 1840; tried at the Central Criminal Court, and found insane, and sent to Bethlehem Hospital, July 9; released, but prohibited from residing in England, Nov., 1867.

OXFORD MUSIC HALL (Oxford Street), destroyed by fire, Feb. 11, 1868.

OXFORD SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY established by Sir William Petty, Dr Ward, and others, 1651.

OXFORD-STREET, London. The bazaar burnt, May 27, 1829; an act passed for making New Oxford-street, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 87, Aug. 7, 1840; the Princess Theatre built, sold for £16,400, Sept. 8, 1841; first opened for dramatic performances, Dec. 26, 1842; 'King Henry VIII.' represented for 100 nights, 1855.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, was elected chancellor, 1483, and held that office until 1494; five professorships were founded by Henry VIII., 1546; the office of public orator established, 1564; incorporated by 13 Eliz. c. 29, 1570; provisions made for the extension of, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, Aug. 7, 1854, and commissioners appointed to inquire into, extended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 25, Aug. 10, 1857; ordinances made for the government of Christ Church repealed, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 12, 1867; the degree of Passive Obedience published, July 21, 1683; the King's order for electing a Romanist master of Magdalen College rejected, April 11, 1687; several of the fellows expelled, and their places filled by Romanists; Dr Hough and some of the rejected fellows restored, Oct. 17, 1688; the Bodleian library opened, Nov. 8, 1602; the Radcliffe, April 13, 1749; George III. visited the university, Oct. 12, 1785; the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, 1814; the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the degree of D.C.L. conferred, June 16—18, 1863.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

Name.	Founder.	Date.
Anatomy	Richard Tomlins	1624
Anglo-Saxon	Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L.	1795
Arabic	Archbishop Laud	1636
Botany	Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby	1669
Divinity	Margaret, Countess of Richmond	1502
Geometry and Astronomy	Sir Henry Savile	1619
Hebrew Scriptures	Edward Grindfield, M.A.	1859
Hindustani	University	1859
History, Ancient	William Camden	1622
History, Modern	George I.	1724
Latin Literature	President & fellows of Corpus Christi	1854
Law, English	Charles Viner	Dec. 20, 1755
Law, International	University	1859
Logic	University	1839
Medicine : The Clinical Lecture	George Henry Lee, Earl of Lichfield	1780
Medicine, The Practice of	George Aldrich, D.M.	Jan. 26, 1798
Mineralogy and Geology	Prince Regent	1813
Music	William Heather	1626
Philosophy, Experimental	Nathaniel Lord Crew	1747

Name.	Founder.	Date.
Philosophy, Moral	Thomas Whyte, D.D.	1621
Philosophy, Natural	Sir William Sedley	Oct. 29, 1618
Physiology	President, &c., of Merton College	1858
Poetry	Henry Berkhead	1708
Political Economy	Henry Drummond	1825
Sanskrit	John Boden	1830
Zoology	Frederick William Hope	1861

OXYGEN GAS, discovered by Priestley, Aug. 17, 1774, the principle of atmospheric air.

OVER AND TERMINER, and Gaol Delivery, court of, to whom the writ shall be granted, 13 Edw. I. s. 1, c. 29, 1285; no lawyer to be upon the commission in his own county, 8 Rich. II. c. 2, 1384, and 33 Henry VIII. c. 24, 1541; the former acts repealed, and any man permitted to be on the gaol delivery, by 12 Geo. II. c. 27, 1739.

OYSTER CLUB, established at Preston, 1771.

OYSTERS. The fishery in the River Medway regulated by 2 Geo. II. c. 19, 1729; stealing oysters from beds or fisheries made larceny, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 36, June 21, 1827; an immense bed of, discovered off Brighton, 1824.

P

PACIFICATION, Edicts of, in France, the name given to royal concessions from time to time in favour of Protestantism, to appease public disturbances on account of religion. Edict published by Charles IX., allowing his subjects free exercise in all religious matters, within his realm 1561-62; the lords, justiciaries, and other distinguished persons permitted to think for themselves, 1563; the revocation of all decrees, and all Protestant ministers ordered to leave the kingdom in 15 days, 1568; certain lords and others allowed to have domestic service in their houses, and granting public service to be held in certain towns, 1570-1; the massacre of St Bartholomew authorized, Aug. 24, 1572. Henry III. issued the celebrated edict for pacification, April, 1576; revoked, Dec. 26, 1576, but subsequently renewed for six years, Oct., 1577. Henry IV. of France issued the Edict of Nantes, granting full toleration to his Protestant subjects, April 15, 1598; registered by the French Parliament, Feb. 25, 1599; this edict was confirmed by Mary de Medici, 1610; also by Louis XIV., 1652; revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., Oct. 17, 1685. The edict for the pacification of Ghent signed, Nov. 8, 1576. The treaty between the Scotch and Charles I., known as the Pacification of York, June 18, 1639.

PACIFIC STEAMER lost between Liverpool and New York, with all her passengers and crew of 186 persons; she sailed from the former port, Jan. 23, 1856, supposed to have been lost in March.

PADDINGTON, Middlesex, the manor of, purchased by Sir John Frederick, 1742; the old church taken down, 1791; the first stone of the new church laid, Oct. 20, 1788; consecrated, April 27, 1791; the canal begun, 1796; opened, July 10, 1801; the Grand Junction Waterworks Company established, 51 Geo. III. c. 169, 1811; Regent's Canal Company established, 52 Geo. III. c. 195, 1812; the canal finished in Aug., 1820; the Church of the Holy Trinity built in Bishop's Road, 1846, cost £18,458; St Mary's hospital instituted, 1843; the first stone laid by Prince Albert, June 8, 1845.

PADERBORN, Prussia, cathedral erected, 1143 ; the bishopric of, ceded to Prussia by treaty, May 23, 1802 ; the state ceded to France by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807 ; restored to Prussia, 1813.

PADLOCKS were used by the Romans. Greatly improved by Hans Ehrman of Nuremberg, 1540.

PADUA, Italy, built, B.C. 1269 ; destroyed by Attila, 452, and by King Agilulf, 601 ; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 1117 ; formed a league with Verona, 1164 ; joined the Great Lombard League, 1167 ; acknowledged by the peace of Constance, 1183 ; taken by Eccelino da Romano, 1239 ; he was defeated, 1256, and the town became an independent state ; taken by Prince Carrara, 1337 ; by Venice, 1405 ; the church of St Antonio began, 1231 ; finished, 1307 ; walled round by the Venetians, who united it to their dominion, 1406 ; it was admirably fortified by the Venetians ; the bastion of Cornaro constructed in 1534 by San Micheli, much boasted of ; the first bishop said to have been the disciple of St Peter ; Marcils, bishop, 1123 ; noted for its brilliant fête of St Anthony, on the 13th of June ; the Specola or observatory erected, 1767 ; ceded to Austria by treaty, 1797 ; capitulated to the Austrians, June 12, 1848.

PAGANISM overthrown under the Roman empire, in the reign of Theodosius the younger, 388 and 395 ; the Emperor Constantine had previously ordered the pagan temples in his empire to be destroyed.

PAGEANTS, the Lord Mayor's.—See *London Pageants*.

PAINTERS, the most celebrated artists of Italy, France, Flanders, and Holland, have long had their positions in art assigned to them by De Piles, in the following table, as to their various merits ; the dates of their birth and decease are added :—

School.	Name, Birth, and Decease.	Com- posi- tion.	De- sign.	Co- lour- ing.	Ex- pres- sion.
Lom.	Albano, F., March 17, 1578, Oct. 4, 1660	14	1	10	6
Flem.	Albert Durer, May 30, 1471, April 6, 1528	8	10	10	8
Rom. & Flor.	Andrea del Sarto, 1488, 1530 ...	12	16	9	8
Rom.	Baroccio, F., 1528, 1612 ...	14	15	6	10
Ven.	Ponte Bassano, 1510, 1591 ...	6	8	17	0
Ven.	John Bellini, 1422, 1512 ...	4	6	14	0
Fr.	Sebastian Bourdon, 1616, 1671 ...	10	8	8	4
Fr.	Charles Le Brun, 1619, 1690 ...	10	16	8	16
Ven.	Claude Lorraine, 1600, 1682 ...	18	18	16	0
Lom.	Annibale Caracci, 1560, 1609 ...	15	17	13	13
Lom.	Antonio Coreggio, 1494, 1534 ...	13	13	15	12
Rom.	Daniel da Volterra, 1509, 1566 ...	12	15	5	8
Flem.	Abraham Van Diepenbeck, 1607, 1675 ...	11	10	14	6
Lom.	Zampieri Domenichino, 1581, 1641 ...	15	17	9	17
Rom.	Giulio Romano, 1492, 1546 ...	15	16	4	14
Ven.	Giorgione, 1478, 1511 ...	8	9	18	4
Lom.	Giovanni Guercino, 1590, 1666 ...	18	10	10	4
Lom.	Guido Reni, 1574, 1642 ...	0	13	9	12
Flem.	Hans Holbein, 1498, 1554 ...	9	10	16	13
Flem.	James Jordaens, 1594, 1678 ...	10	8	16	6
Flem.	Luca Giordano, 1629, 1704 ...	13	12	9	6
Lom.	Giovanni Lanfranco, 1581, 1647 ...	14	13	10	5
Rom.	Leonardo da Vinci, 1445, 1520 ...	15	16	4	14
Flem.	Lucas of Leyden, 1494, 1533 ...	8	6	6	4
Rom.	M. Angelo Buonarroti, 1474, Feb. 17, 1563	8	17	4	8
Lom.	Michael da Caravaggio, 1569, 1609 ...	6	6	16	0

School.	Name, Birth, and Decease.	Com- posi- tion.	De- sign.	Co- lour- ing.	Ex- pres- sion.
Ven.	Girolamo Mutiano, 1528, 1509...	6	8	15	4
Flem.	Otho Venius, 1556, 1634 ...	13	14	10	10
Ven.	Palma the Elder, 1548, 1556 ...	5	6	16	0
Ven.	Palma the Younger, 1544, 1628 ...	12	9	14	6
Rom.	Fran Parmegiano, 1503, 1540 ...	10	15	6	6
Ven.	Paul Veronese, 1532, 1588 ...	15	10	16	3
Rom.	Pierino del Vaga, 1500, 1547 ...	15	16	7	6
Rom.	Pietro da Cortona, 1596, 1669 ...	16	14	12	6
Rom.	Pietro Perugino, 1446, 1524 ...	4	12	10	4
Rom.	Polidoro da Caravaggio, 1495, 1543 ...	10	17	0	15
Ven.	Gio Pordenone, 1484, 1540 ...	8	14	17	5
Fr.	Poussin, Nich., 1594, 1665 ...	15	17	6	15
Rom.	Fran Primaticcio, 1490, 1570 ...	15	14	6	10
Rom.	Sanzio Raffaele, Mar. 28, 1483, Ap. 7, 1520	17	18	12	18
Flem.	Van Rembrandt, 1606, 1674 ...	15	6	17	12
Flem.	Peter Paul Rubens, 1577, July, 1640 ...	18	13	17	17
Rom.	Fra. Salviati, 1510, 1563 ...	13	15	8	8
Fr.	Eustace Le Sueur, 1617, 1655 ...	15	15	4	15
Flem.	David Teniers, 1582, 1649 ...	15	12	13	6
Rom.	Pietro Testa, 1611, 1650 ...	11	15	0	6
Ven.	G. Tintoretto, 1512, 1594 ...	15	14	16	4
Ven.	T. V. Titian, 1477, 1576 ...	12	15	18	6
Flem.	Sir A. Vandyck, Mar. 22, 1599, Dec. 9, 1641	15	10	17	13
Rom.	F. C. Vanni, 1563, 1610 ...	13	15	12	13
Rom.	Zuccherro, Taddeo, 1529, 1566 ...	13	14	10	9

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL OF PAINTERS

Born.				Died.	
Barry, James	...	...	Oct. 11, 1741	Feb. 22, 1806	
Cooper, Samuel	...	...	1609	May 5, 1672	
Dobson, William	...	...	1610		1646
Gainsborough, Thomas	...	...	1727	Aug. 2, 1788	
Haydon, Benjamin R.	...	...	Jan. 25, 1786	June 22, 1846	
Hogarth, William	...	...	Nov. 10, 1697	Oct. 26, 1764	
Hudson, Thomas	...	...	1701	Jan., 1779	
Lely, Sir Peter	...	...	1617		1680
Mortimer, John H.	...	...	1741	Feb. 4, 1779	
Oliver, Isaac	...	...	1556		1617
Opie, John	...	...	1761	April 9, 1807	
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	...	...	July 16, 1723	Feb. 23, 1792	
Romney, George	...	...	Dec. 15, 1734	Nov. 15, 1802	
Turner, J. M. W.	...	...	1774	Dec. 19, 1851	
West, Benjamin	...	...	Oct. 10, 1738	March 11, 1820	
Wilkie, Sir David	...	...	Nov. 18, 1785	June 1, 1841	
Wilson, Richard	...	...	1714	May, 1782	
Wright, Joseph, of Derby	...	...	Sept. 3, 1734	Aug. 29, 1797	

PAINTERS, Society of British, in Suffolk-street, formed, 1824; new society of, in water colours, 1825.

PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Society of, London, founded, 1804; Institute of, 1831.

PAINTER STAINERS' COMPANY, first regulated by Edward I., 1283; incorporated by 23 Eliz., July 19, 1581; reincorporated by James II., 1685; most of

the celebrated painters were members of this company ; an art exhibition first held at the Hall of this company, June 1, 1860, since held annually ; hall built in the reign of Henry VII. ; destroyed in the fire of 1666 ; but rebuilt.

PAINTING, the art of, first attributed to the Egyptians, in relation to the exploits of Osymandias, then pictured, B.C. 2200 ; introduced into Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius ; the paintings of the town of Phocæa are mentioned on the capture of that city by Harpagus, B.C. 544 ; the passage of Darius over the Bosphorus with his army, painted for Mandrocles, B.C. 508 ; Cimon of Cleonee was well known for his skill in this art, B.C. 560 ; the best pictures came to Rome from Greece ; the first Grecian painter of renown was Polygnotus, B.C. 463 ; he first painted the open mouth, to show the teeth ; Apollodorus of Athens first introduced light and shade, B.C. 455 ; no painters of note appeared for a long time after the Emperor Augustus ; painting in oil introduced into England, 1230 ; one of the earliest pictures was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455 ; painting introduced into Venice, by Venetiano, 1450 ; into Italy by Antonello, 1476 ; Uccello said to have been the first who studied perspective.

PAINTING, British Institution for Exhibition of, formed, June 4, 1805.

PAINTING, English Royal Academy of, established, 1768 ; first exhibition held, April 26, 1769 ; National Gallery of Paintings, March, 1824.

PAISLEY, Scotland, a monastery founded, 1163 ; grammar school established by James VI. and chartered, Jan. 3, 1576 ; visited by James VI., 1597 ; five persons burned for witchcraft, 1697 ; one member given to, by the Reform bill of 1832.

PALACE COURT, instituted to administer justice between the king's domestics ; it was originally held before the steward and marshal of the king's house ; the jurisdiction confined to within 12 miles of the king's residence, by 13 Richard II. c. 3, 1389-90. According to Kerr's *Blackstone*, Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign, 1630-31, erected by letters patent a new court of record, called Curia Palatii or Palace Court ; abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101, s. 13, Aug. 1, 1849, powers to cease, Dec. 31, 1849.

PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, instituted in London for figuring and describing the British fossils, 1847.

PALAIS ROYAL. Great part of this palace destroyed by fire, 1765 ; restored, 1781 ; the signal given for the insurrection of 1789 from this place ; plundered by the mob, 1848.

PALATINATE, Germany : the Elector took refuge in England, 1635 ; Cromwell settled £8000 per annum upon him, 1644 ; he visited London, 1680 ; restored to the palatinate, Oct. 19, 1708 ; protested against the Elector of Hanover taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire, May 29, 1735.

PALATINE, a dignity of German origin ; Hugh d'Avranches made Palatine of Chester, 1070 ; conferred upon Hugh Lupus by William the Conqueror, 1077 ; abolished by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 14, July 23, 1830 ; a palatine of Lancaster created by Edward III., 1376 ; Pembroke disenfranchised, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 1535-6 ; the bishoprics of Ely and Durham were made palatinates ; Elizabeth abrogated that of Hexham, made by her father, 14 Eliz. c. 13, 1572 ; the palatinate of Durham was separated from the crown as to its jurisdiction, and vested in the crown by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 19, June 21, 1836.

PALE. The territory called the English Pale in Ireland comprehended the counties of Louth, Dublin, Meath, and Kildare, in 1641.

PALEMBANG, Sumatra. The Dutch settled here, 1811, but were barbarously murdered by the Sultan ; the Dutch regained their possessions, 1816 ; the Emperor restored, 1818 ; the Dutch factories attacked unsuccessfully, 1820-21.

PALERMO, Sicily. This ancient town was captured by Hamilcar and his Carthaginian troops, B.C. 480; and by Pyrrhus, 276; taken and retaken during the first Punic war, 254; taken by the Saracens, A.D. 855. Cathedral erected, 1180; palace erected, 1129; university founded, 1394; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726; revolution at, July 15, 1820; massacre of Prince Catolica and the nobles, by the revolutionists, July 16, 1820; suppression of, by Gen. Pepe, and capitulation of the city, Oct. 5; revolt of, Jan. 12, 1848; bombardment of the city by the royal fleet, Jan. 16; a constitution given to, Jan. 28; an amnesty granted to political offenders, Feb. 1; parliament declared for a constitutional monarchy, July 11; insurrection in, against Ferdinand II., and a provisional government proclaimed, Dec. 12—16; a new constitution given to, Feb. 28, 1849; insurrection renewed, in March; the town surrendered, April 22; taken by Garibaldi, May 27, 1860; annexed to Sardinia, Nov. 3; insurrection again in Sept., 1866.

PALESTINE, Syria. Abraham and his nephew, Lot, emigrated here by Divine command, B.C. 1921; the country invaded by Chedorlaomer, who took Lot prisoner, 1912; Abraham rescued him, and defeated the king near the source of Jordan; Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed, 1897; kingdom overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar, 588; conquered by Pompey, 63; conquered by Saladin, A.D. 1197.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, formed at Cambridge, in the early part of 1865; an exploring party left England under the command of Captain Wilson and Lieut. Anderson, and landed at Beyrout, Dec., 1865; they surveyed most of the country. A second expedition left England to survey Jerusalem in the beginning of 1867.

PALESTRO, battle. The combined army of Sardinia and France, commanded by the King of Sardinia, defeated the Austrian army, taking 1100 prisoners, May 30, 1859.

PALISSY THE POTTER, a French artist. Palissy ware first made by him, 1545; discovered the method of placing the enamel upon stone ware, 1559; he died, 1590.

PALL, or **PALLIUM**. A long strip of fine woollen cloth ornamented with crosses, the middle of which was formed into a loose collar resting on the shoulders. It was at first a badge given by the emperors to patriarchs; St Mark gave it to the Bishop of Ostia, 336; when it came to be given by popes it was for some time nothing but a *symbolum fraternitatis*, a mark of communion with Rome. It was no necessary part of the archiepiscopal dignity, and many archbishops never had it; ordered by the Council of *Macon* to wear it, 581. At length, however, it was imposed by Rome as essential to them, about A.D. 1235, and was sold for vast sums of money. It was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152. Pope Gregory sent one to St Augustine of Canterbury, 734.

PALLAS frigate wrecked, together with the *Nymphe*, of 36 guns, below Dunbar, and several lives lost, Dec. 19, 1810.

PALLAS. This planet discovered by M. Olbars, at Bremen, March 23, 1807.

PALL MALL. This fashionable game, *Pailée Maillé*, known in France, 1598; introduced into England in the early part of the 17th century; King James recommends it to his son, Prince Henry, in his '*Basilicon Doron*,' or instructions for his son, 1610; a favourite game of Charles II., a mallet and ball long preserved by Mr Vulliamy; Pepys in his Diary, April 2, 1661, speaks of seeing the Duke of York playing in St James's Park.

PALL MALL, London, first laid out in walks, *circa* 1660; Nell Gwyn lived here, 1670; Marlborough House built, 1709; the first street lighted with gas, Jan. 28, 1807.

PALMA NUOVA, captured by the French, March 17, 1797; Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Venice, May 3; restored to Austria, Oct. 18, 1797; besieged by Austria, Dec. 9, 1813; surrendered to the allies, April 17, 1814; surrendered to the Italians, March, 1848.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATIONS, first formed after the resignation of the Aberdeen Ministry, Feb. 16, 1855; second, upon the resignation of the Derby administration, June 30, 1859; Lord Palmerston died, Oct. 18, 1865.

PALM SUNDAY, *Pascha floridum*, and observances of the Church, in honour of the day when Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, April 1, A.D. 30; this observance on the Sunday before Easter was instituted in the Greek Church in the 4th century, in England the 8th century, and ordered to be continued by Henry VIII., 1536.

PALMYRA, Syria, an independent city under the early Roman empire, submitted to the Emperor Adrian, A.D. 130; besieged and destroyed by Aurelian, 273; plundered by Tamerlane, 1400; discovered by some English travellers from Aleppo, 1678, and again, 1691; Wood and Dawkins visited these ruins, 1751, and published an account of them, 1753; Cap. Mangles examined the ruins, 1816; when visited by the Rev. J. L. Porter, the village contained only 60 people, 1851.

PAMPELONA, Spain. The cathedral built, 1397; the citadel constructed by Philip II., 1571; besieged by André de Foix, 1521; by the Spaniards, 1379, but relieved by the British; taken by the French on their invasion of Spain, Feb. 9, 1808; besieged by the British, 1813; surrendered, Oct. 31, after being three months invested; surrendered to the French, Aug. 27, 1823; taken by O'Donnell, Sept., 1841.

PANAMA, Central America, discovered by Columbus, A.D. 1502; colonized by Spain; burnt by Sir Henry Morgan, 1670; rebuilt and destroyed by fire, 1737; revolted and proclaimed a free State, 1810; the railway opened, 1854.

PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD of bishops, met at Lambeth Palace, Sept. 24—27, 1867; address of the bishops to the clergy, Sept. 28.

PANDECTS, the digest of the civil law compiled by the command of Justinian, in 3 years, A.D. Dec. 15, 530, to Dec. 16, 533; discovered at Amalphi in Italy, 1137; then removed to Pisa, 1416; they promoted the revival of the Roman law from the excellence they exhibited.

PANDORA, sloop of war, struck on a rock off the coast of Jutland, and 29 of the crew perished from the severity of the weather, Feb. 13, 1811.

PANIC, Commercial, in London. Failure of Overend, Gurney and Co. (Limited), with liabilities for £10,000,000, May 10, 1866; the directors committed for trial for defrauding the shareholders, Jan. 27, 1869; bank discount raised to 9 per cent., May 11, 1866. Peto and Betts stopped for £4,000,000, May 11. Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, stopped, May 11. The Bank Charter Act, suspended, and discount raised to 10 per cent., May 12. The European Bank stopped, May 19; the Bank of London, May 23; the Consolidated, May 28; reopened, July 1; consuls at the lowest 85½, June 4. Agra and Masterman's stopped, June 6. The London and Chatham Railway failed to keep its engagements, July 2. The Bank's rate reduced to 8 per cent., Aug. 16; to 7, Aug. 23; to 6, Aug. 30; to 5, Sept. 6; to 4½, Sept. 27; to 4, Nov. 8; and to 3½, Dec. 20.

PANOPTICON, Leicester Square. This scientific institution was incorporated by charter, Feb. 20, 1851; built, 1854, from the designs of Mr Lewis. Afterwards opened for various entertainments; re-named the Alhambra Palace, and opened for the performance of sacred music, 1858; changed into a concert hall, 1863; leased to R. Strange, 1864.

PANORAMA, a species of exhibition, the invention of Robert Barker, 1788; by some ascribed to Sir Geo. Beaumont; first shown in Edinburgh, and subsequently in Leicester Square.

PANORMUS, battle. The Roman Consul, Metellus, defeated the Carthaginian General, Hasdrubal, in the first Punic war, with great slaughter, B.C. 250.

PANTALOON SA, the brother of the Spanish ambassador, executed for murder, July 6, 1764.

PANTHEON, Oxford-street, London, opened, Jan. 27, 1772; turned into an opera-house, 1791; wholly destroyed by fire, Oct. 3, 1792; rebuilt, 1795; taken down, 1812, and the present erected; finally converted into a bazaar, and opened, April 24, 1834; closed, 1867.

PANTHEON, a circular temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, with niches to contain the images of the gods; the gates were of brass, as well as the interior of the roof, B.C. 25; Pope Boniface mutilated it, and converted it into a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, calling it the Santa Maria de Rotunda, *circa* 608.

PANTOMIMES, originally introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, in plays acted by gesture only, being the most difficult species of action. The modern pantomime introduced into England from Italy, and first performed by grotesque characters in this country at Drury-lane Theatre; it was composed by Mr Weaver, and called the Tavern Bilkers, 1702; the first harlequinade composed by William Rich, and performed at the Lincoln's Inn Fields' Theatre, Dec. 26, 1716.

PAPAL AGGRESSION, a new phrase applied to the appointment of bishops and cardinals of the Church of Rome to places in England, Sept. 30, 1850, at a consistory held at Rome by Pius IX.; in consequence of this a letter was written to the bishop of Durham, by the premier, Lord John Russell, which detached the Romanists from the number of his supporters, Dec. 31, 1850, and an act of parliament was passed to disallow their titles, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 1, 1851. Dr Wiseman made a cardinal by the pope, Sept. 30, 1850; enthroned as Archbishop of Westminster at St George's Cathedral, Southwark, Dec. 6, 1850; died, Feb. 15, 1865; buried with great pomp at Kensal Green, Feb. 23, 1865; he was succeeded by Dr Manning, June 8, 1865.

PAPAL AUTHORITY abolished in England by 23 Henry VIII. c. 20, 1531-2.

PAPAL STATES, Italy, first recognized, 1278; some of the states annexed, by Napoleon I., to the Cisalpine Republic, 1797; the Roman Republic founded, March 20, 1798; annexed to Italy by Napoleon, May 21, 1808; restored by the treaty of Vienna, 1814; consist of 20 provinces, governed by the Corpus Juris and the Jus Canonicum of Gregory XVI., passed, July 10, 1831.—*Gates*: Porta Tiburtina, 402; Porto del Popolo, erected 1561; Porta Pia, 1564. Insurrection, Feb., 1831; suppressed, March 31; a Constitution proclaimed, Jan. 28, 1848; a Republican Government appointed, Feb. 8, 1849; Rome, with the Two Sicilies, annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Nov., 1860. *See* Rome.

PAPER, made by the Egyptians from a reed called Papyrus, *circa* B.C. 167; known to the Chinese about the same time; Montfaucon proves that the Greeks made paper from rags, 1050; first used in Europe, *circa* 1300; there is a Book of Customs in the Record Office written on paper in England, 1307-27; the first mill erected at Stevenage, Hertford, by John Tate, jun., mentioned by Wynkyn de Worde in Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum, printed, 1495. The next paper-mill was erected at Dartford, 1588; the manufacture of, encouraged, 1690; greatly improved by Watson, 1713; paper-mills erected in America, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by William Bradstreet, 1728; made of asbestos, in America, 1792; Fourdrinier's machine for making, patented, 1802,

and although continued improvements are made, still the principle of the machine remains. Machines erected in France, 1815. A sheet made 13,800 feet long and four feet wide at the Whitehall mills, Derbyshire, 1830.—*Paper-hangings*: flock paper made, 1620; Louis Roberts invented an endless paper for paper-hangings, patented in France, 1799, and in England at Chelsea, by Messrs Echarlts, 1786; since much improved, and satin paper introduced, 1840; Messrs Potter invented a machine for printing, 1841. Duty on foreign paper reduced from £6 10s. per cwt. to £3 10s.; to 3d. per pound, 1803; to 1½d., 1841; bill passed the House of Commons for the abolition of, but thrown out in the Lords, 1860; duty repealed, 24 Vict. c. 20, June 12, 1861.

PAPIER MACHÉ, made in France in the 17th century; first made in Germany, 1743; Frederick II. of Prussia established a manufactory at Berlin, 1765.

PAPISTS, encouraged in England under Charles I., 1640; forbid from attending the ambassadors' chapels, 1641; licensed in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1671; forbid the court, June 24, 1673; admitted to places of trust, 1685; one made a judge, Aug. 26, 1686; made privy counsellors, July 17, 1687; justices of the peace, April 28, 1687; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, and 1784; registered to the value of £375,284, 1719; taxed £100,000, Nov. 3, 1722; ordered by proclamation to be apprehended, Dec. 7, 1745; indulgences granted to, by parliament, 1779; admitted to seats in parliament, April 10, 1829; chaplains admitted to the gaoles, 1861.

PARACHUTES first tried by Blanchard at Lisle, Aug., 1785; M. Garnerin descended in London, Sept. 2, 1802; Mr Cocking killed in descending at Lee, Kent, July 24, 1837.

PARAFFIN, discovered by Reichenbach, 1830, and by Christison of Edinburgh, who named it Petroleum, 1831.

PARAGUAY, S. America, discovered by the Spaniards, 1525; founded a colony at, 1535; the Jesuits expelled, 1767; became a province of Rio de la Plata; declared its independence, 1810; Dr Francia appointed dictator, 1814; constitution agreed to, 1844; treaty of commerce with Gt Britain, signed Nov. 2, 1853; a French colony established, 1855, but afterwards abandoned; Don Lopez elected president, Sept. 10, 1862; war with Brazil begun, March, 1865; Angostura taken, Dec. 27, 1868.

PARC-AUX-CERFS established by the Duchess of Pompadour, the Duke of Richelieu suggested it to her; 'the girls, after the king had done with them, received fortunes and married' à la haute bourgeoisie des fermes et de la finance; the Duchess died, April 14, 1764.—*Notes and Queries*.

PARCHMENT, invented by Eumenes, King of Pergamos, B.C. 197—159. Vegetable parchment invented by Mr Gaine, April, 1857.

PARDONS, the first granted at coronations, 1327, by Edward III.; no one allowed to pardon but the king, 27 Henry VIII. c. 24, 1535-6; one for of 70 Scotch prisoners passed, Aug. 10, 1748.

PARGA, Turkey, captured by the French, 1797; besieged by Ali Pasha, 1814; ceded to Turkey, the town evacuated by the whole of the inhabitants, June 10, 1820.

PARIAN MARBLES, chronology of, put together 264 years before Christ, discovered in the Isle of Paros, 1610, and presented to Oxford University by Lord Arundel, 1667. *See* Arundelian Marbles.

PARIS, France, the ancient *Lutetia Parisiorum*, the city of the Parisii. An assembly of the tribes held here by Cæsar, B.C. 54; captured by the Franks, under Clovis, 494; Clovis made it his capital, 507; burned, 574; St Denis built, 613; taken by the Normans, 841, and again, 857; fortified, 880; the Normans besieged unsuccessfully by Rollo, Nov., 885; paved with stone, 1186; the city

rebuilt, 1231; Nôtre Dame begun, 1100, completed, 1312; first Parliament held, 1302; insurrection against Le Bel, 1306; the Jews banished, 1307; the city fortified, 1367; conquered by the English, 1380; the bridge of St Michel built, 1384; that of Nôtre Dame, 1414; in possession of England by the treaty of Troyes, 1420; taken by the French from the English, April, 1436; the Louvre begun, 1522; the Hôtel de Ville, 1533; the Boulevards cleared, 1536; the Tuilleries erected, 1560-4; wars with the Huguenots and the massacre of St Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572; Pont Neuf, 1578; barricades erected over the town to oppose the Duke of Guise, 1588. Besieged by Henry IV., May, 1590; 13,000 persons perished; surrendered, March 22, 1594; and again, 1648. The Hôtel Dieu built, 1606; the Luxemburg, 1612; the Hôtel des Invalides founded by Louis XIV., 1670; the Palais Royal erected, 1610; the military school, 1751; peace concluded which put an end to the Seven Years' War at, Feb. 10, 1763; the church of St Geneviève, 1764; the corn-market begun, 1763; opened, 1767; the Panthéon, 1764; the Bourse begun, 1808; finished, 1826; riots on account of the dearness of provisions, April and May, 1775; the Bastille captured and burnt, July 14, 1789. Buonaparte proclaimed Emperor, May 18, 1804; Rue de Rivoli commenced by, 1807, and the Arc de l'Etoile from the designs of M. Chalgrin, 1806; stopped, 1815; re-commenced, 1825. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered Paris, March 31, 1814; the entry of Louis XVIII., June 8, 1815; the allied sovereigns, July 8 and 11, 1815; treaty of peace signed, Nov. 20; attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington by M. Cantillon, Feb. 11, 1818; the Emperor Alexander of Russia visited, Dec. 2; financial crisis at, Dec., 1818; the execution of the Rochelle conspirators at, Feb., 1821; the entry of Charles X. into, Sept. 27, 1824; the National Guards disbanded, April 13, 1827; insurrection in, July 27, 1830; contest in the streets, July 28, 29; the Louvre and Archbishop's palace sacked, July; abdication of Charles X., Aug. 1; outbreak of cholera, March 29, 1832; insurrection, June 5, the city declared in a state of siege, June 6; attempt made to assassinate Louis Philippe by Fieschi, July 28, 1835; execution of, Feb. 19, 1836; 24 persons crushed to death, June 14, 1837; the Italian Opera burnt, Jan. 15, 1838; Palais de Justice captured by the insurgents, May 12, 1839; fortified, 1840; re-interment of the remains of Napoleon I. in the church of the Invalides, Dec. 15, 1840; riots, Sept., 1840; Provisional Government appointed, 1848; the Palais Royal sacked, Feb. 23, 1848; suspension of the Savings' Banks, March 27, 1848; insurrection, June 22, 1848; Cavaignac appointed dictator, June 24; fighting in the streets, June 25; the Archbishop of Paris shot, June 25; constitution proclaimed, Nov. 4; return of Louis Napoleon to, Sept. 17; elected president, Dec. 20; Coup d'Etat, Dec. 2, 1851; Napoleon elected president for 10 years, Dec. 20, 21; elected emperor, Dec. 1, 1852; attempt upon his life by Orsini, Jan. 14, 1858; peace with Russia signed, March 30, 1856; M. Sibour, the archbishop of, murdered by a clergyman, Louis Jean Verger, at the church of St Etienne du Mont, Jan. 3, 1857; the English permitted to visit without passports, Jan. 1861; the remains of Napoleon I. removed to a tomb erected by Napoleon III. in the Invalides, March 31, 1861. *See France.*

PARIS. The Industrial Exhibition, opened by the Emperor Napoleon III., May 15, 1855; visited by Queen Victoria, Aug. 24, 1855. The Universal Exhibition erected in the Champ de Mars, from the designs of M. Alphaud, begun, Sept. 25, 1865; opened by the Emperor and Empress, April 1, 1867; prizes distributed by the Emperor in the presence of the Sultan, July 1; closed, Nov. 3.

PARIS GARDEN THEATRE, Bankside, leased by Henslow and Alleyne, April 27, 1592; the manor of Paris Gardens was given to the monastery of Bermondsey, 1113; conveyed to Henry VIII., 1537; constituted the parish of Christ Church, 22 & 23 Charles II. c. xxviii., 1670.

PARISH APPRENTICES may be bound by consent of churchwardens, 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 5, 1601; new law respecting, making the assent of two magistrates necessary to bind them, Oct. 1, 1816, and 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 12, Aug. 9, 1844.

PARISH CLERKS' COMPANY, incorporated, 17 Hen. III., 1233; arms granted, March 30, 1582.

PARISHES, Bounds of, fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 630; mentioned in the laws of Edgar, 970; reduced to 10,000 in the 15th century. The parishes of England and Wales given, with some variations, in one statement, England, 14,397; Wales, 1212; in others, in England 14,353 parishes; others, in Wales, 1182; making a total of 15,535.

PARISH REGISTERS commenced, 1586.

PARKER, RICHARD, hanged for inciting the sailors on board the Fleet at Sheerness to mutiny, June 30, 1797.

PARKER SOCIETY, established at Cambridge for the publication of works by the Fathers of the Reformed Church, 1840.

PARKS. The first in England made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123. St James', 91 acres, drained by Henry VIII., 1537; planted, 1688; improved, 1774; deer removed and drains filled up, 1775; improved further, and ornamented, 1825. Hyde Park, 388 acres, 1500; enclosed, 1670; the Serpentine river made about 1730. Regent's Park, 472 acres, 1793. Battersea Park, begun, 1854-56. Victoria Park, 265 acres, laid out under 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, June 21, 1841. Kensington Park, 34 acres, 1851-3. Green Park, 60 acres, 1767.

PARLIAMENT of England, succeeded the council or curia. The council of Merton held, 1235-6. The Parliament assembled in London, in the reign of Henry III., Feb. 9, 1248; Henry III. issued a writ commanding two knights of the county, chosen by the men of the county, to assemble at Westminster, April 15, 1255; two knights for every county, and two burgesses for cities, to be elected and sent to the Parliament to be holden Jan. 20, 1265; a meeting summoned at Shrewsbury by Edw. I., 11 earls, 99 barons, two knights for each county, and 21 cities to send two citizens—they met, and passed the statute 'de Mercatoribus,' Sept. 30, 1283; at first only a deliberative assembly, but they subsequently became a legislative power, whose assent was essential to constitute a law, 1307, and to be called together once every year, and the king not to leave the kingdom without their assent, Aug. 8, 1311. A writ addressed to Rich. Damery, Justiciary of North Wales, to cause 24 representatives of Wales to be summoned to the Parliament at Westminster, Jan. 7, 1327. The Blessed Parliament passed the Statute of Treason, 1351; the character of the two houses of Lords and Commons made perfectly distinct, and to hold separate meetings, Nov. 23, 1373; the Good Parliament met in the reign of Edward III., 1376; the Wonderful Parliament was dissolved after a session of one hundred and 22 days, June 2, 1388; the votes of supplies accorded to the Commons, 1399; 400 lawyers excluded from the House, 1404; the Illiterate Parliament met, 1404; a statute passed settling the mode of election, and who shall be electors, 17 Hen. IV. c. 15, 1405-6; members obliged to reside at the place they represented, 1417; freeholders only to elect knights, 1413; the Journals of the Commons commenced, 1501; Acts of Parliament printed, 1483; members protected from arrest, Jan. 16, 1542; Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house, 1549; denied the authority of the Lords to levy taxes, 1593; the Addled Parliament met, 1614; the court and country party first formed, June, 1620; the meeting held at Oxford on account of the plague in London, Aug. 1, 1625; the Long Parliament, which voted the House of Lords useless, assembled, Nov. 23, 1640; triennial parliaments established, 16 Charles I. c. 1, 1640; attempted arrest of the five members by Charles I., Jan. 4, 1642; ordered a new seal to be made, and declared that of Charles

I. void, seized the regalia and plate, and sold them, Nov. 11, 1643 ; the Mongrel Parliament met at Oxford, Jan. 22, 1644 ; the members entertained at Grocers' Hall, June 17, 1645 ; voted the deposition of the king, Sept. 22, 1646 ; 41 members seized and imprisoned by the army, Dec. 6, 1647-8 ; the trial of the king ordered, Jan. 1, 1649 ; resolved that under God the people are the origin of all just power, Jan. 4 ; styled themselves the Commonwealth of England, Jan. 30 ; voted the Peers useless, and the House of Lords abolished, Feb. 6 ; abolished kingly government, Feb. 7 ; law proceedings ordered to be in English, Oct. 25, 1650 ; a seal for the Commonwealth ordered, Jan. 22, 1651 ; incorporated Scotland into the commonwealth, March 19, 1652 ; the Scotch sent 21 members, Aug. 16, 1652 ; the Barebones Parliament turned out by Cromwell, April 20, 1653 ; met at the summons of Cromwell, July 4 ; dissolved, Dec. 12 ; a new Parliament summoned, Sept. 4, 1654 ; dismissed, Jan. 22, 1655 ; the members invited to dine with the Lord Mayor at Grocers' Hall, April 6, 1659 ; the Long Parliament, or Rump, restored, May 6, 1659 ; restored a third time, Dec. 26, 1659 ; dissolved, March 16, 1660 ; Convention Parliament met, April 25, 1660 ; the first sitting of the Pensionary Parliament, May 8, 1661 ; the Triennial Act repealed, April 5, 1664 ; controversy with the Lords for making amendments to money bills, April 17, 1671 ; act for triennial parliaments, 6 & 7 Will. & Mary, c. 2, 1694 ; the meeting held at Oxford on account of the plague, Oct. 9, 1665 ; the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Wharton, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, sent to the Tower for contempt, Feb. 15, 1676-7 ; made a breach of privilege to publish their proceedings, Feb. 27, 1698-9 ; Queen Anne refused her assent to an act for the Scotch militia, March 11, 1707 ; the Triennial Act repealed, and the Septennial passed, 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 38, May 1, 1715 ; expelled the members who were directors of the South Sea Company, Jan. 23, 1720 ; deprived them of their estates, May 17, 1721 ; expelled Sir R. Sutton and Sir A. Grant for defrauding the charitable corporations, May 4, 1732 ; summary of debates first published by Boyer, in the 'Political State,' Jan., 1710-11 ; the Irish Parliament merged with the English at the Union, and called the Imperial Parliament ; the first Parliament of Great Britain met, Oct. 24, 1707 ; the journals ordered to be printed, 1752 ; the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland met, Jan. 22, 1801 ; Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower, April 6, 1810 ; return of Mr O'Connell for Clare County, Ireland, the first Roman Catholic elected since the revolution, July 5, 1828 ; the Duke of Norfolk took his seat in the House of Lords, being the first Roman Catholic Peer, April 28, 1829 ; the Reform Act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45, passed, June 7, 1832 ; the Reform Parliament met, Aug. 7, 1832 ; both houses destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834 ; Mr Abercromby, the Speaker, resigned, May 15, 1839 ; Mr Shaw Lefevre elected, May 27 ; Mr Stockdale committed for a breach of privileges, Jan. 17, 1840 ; Prince Albert naturalized, Jan. 20, and £50,000 per annum granted to his Royal Highness, Jan. 27 ; the bill to extend the County Franchise brought in by Locke King, July 9, 1850 ; Baron de Rothschild, member for the City of London, presented himself to take the oaths, but substituting 'on the true faith of a Christian' for 'so help me God,' the Speaker decided that he could not sign the roll, July 30, 1850 ; Mr A. Gage and Mr C. Cream committed by the House of Lords to Newgate, for fraudulently obtaining names to a petition, Aug. 13, 1850 ; Mr Solomons, a Jew, member for Greenwich, claimed to take his seat in the House, was removed by the serjeant at arms, July 21, 1851 ; Her Majesty opened the House, entering for the first time by the Royal entrance, Victoria Tower, Feb. 3, 1852 ; a Reform Bill introduced by Lord Russell, Feb. 1, 1854 ; Mr J. E. Denison elected Speaker, May 7, 1857 ; the Jews' Relief Bill passed, and the oaths altered, July 23, 1858 ; Mr Washington Wilks committed for a breach of privilege, May 28, 1858 ; an act passed abolishing the observance of the 5th Nov. and 29th May, March 25, 1859 ; the prorogation of Parliament simplified during

the recess, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 810, Aug. 12, 1867; an act for amending the representation of the people in England and Wales, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, Aug. 15, 1867; the same for Ireland, c. 49, July 13, 1868; Scotland, c. 48, July 13, 1868; an act passed for amending the laws relating to election petitions, and for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125, July 31, 1868. Mr J. E. Denison re-elected Speaker, Dec. 10; Bill for the disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, brought in by Mr Gladstone, March 8, 1869; the second reading carried by a majority of 118, March 23.

THE DURATION OF THE SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE REIGN
OF HENRY VIII.

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. ... 1510	23 Feb. 1510
	4 Feb. ... 1512	7 Nov. 1513
	5 Feb. ... 1515	22 Dec. 1515
	15 April ... 1523	13 Aug. 1523
	3 Nov. ... 1529	4 April 1536
	8 June ... 1536	18 July 1537
	28 April ... 1540	24 July 1541
	16 Jan. ... 1542	29 March 1544
	23 Nov. ... 1546	31 Jan. 1547
	4 Nov. ... 1547	15 April 1552
	1 March ... 1553	31 March 1553
EDWARD VI.	5 Oct. ... 1553	5 Dec. 1553
	2 April ... 1554	5 May 1554
	12 Nov. ... 1554	16 Jan. 1555
	21 Oct. ... 1555	9 Dec. 1555
	20 Jan. ... 1558	17 Nov. 1558
ELIZABETH	23 Jan. ... 1559	8 May 1559
	11 Jan. ... 1563	2 Jan. 1567
	2 April ... 1571	29 May 1571
	8 May ... 1572	19 April 1583
	23 Nov. ... 1584	14 Sept. 1585
	29 Oct. ... 1586	23 March 1587
	12 Nov. ... 1588	29 March 1589
	19 Feb. ... 1593	10 April 1593
	24 Oct. ... 1597	9 Feb. 1598
	27 Oct. ... 1601	19 Dec. 1601
	19 March ... 1604	9 Feb. 1611
JAMES I.	5 April ... 1614	7 June 1614
	30 Jan. ... 1621	8 Feb. 1622
	12 Feb. ... 1624	27 March 1625
	17 May ... 1625	12 Aug. 1625
CHARLES I.	6 Feb. ... 1626	15 June 1626
	17 March ... 1628	10 March 1629
	13 April ... 1640	5 May 1640
	3 Nov. ... 1640	20 April 1653
COMMONWEALTH ...	4 July ... 1653	12 Dec. 1653
	3 Sept. ... 1654	22 Jan. 1655
	17 Sept. ... 1656	26 June 1657
	20 Jan. ... 1658	22 April 1659
CHARLES II.	25 April ... 1660	29 Dec. 1660

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
CHARLES II.	8 May ... 1661	24 Jan. 1678
	6 March ... 1679	12 July 1679
	17 Oct. ... 1679	18 Jan. 1681
	21 March ... 1681	28 March ... 1681
JAMES II.	19 May ... 1685	2 July 1687
WILLIAM III.	22 Jan. ... 1688	20 Jan. 1689
	20 March ... 1689	11 Oct. 1695
	22 Nov. ... 1695	7 July 1698
	6 Dec. ... 1698	19 Dec. 1700
	6 Feb. ... 1701	11 Nov. 1701
	30 Dec. ... 1701	7 July 1702
	20 Oct. ... 1702	23 April 1705
	25 Oct. ... 1705	5 June 1707
	23 July ... 1707	17 April 1708
	16 Nov. ... 1708	21 Sept. 1710
ANNE	25 Nov. ... 1710	8 Aug. 1713
	16 Feb. ... 1714	5 Jan. 1715
	17 March ... 1715	10 March ... 1721
	9 Oct. ... 1722	7 Aug. 1727
	23 Jan. ... 1728	18 April 1734
GEORGE I.	14 Jan. ... 1735	28 April 1741
	1 Dec. ... 1741	18 June 1747
	10 Nov. ... 1747	8 April 1754
	31 May ... 1754	20 March ... 1761
GEORGE II.	19 May ... 1761	12 March ... 1768
	10 May ... 1768	30 Sept. 1774
	29 Nov. ... 1774	1 Sept. 1780
	31 Oct. ... 1780	7 April 1784
	18 May ... 1784	6 July 1790
	25 Nov. ... 1790	20 May 1796
	27 Sept. ... 1796	29 June 1802
	16 Nov. ... 1802	24 Oct. 1806
	15 Dec. ... 1806	27 April 1807
	22 June ... 1807	29 Sept. 1812
	24 Nov. ... 1812	10 June 1818
	14 Jan. ... 1819	28 Feb. 1820
	21 April ... 1820	2 June 1826
	14 Nov. ... 1826	24 July 1830
	26 Oct. ... 1830	11 May 1831
GEORGE IV.	14 June ... 1831	3 Dec. 1832
	5 Feb. ... 1833	30 Dec. 1834
	19 Feb. ... 1835	17 July 1837
	15 Nov. ... 1837	30 June 1841
WILLIAM IV.	19 Aug. ... 1841	23 July 1847
	18 Nov. ... 1847	22 Aug. 1852
	4 Nov. ... 1852	21 March ... 1857
	30 April ... 1857	23 April 1859
VICTORIA	31 May ... 1859	6 July 1865
	6 Feb. ... 1866	11 Nov. 1868
	10 Dec. ... 1868	

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, Westminster, designs advertised for, June, 1835, to be

sent in, Nov. 1 ; the Commissioners awarded the prize to C. Barry, Feb. 29, 1836; the unsuccessful designs exhibited, March 21; committee upon, March 10 ; petition against Mr Barry's design presented to the House of Commons by Mr Hume, June 22 ; considered, July 22 ; first vote of money for the building, July 3, 1837; the first stone laid privately, April 27, 1840 ; a commission appointed to superintend its completion, March 17, 1848 ; Dr Reid appointed to superintend the warming of the building, Jan., 1840 ; the House of Lords first occupied, Feb., 1847 ; Her Majesty made her first public entrance through the Victoria Tower, Feb. 3, 1852 ; Mr Barry knighted at Windsor, Feb. 11, 1852 ; the first meeting held in the New House, Feb. 3, 1852 ; total cost of the building with fittings and purchase of ground, £1,997,246 15s. 11d. ; power given to purchase land in connection with the New Palace, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 40, July 15, 1867. The bell called *Big Ben*, tried for the first time, Nov. 13, 1856 ; the clapper weighed 16 cwt., the sound was pure natural E; found to be cracked, Sept. 24, 1857 ; recast, and first begun to strike, in July, 1859 ; cracked again, in Sept. 28.

PARLIAMENTS, France. There were twelve different parliaments in France anciently : one at Aix, 1501 ; Besançon, 1422 ; Bordeaux, 1460 ; Doway, 1668 ; Dijon, 1476 ; Grenoble, 1453 ; Metz, 1633 ; Pau in Bearn, 1519 ; Paris, 1254, and Nov. 12, 1774 ; Rennes, in Bretagne, 1553 ; Roesen, 1499 ; Tholouse, 1302.

PARLIAMENTS, Ireland, abolished, and joined to the English Parliament by the Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67, July 2, 1800 ; first meeting under the new system, Jan. 22, 1801.

PARLIAMENTS, Scotland. The first National Council called the Parliament by John Balliol, and met at Scone, Feb. 9, 1292 ; Bruce held his famous Parliament at Cambuskenneth, July 15, 1326 ; united to the English Parliament, 5 Anne, c. 8, May 1, 1707.

PARMA, Italy, founded by the Etruscans ; made a Roman colony, B.C. 187 ; destroyed in the wars of the Triumvirate, and rebuilt by Cæsar ; cathedral built, 1106 ; ceded to Leo X., 1515 ; made a duchy, and given by Paul III. to his bastard son, Pier Luigi Farnese, 1545 ; came to Spain by marriage, 1714 ; given by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle to the son of Philip V., 1748 ; library established, 1769 ; taken by the French, 1796 ; the duke of, raised to the throne of Tuscany, 1801, as King of Etruria ; united to France by treaty, May 23, 1802 ; incorporated with the empire, 1805 ; captured by Prince Eugene, 1814 ; conferred on the Empress Marie Louise, April 5, 1814 ; the duchy conferred on the duke of, by treaty, May 5, 1817 ; the duchess of, abdicated, Feb. 8, 1831 ; restored, March, 1831 ; annexed to Tuscany, 1847 ; revolt in, March 9, 1848 ; the duke fled the city, appointing a Regency, March 20 ; the duke of, assassinated in his own capital, March 26, 1854, and died the next day ; an insurrection against the Regent, April and May, 1859 ; annexed to Italy, 1860.

PARMA, battles. The Confederates against the Emperor, indecisive, June 29, 1734 ; between the French and Russians, in which the former were defeated, July 12, 1799.

PARTIES, the first distinction of, in the English Court, in a political sense, by the titles of 'town and country parties,' 18 James I., Jan. 20, 1621 ; of Whigs and Tories, 21 Charles II., 1682, occasioned by the meal-tub plot ; of High and Low Church, caused by the prosecution of the notorious Sacheverel for seditious sermons, 8 Anne, 1710 ; of Jacobites, from 1716, those who appeared in arms for, or expressed their wishes in behalf of, James II.

PARTITION TREATIES between England and Holland signed, Oct. 1, 1698 settling the Spanish succession ; another, between England, France, and Holland, signed in London, Feb. 21 ; at the Hague, March 14, 1700, declaring the Arch-

duke Charles presumptive heir ; for the partitions of Poland, secret and infamous, between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772, and the same with Austria, Aug. 5, 1772 ; a third, to the same unworthy end, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795.

PASSARO, naval battle. Adm. Byng, with 20 ships-of-the-line, defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, taking or destroying most of them, Aug. 11, 1718.

PASSAU, Bavaria, treaty of, between the Emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, Aug. 2, 1552 ; a large part of the town consumed by fire, 1662 ; occupied by Austria, Aug., 1802 ; ceded to Bavaria, Feb. 25, 1803 ; fortified by Napoleon, 1809.

PASSION OF JESUS CHRIST, order of knighthood in France, began, 1382.

PASSOVER, an historical and typical festival of the Jews, held in commemoration of the destroying angel passing over the houses of the Egyptians, Exod. xii. 13, B.C. 1491 ; it was to be celebrated in the month of Nisan, from the 14th to the 21st ; the second kept in the Desert, Num. ix. ; third, celebrated by Joshua at Gilgal, Josh. v. ; fourth, kept by Hezekiah upon the restoration of the National Worship, 2 Chron. xxx. ; fifth, by Josiah, 2 Chron. xxxv. ; sixth, by Ezra after the return from Babylon, Ezr. vi. ; seventh, the Last Supper.

PASSPORTS granted by Queen Anne for permission to travel, 1713 ; abolished between France and England, Jan., 1861, between Italy and England, June, 1862.

PASTOUREAUX, an insurrection of the peasants, under the guidance of 'Le Maître de Hongrie,' committing great excesses against the Church, 1251 ; they rose a second time against the Jews, murdering a great number, 1320-21.

PATENT ROLLS. Rotulus Cancellarii, an account of the king's revenue in the third year of King John, A.D. 1201, 1202 ; Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi asservati, from A.D. 1199 to 1216 ; Rotuli Litterarum Patentium Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati, from A.D. 1204 to 1224 ; Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati, from A.D. 1201 to 1216.

PATENTS granted for titles, first, 1344, by Edward III. ; for printing books, 1591 ; one, for copper and brass coins in England, granted, 1636 ; the Letters Patent of the King to be granted by warrant, 18 Hen. VI. c. 1, 1439 ; for general purposes, granted for 14 years by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, Sept. 10, 1835 ; Patent Law Amendment Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, July 1, 1852 ; amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 115, Aug. 20, 1853.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, instituted in London, 1846 ; Transactions published, 1848.

PATNA, Hindustan, conquered by the Emperor of Delhi, and annexed to his empire, 1194 ; several English factories were early established here ; a dispute arose between Meer Cossim and the English traders ; he captured several boats laden with arms for the English at Mongheer ; Mr Ellis, the chief of the English factory, with a small force, captured Patna, but they were subsequently driven out, not only from the city but from their factory, and most of them destroyed ; Mongheer taken, Sept., 1763, when Mr Ellis, with 200 prisoners, were executed in cold blood by the orders of Meer Cossim, by Sumroo, a Swiss, Oct. 3, Mr Fullarton, a surgeon, alone escaping ; the town taken by storm, Nov. 6, 1763 ; attacked by a large native force, but without success, May 13, 1764.

PATRAS, Greece, sold to the Venetians, 1408 ; taken by the Turks, 1446 ; retaken by Doria, 1532 ; captured by the Turks, 1714 ; destroyed by an earthquake, April 18, 1785 ; revolt of the inhabitants, April 2, 1821 ; captured by the Greeks, April 6, 1821 ; retaken by the Turks, 15,000 Greeks perished, April 15 ; captured by the Greeks, 1847.

PATRAY, battle, in which the brave Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was present, and the Earl of Richmond defeated the English, and took the celebrated Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, prisoner, June 18, 1429; Sir John Fastolf was disgraced for cowardice, Charles VII. entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned, July 17; Joan carried the sword of state upon the occasion.

PATRICK, ST, Order of, instituted by George III. in Ireland, a grand-master and 15 knights elected, Feb. 5, 1783; number of knights increased to 22, 1833.

PATRICK, ST, the Irish apostle, said to have been born 373; consecrated *circa* 440; died, 493, and buried at Down-patrick.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS. The first established by the subscribers to Lloyd's by a vote of £20,000, 1803, £5000, 1809, and £10,000, 1812, for the relief of those engaged in the defence of this country during the war; one for the relief of the orphans and widows of soldiers and sailors killed in the war with Russia, £1,000,000 raised, June 13, 1854; a commission appointed, Prince Albert and others being the commissioners, Oct. 7; report presented, March 26, 1858; better provisions made for, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 98, Aug. 12, 1867. The Indian Mutiny Fund established at a meeting held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of Thos. Q. Finnis, lord mayor, Aug. 25, 1857; £434,729 raised.

PATTEN-MAKERS' COMPANY incorporated, 22 Car. II., Aug. 2, 1670; ordinances allowed by the Lord Keeper, June 20, 1674; livery granted by the Court of Aldermen, March 26, 1717.

PATTENS, worn by the clergy. Two pair of, left for the use of the priest of St Mary-at-Hill, London, 1491.

PAUL JONES, Commander of an American privateer, burnt the shipping in Whitehaven harbour, April 10, 1778; landed in Scotland, and took the household plate of Lord Selkirk, April 23; he took two vessels of the navy, with which he entered a port of Holland, and the Dutch refused to deliver them up, 1779.

PAUL, SIR JOHN DEAN, and Mr Strahan, bankers, found guilty of misdemeanor, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation, Oct. 27, 1855; released after four years' penal servitude, Oct. 22, 1859.

PAUL, ST, converted, A.D. 35; according to *Greswell*, he wrote his First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians, 50; 1 and 2 Corinthians and Galatians, 55; Romans, 56; Ephesians, Colossians, Philippians, and Philemon, 60; Hebrews, 63; Titus, 64; 1 Timothy, 65; 2 Timothy, 66; visited Athens and Corinth, 50; died, 67. These dates are traditional only. Festival of, instituted, 813; order of, instituted at Rome, 1549.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST, London, said to have been the Temple of Diana; first church founded by Ethelbert, A.D. 610; burnt down, 1087; rebuilding 150 years, finished, 1240; partially destroyed by lightning, 1443; almost destroyed by fire, 1561; repaired and re-opened by the lord mayor, Nov. 1, 1561. Inigo Jones built a classic portico to the Gothic church, 1633; destroyed in the great fire of 1666; first stone of the present church laid, June 21, 1675; first service in, Dec. 2, 1697; the last stone laid, 1710; cost £736,752 2s. 3½d., and paid for by a tax on coals; the organ built by Schmydt, 1694; the clock erected, 1708; first lighted with gas, May 6, 1822; suicide of Mr Alex. Smart from the whispering gallery, March 14, 1856; the first service held under the dome, Nov. 28, 1858; fund raised for the ornamentation of, 1860-61; the churchyard iron balustrade encloses two acres of land, and cost £11,202.

PAUL'S CROSS, ST. William Fitz-Osbert preached against the government of Rich. I., 1191; Henry III. summoned a Folksmote to meet him and his brother Richard here in 1259; defaced by lightning, 1382; rebuilt by Bishop Kemp, 1456; repaired, 1595; pulled down by order of parliament, 1643.

- PAUL'S SCHOOL**, London, founded by Dean Colet for the education of 153 boys of all countries, 1509, and placed under the management of the Mercers' Company; school-house built, 1508—1512; destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt by Wren, 1667; taken down, 1824; rebuilt from the designs of George Smith, 1826-27.
- PAVIA**, Italy, taken by the Lombards, 568; the university founded by Charlemagne, 774; restored, 1361; citadel built, 1469; cathedral begun, 1488; taken by Austria, 1706; university buildings repaired by the Emperor, 1787; taken by the French, 1796; the inhabitants rebelled against their harsh rule, 1796; ceded to Austria, 1814; insurrection in, March 23, 1848; taken by the Austrians, Aug. 5, 1848; annexed to Italy, 1859.
- PAVIA**, battle between the French, under Francis I., and the Imperialists, when the latter gained the victory, and Francis was taken prisoner, Feb. 24, 1525.
- PAVILION THEATRE**, Whitechapel, London, damaged by fire, July 5, 1850; totally destroyed by fire, Feb. 13, 1856; rebuilt, and opened, Oct. 30, 1858.
- PAWNBROKERS** begun their trade in Italy about 1458; regulated by various statutes; their rates of profit fixed, 39 & 40 George III. c. 99, July 28, 1800; declarations substituted for oaths, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62, s. 12, Sept. 9, 1835; an act to amend, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 27, June 23, 1856.
- PEABODY**, MR GEORGE, an American merchant, presented £150,000 to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy in London, March 12, 1862; presented with the freedom of London in a gold box by the corporation, July 10; gave a second donation of £100,000, Jan. 29, 1866; letter from Queen Victoria to, thanking him, March 28, 1866; reply of Mr Peabody, April 3; portrait of the Queen presented to, May, 1867; a further sum of £100,000 presented, Dec. 5, 1868; died in London, Nov. 4, 1869.
- PEACE**, great ceremonies at the proclamation of, in London, 1814; procession to St Paul's on thanksgiving day, for the restoration of, July 7, 1814; national jubilee in the parks in celebration of, Aug. 1, 1814; at the termination of the Russian war in the parks and other places, May 29, 1856.
- PEACE CONGRESS**, a society thus denominated for the purpose of promoting peace between different nations, and sending deputations to other countries for that purpose; the sittings of the society commenced at Exeter Hall, Oct. 30, but there had been a previous meeting at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849; the society also met at Frankfort, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853; at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853; a deputation received by the Emperor Nicholas I., Feb. 10, 1854.
- PEARL**, a substance found in a particular species of the oyster, highly valued for ornamental purposes; one, said to have been found in 1574, as large as a pigeon's egg, valued at £13,996; a very large one spoken of by Tavernier, belonging to the Shah of Persia, valued at £110,000; artificial, first invented and manufactured, 1686; a Joint Stock Company formed for the fishery of pearls, Jan., 1825.
- PEARL ASHES**, manufactory of, established in Ireland, 1783.
- PEEL CASTLE**, Isle of Man, built before 1245.
- PEEL CASTLE**, Lancashire, built by the Abbot of Furness, 1140.
- PEEL**, SIR ROBERT, first administration, Dec., 1834; resigned office, April 8, 1835; second administration, Sept. 8, 1841; Sir Robert resigned, June 29, 1846; thrown from his horse, June 29, and died, July 2, 1850.
- PEELITES**, the Conservative party who remained followers of Sir Robert Peel after the repeal of the Corn Laws, July, 1846.
- PEEP-OF-DAY BOYS**, in Ireland, a species of banditti, who visited houses to rob them of arms; they first appeared, July 4, 1784.

PEERS, first created in England by William the Conqueror, 1066, in the person of William Fitzosborne, made Earl of Hereford ; the first made by patent was Lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II., Oct. 10, 1387 ; in Ireland, Sir John de Courcy was the first made, as Baron Kinsale, 1181 ; in Scotland, Gilchrist was created Earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1037 ; eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550 ; protection of, cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-24.

PEERS OF FRANCE begun to be created, 778 ; 12 appointed by Philip Augustus, 1205 ; abolished, 1790 ; renewed by Napoleon, 1801 ; made hereditary, Aug. 19, 1815 ; abolished, 1848.

PEGU, Asia, captured by the British, 1824 ; taken by the British army, Nov. 21, 1852 ; invested by the Burmese force, Dec. 3 ; annexed to the British frontier, June 30, 1853.

PEIHO, China. The English and French squadrons, under Adm. Hope, repulsed by the Chinese force, the allies lost 89 killed and 300 wounded, June 24, 25, 1859, and compelled to retire ; returned, and the entrance forced, Aug. 21, 1860.

PEKIN, China, taken by Genghis Khan, 1210 ; made the capital in the 13th century ; Lord Macartney, the English ambassador, visited, Sept. 14, 1793 ; the allied English and French forces entered the city, Oct. 12, 1860, the prisoners given up ; convention signed, Oct. 24 ; the troops evacuated the city, Nov. 5 ; British plenipotentiary, Mr Bruce, arrived, and took up his residence, Feb. 26, 1861.

PELAGIUS, the founder of the Pelagian sect, a native of Britain, 400 ; he maintained that Adam was mortal by nature, whether he had sinned or not ; that the consequences of his sin were confined to his own person ; that new-born infants were in the same state as Adam before he fell ; that the law qualified men for heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the gospel ; that the general resurrection does not follow in virtue of the Saviour's, &c. ; these doctrines were held to be most dangerous heresies by the Church ; he was a disputant with St Augustine ; arraigned before the council of Jerusalem and Diospolis, 415 ; anathematized by Pope Innocent I., 417.

PELEW ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. The Antelope wrecked upon, 1783 ; the King Abba Thulle permitted Captain Wilson to bring his son Lee Boo to England, where he died, 1784, of the small-pox.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION, called the Broad Bottom, having in its ranks nine dukes of all party colours, Aug. 17, 1743 ; ceased, March 3, 1754.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR. The Lacedæmonians summoned a general meeting of the confederacy at Sparta, B.C. 432 ; the meeting decided for war in the beginning of the next year ; hostilities commenced in the spring of, B.C. 431 ; terminated by the entire destruction of the Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, B.C. 406.

PEMBRIDGE CASTLE, Herefordshire, built by Ralph de Penebruge ; custody of, granted by King John to William de Cantelupe, 1216 ; taken for the Parliamentarians by Gen. Massy, 1644.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Mary de St Paul Valence, Countess Pembroke, 1324.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Thomas Tesdale, June 29, 1624 ; the chapel was consecrated by Bishop Potter, 1732 ; the hall rebuilt, 1848.

PEMBROKE PRIORY, Pembrokeshire, founded by Arnulph, Earl of Pembroke, *circa* 1098-9.

PENAL LAWS, treaty of, Limerick ; this treaty signed, Oct. 3, 1691, was ratified by William III., April 5, 1691, and by parliament, 1697.

PENAL LAWS AND TESTS, attempted repeal of, as far as related to Profest-

- ants, 1732 ; Test and Corporation Acts' repeal argued against by Pitt, 1792 ; subsequently repealed by 9 George IV. c. 17, May 9, 1828.
- PENAL SERVITUDE.** An act passed to substitute penal servitude for transportation, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 20, 1853 ; and amended, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, June 26, 1857, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 47, July 25, 1864.
- PENANCE** introduced into the Church, 157 ; in the English, at present, only adjudged for scandal, brawling, or fornication.
- PENDENNIS CASTLE**, Cornwall, built by Henry VIII. for the defence of Falmouth, 1530 ; fortified by Queen Elizabeth, 1560—1570 ; Henrietta Maria took refuge in, on her way to France, 1644 ; captured by the Parliamentarians after a desperate defence, 1646.
- PENDRAGON CASTLE**, Westmoreland, built by Robert de Vipout, Earl of Westmoreland, *circa* 1227 ; burnt by the Scots, 1341 ; repaired by the Dowager Countess of Pembroke, 1661 ; destroyed by the Earl of Thanet, 1685.
- PENINSULAR WAR**, begun by Murat entering Madrid, March 23, 1808 ; ended by the treaty of Paris, May 14, 1814.
- PENISCOLA**, Spain, formerly belonged to Knights Templars ; Benedict XIII. took refuge here from Dec. 1, 1415, to Jan. 29, 1428 ; fortified, 1578 ; betrayed to the French, under Suchet, Feb. 12, 1812 ; besieged by Spaniards, March, 1814.
- PENITENTIARY HOUSE**, Milbank, for the imprisonment of convicts, act for the erection of, 52 Geo. III. c. 44, Aug. 12, 1812 ; name altered to Milbank, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 26, June 27, 1843 ; convicts removed into, June, 1816.
- PENITENTS**, in the Roman Church, of many orders ; Magdalens, &c. The order of St Magdalen penitents was founded at Marseilles, 1272 ; those of Jesus, in Spain, 1556 ; those of Orvieto became an order of nuns, 1662 ; there were others in Italy and Germany.
- PENNAN CASTLE**, Anglesey, built, 540.
- PENNARVON PRIORY**, Anglesey, built, 540.
- PENNSYLVANIA**, North America, colonized by Swedes, 1638 ; taken by Dutch, 1658 ; ceded to England, 1664 ; granted to William Penn by charter of Charles II., March 4, 1681 ; Philadelphia erected, 1683 ; first jury empanelled, 1688 ; first rules for the good government of, made, 1682. A number of Irish people settled here, 1730 ; constitution adopted, Dec. 13, 1787 ; amended, 1838.
- PENNY**, the first English coin current among the Anglo-Saxons, first mentioned in the laws of Ina ; in the reign of Edward I. it was struck with a cross, that it might be parted into halfpence and farthings ; the first struck in copper by order of George III., for the Isle of Man, 1786 ; a new coinage for England ordered, consisting of penny and twopenny pieces, besides halfpence and farthings, Dec. 4, 1799.
- PENNY POSTAGE.**—*See* Postage and Post-office.
- PENRITH**, Cumberland. The Roman town was destroyed by the Scotch, 1385 ; captured by them, 1715 and 1745 ; the castle built by Ralph de Nevill, 1390 ; repaired and fortified by Richard III., 1476.
- PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION** in favour of Charles I. suppressed, and Mr Penruddock beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655.
- PENRYN**, Cornwall, incorporated, 1610 ; surrendered to the Parliamentarians, under Fairfax, 1646.
- PENS**, first made from quills, 635 ; from steel, 1845.
- PENSHURST CASTLE**, Kent, built by John de Pulteney, 1346 ; the Hall, 1349.
- PENSIONERS**, the band of, first established, 1590.

PENSIONS, Government, restricted by the 1 Anne, c. 7, 1701; pensions on the civil list to be paid by the Exchequer, 22 Geo. III. c. 82, 1782; an act passed to enable His Majesty, George III., to recompense the services of persons holding civil offices, 57 Geo. III. c. 65, July 7, 1817; amended, 6 Geo. IV. c. 90, July 5, 1825; amended, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 24, July 25, 1834; superannuation, 22 Vict. c. 26, April 19, 1859; civil service, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 13, 1860; restricted in Ireland, 1757; limited to £80,000, 1793; reduced to £50,000, 1820.

PENTATEUCH, The, the five books written by Moses, *circa* B.C. 1451.

PENTECOST, a Jewish feast established by Divine command by Moses, Lev. xv.—xxii., to be celebrated seven weeks after the Passover, B.C. 1490.

PENZANCE, Cornwall, burnt by the Spaniards, July, 1595; incorporated by James I., 1614; plundered by Parliamentary army, 1646; harbour constructed, 1766.

PERCEVAL'S, SPENCER, administration commenced, Oct. 30, 1809; it terminated with his death, being assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by a person named Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

PERCUSSION CAPS, invented and patented by the Rev. A. J. Forsyth, April 11, 1807; improvement in, by Mr Wright, 1820; published his invention, 1823.

PERCY SOCIETY, established for the publication of Early English poetry, 1840; 94 books published, the last in Feb., 1852.

PERED, battle. Hungarians, under Georgey, defeated by Austrians, June 20, 1849.

PERE-LA-CHAISE Cemetery, Paris, given to the Jesuits, by a lady, and Pere la Chaise appointed Superior, 1705; purchased by the city of Paris for 160,000 francs, 1800; laid out as a cemetery, the first burial, May 21, 1804; the remains of Molière and Fontaine removed here, 1805; Abelard and Heloise removed here, and tomb erected, 1817. There are in it upwards of 16,000 stone monuments.

PERFUMERY, a stamp tax upon, and a licence required by the vendor of, 26 Geo. III. c. 49, 1786.

PERKIN WARBECK, the impostor, personated Richard Duke of York, and landed at Cork, 1492; acknowledged by Charles VIII. of France, 1493; married Catherine Gordon, daughter of James IV. of Scotland, 1496; raised a rebellion in Cornwall, Sept. 7, 1497; hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 28, 1499.

PERJURY punished with the pillory, or imprisonment for six months, 5 Eliz. c. 9, 1562; made perpetual, 29 Eliz. c. 5, 1587; seven years' transportation, 2 Geo. II. c. 25, s. 2, 1729; made perpetual, 9 Geo. II. c. 18, 1736; amended, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 19, Aug. 7, 1851.

PERONNE, France. The church of St John built, 1374; treaty of, between Louis XI. of France and the Duke of Burgundy, confirming Arras and Conflans to the duke, 1468; taken by the Duke of Wellington, June 26, 1815.

PERPIGNAN, France. The university founded, 1349; taken by Louis XI., 1474, and restored to Spain; besieged and taken by Marshal la Meilleraie, Sept. 9, 1642; ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659.

PERRAEU, Robert and Daniel, executed for forgery, Jan. 17, 1776.

PERROTT, MR, a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his estate and effects, Oct. 26, 1761.

PERSECUTIONS: the first, A.D. 33; the second, 44; the first general persecution of the Christians was under Nero, 64; under Domitian, 95; under Trajan, 106; under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 166; under Severus, 198; under Maximus, 235; under Decius, 250; under Valerian, 257; under Aurelian, 272; under Diocletian, 303; by the Arians under Constantine, 337; under Sapor, 340; under Julian the Apostate, 361.

PERSEPOLIS, Persia, the capital of Persia in the *temp.* of Alexander, founded, *circa* B.C. 1341; taken by Alexander, B.C. 330, and burnt the next year.

PERSHORE MONASTERY, Worcestershire, founded by Oswald, nephew of King Ethelred, A.D. 689.

PERSIA, founded by the Medes, B.C. 880; Artaxerxes made king of, 235; subjugated by the Greeks, 238; conquered by the Saracens, 30,000 perishing, A.D. 641; taken by the Turks, 1068; Timour, 1370; the Afghans, under Mahmud, defeated the Persians, and he usurped the throne, Oct. 21, 1722; Nadir Shah assassinated by his nephew at Korassan, 1736; the eyes of Looft-Ali-Khan plucked out, and the Emperor afterwards killed, 1789; Aga-Mahomed Khan assassinated, 1794; Georgia subdued, 1800; treaty of commerce with Gt Britain, Feb., 1801; treaty of peace with Russia, 1815; war with Russia, July, 1826; treaty of peace with, Oct. 29, 1827; Herat besieged by Persia, Oct., 1837; the siege raised after the place had been invested for 10 months, July, 1838; treaty of commerce with Gt Britain, Oct. 28, 1841; Mr Murray, the British minister at the Court of Persia, insulted, and the mission withdrew, Dec. 5, 1855; Herat captured, Oct. 26, 1856; the British declared war against, Nov. 1, 1856; Kharg occupied by the British, Dec. 3; Bushire taken, Dec. 10; the Persians defeated at Khoosh-aub, Feb. 8, 1857; treaty of peace signed at Paris, March 3; Mahammerah captured, March 26; Awaz, April 1; cessation of hostilities, April 5; marriage of the heir to the throne, Mosaffer Eddin Mirza, to his cousin, Oct. 6, 1867.

EMPERORS OF:

Began to reign, A.D.		Began to reign, A.D.		Began to reign, A.D.	
Artaxerxes I.	223	Chosroes II.	523	Hassein	1694
Sapor I.	242	Hormisdas III.	580	Mahmud	1722
Hormisdas I.	272	Chosroes III.	591	Ashrof	1725
Varanes I.	272	Siroes	628	Thamasp II.	1730
Varanes II.	276	Ardesyr	629	Abbas III.	1732
Varanes III.	293	Sarbarazas	629	Thamasp Kouli	
Narses	294	Tourandokht	629	Khan	1736
Hormisdas II.	301	Hormisdas IV	632	Adil Shah	1747
Sapor II.	309	Genghis Khan	1218	Shah Rokh	1748
Artaxerxes II.	380	Tamerlane	1395	Kureem Khan	1753
Sapor III.	384	Ismael I.	1501	Abool-Fatteh-Khan	1779
Varanes IV.	389	Thamasp I.	1525	Ali-Moorad-Khan	1781
Isdigertes I.	400	Ismael II.	1575	Jaffier Khan	1785
Varanes V.	420	Mohamed	1577	Aga Mahmud Khan	1789
Varanes VI.	441	Hamzeh	1585	Feth Ali Shah	1798
Perozes	457	Abbas I.	1586	Muhammad Shah	1834
Obalas	482	Sefi Mirza	1628	Nasiru'd-din	Sep. 4, 1834
Cabades	486	Abbas II.	1642		
Zambades	498	Solyman I.	1666		

PERTH, Scotland, founded by Agricola, A.D. 70; made a burgh, 1106; fortified, 1300; besieged by Robert Bruce, 1311; a Parliament held at, 1367; in this year a great scarcity of provisions prevailed, and many persons died from starvation; visited by a plague, 1512; again in 1645, when 3000 persons perished. The hospital erected by James VI., 1569; the town taken by Oliver Cromwell, 1651; the Gowry conspiracy discovered, Aug. 5, 1600; bridge over the River Tay erected, 1771.

PERU, S. America, discovered by Spaniards, 1511; visited by Pizarro, 1524; an expedition for conquest of, commanded by Pizarro, left Panama, Jan., 1531; the *Inca* wounded and the Indians massacred by the Spaniards, Nov. 16,

1532; Inca ransomed for £3,500,000 sterling, but subsequently garotted by Pizarro, Aug. 29, 1533, who entered the capital, Nov. 15, 1533; the town of Rimac founded, Jan. 6, 1535; Cuzco besieged by the Indians, Feb., 1536; Cuzco taken by Almagro, July 12, 1537; his forces defeated by Pizarro's, June 26, 1538; assassinated, June 26, 1541; Viceroy appointed by Spain, March 4, 1544; Gonzalo Pizarro defeated the Viceroy, Jan. 18, 1546; defeated and executed, Dec., 1547; Quito annexed to New Grenada, 1718; insurrection, 1780; declared independent, July 28, 1821; Bolivar appointed dictator, Sept. 1, 1823; Spaniards driven out, Jan. 19, 1826; constitution agreed to, June 18, 1827; war declared against Chili, May 17, 1837; a new constitution promulgated, Nov., 1839; insurrection in, March, 1858; commercial treaty with Gt Britain, April 10, 1850; exchanged, Oct. 15; Pezet elected president, April 3, 1863; civil war in, 1865; a treaty agreed to with Chili in Dec.; bombarded by the Spanish fleet, under Adm. Nunez, fleet driven off, much damaged, May 2, 1866.

PERUGIA, Italy. This ancient colony was besieged and taken by the Romans, under Octavius, and destroyed, B.C. 41; taken by Totila, A.D. 547—549; devastated by a plague, 1348, and again, 1524-25; united to the Papal See by Pope Julius II., 1512; insurrection against that power, May, 1859; put down by the Papal forces in June; captured and annexed to Italy, Sept. 14, 1860.

PERUKE, the first used in France and Italy, 1620; brought into England, 1660.

PESCHIERA, Italy, seized by the French, 1796; restored to Austria, Oct. 18, 1797; besieged by the Austrians, April 26, 1799; surrendered, May 9, 1799; blockaded by the French, Dec., 1801; surrendered, June 16, 1801; restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814; besieged by the Sardinians, May 18, 1848, and captured, May 31; surrendered to the Austrians, Aug. 9; invested, 1859; given up to Italy, Sept., 1866.

PESHAWAR, Hindustan, Governor of, and best part of his army killed by Patans, 1673; ceded to Runjeet Singh, June 26, 1838; captured by Sikhs, July 1, 1848.

PESTALOZZI, J. H., established a system of education in Switzerland, in 1775; adopted by the State, 1798; he died, Feb. 17, 1827.

PETH, Hungary, occupied by the Hungarians after the siege of Vienna, 1684; a dreadful flood which almost destroyed the town, March, 1838; the Grand Theatre destroyed by fire, Feb. 2, 1847; attacked successfully by the Austrians, Jan. 5, 1849; evacuated by them in April; the Town-hall erected, 1844; the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the town, June 6, 1865, and again, Jan. 30, 1866.

PETARD, a species of mortar, consisting of a conical chamber, with a rim to suspend it against gates intended to be blown open; said to have been first used by the Huguenots, 1580, at Cahors; applied for breaching under some circumstances.

PETER, First Epistle of, addressed to the churches of Asia Minor, *circa* A.D. 60; the Second Epistle, A.D. 66.

PETER I. of Russia, born, June 11, 1672; visited England, 1697; married Catherine, March 17, 1711; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 14, 1718; condemned him to death, June 21, 1717; took the title of Emperor, Oct., 1721; died, Jan. 28, 1725.

PETER II., married the daughter of his Prime-minister, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 29, 1730.

PETER III. crowned, Jan. 5, 1762, and strangled, July 16, 1762.

PETER, ST, festival of, established, 813.

PETER, ST, order of knighthood, instituted by Leo X. at Rome, 1520.

PETER'S, ST, Church, at Rome, begun in 1514; finished, 1629.

PETER-PENCE, originally presented by Ina, King of the West Saxons, to the pope, for the endowment of an English college there, 720; it was paid at the feast of St Peter, and levied on all families possessing 30*l.* per annum in land, yearly rent; confirmed by Offa, 777, and afterwards claimed by the pope as an annual tribute; ordered not to be gathered and paid to Rome by Edw. III. c. 21, 1366; again revived, but finally suppressed by Henry VIII., 1534.

PETERS, Hugh, a fanatical regicide, who for having signed the sentence of Charles I. was executed, 1660.

PETER THE WILD BOY, a youth found in a state of nature in a forest of Hanover, in the reign of George I., in Nov., 1725; he was supposed then to be about 13 years old; he preferred for food wild plants, leaves, and bark, to the luxuries of the royal table; he was never known to articulate a syllable, nor vary in his savage habits, but died as he had lived, Feb., 1785, aged 72.

PETERBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, founded, 633; Peada, King of Mercia, built an abbey at, dedicated to St Peter, 689; destroyed by fire, Aug. 3, 1116; rebuilt, and Queen Catherine buried in, Jan. 26, 1536; the monastery turned into the cathedral by Henry VIII., and made a bishop's see; the first bishop was the last abbot of the monastery, John Chamber, 1541. The foundation of the monastery laid, 1117; choir finished, 1143; transepts, 1150; nave, 1177; west front, 1250; length 471 feet, transept 203 feet wide.

PETERHEAD, Scotland, erected into a burgh, 1593; municipal charter granted, 1593; the seat of the Greenland whale fishery, 1787; the south breakwater erected, 1773; the north, 1818; partially destroyed by a storm, 1819; completed, 1822.

PETERHOUSE COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Hugh de Balsam, Bishop of Ely, 1257; chartered, 1284.

PETERLOO, Manchester. At a political meeting held near Peter-street, 60,000 persons being present, the soldiers attacked the crowd, five persons were killed, and 70 were wounded, Aug. 16, 1819.

PETERSBURG, North America. Four hundred houses destroyed by fire, 1815; attacked by the Federals, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Baldy Smith: they at first carried the outer works, but upon attempting to carry the inner lines they were defeated with great loss, June 15, 1864; Gen. Grant made a general assault, but was defeated with serious loss, July 30, 1864; abandoned by the Confederate army, April 2, 1865.

PETERSBURG, ST, Russia. The foundation of the fortress laid by Peter the Great, May 16, 1703; first brick house built, 1710; the Admiralty built, 1711; compulsory emigration to, 1717; the public offices removed to, 1721; the Winter Palace completed, 1762; the hermitage built, 1765; completed, 1780; made a picture gallery; library built, 1795; reading-room added, 1862. 2000 houses destroyed at, by fire, Aug. 12, 1736, and 11,000 in 1780; inundated, Sept. 10, 1777, and again, to the height of 10½ feet, Nov. 7, 1824; the Winter Palace destroyed by fire, 1837; rebuilt, 1839; a large magazine of stores and 100 sail of vessels burned, June, 1796; extensive fires at, June 10, 1862.

PETERSWALSDEN, Convention of, between Great Britain and Russia, at which they planned a decisive course of action against France, July 6, 1813.

PETROLEUM, several springs of, discovered in N.W. Pennsylvania and Ohio, 1859-60; an act passed for the safe keeping of, in England, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 66, July 29, 1862.

PETROPAULOVSKI, Kamschatka. The allied fleet of France and England, 7 sail, assaulted the town unsuccessfully, Aug. 31, 1854; and again, when they

were repulsed with the loss of 52 killed ; they retired on the 6th ; on the 7th they captured two vessels ; the Russian garrison of, escaped to the Amoor, April 19, 1855.

PEVENSEY CASTLE, Sussex, built on a Roman fortress, which existed in 1088 ; escheated to the crown, 19 Hen. I., 1118 ; besieged unsuccessfully by King Stephen ; granted to the Earl of Pembroke by Hen. III., 1235. John Pelham made constable of, 1394, afterwards confirmed by Henry IV., Feb. 12, 1400 ; succeeded by his son John, 1415.

PEWS. The open benches were so called in the will of William Wintringham, 1458, and in Bishop Bale's work, 1497 ; provisions respecting, and of rents made, 58 Geo. III. c. 45, s. 75, May 30, 1818 ; 59 Geo. III. c. 134, s. 6 & 26, July 13, 1819 ; 3 Geo. IV. c. 72, s. 23, July 22, 1822 ; 5 Geo. IV. c. 103, s. 18, June 24, 1824 ; 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 38, s. 4 & 22, Oct. 15, 1831 ; 1 & 2 Vict. c. 107, s. 18, Aug. 15, 1838 ; a permanent provision being secured, pew rents may cease, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97, s. 1, Aug. 7, 1851.

PEWTERERS' COMPANY, incorporated by 13 Edw. IV., Jan. 26, 1474 ; confirmed by 20 Hen. VII., May 19, 1505 ; by 4 Hen. VIII., Jan. 4, 1513 ; by 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, Oct. 14, 1555 ; by 2 Eliz., Nov. 20, 1577, and re-incorporated by 1 Anne, Sept. 19, 1702 ; arms granted to, 19 Edw. IV., May 20, 1479 ; hall built in Lime-street.

PFAFFENDORF, battle, between the Prussians and Imperialists, when the latter were defeated by the King of Prussia with great slaughter, which prevented the junction of the Russian with the Austrian, Aug. 15, 1760.

PHARISEES, the most important of the Jewish sects, existed B.C. 150 ; they are mentioned in St Luke's Gospel as a strictly religious sect.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, founded in London, June 1, 1841 ; charter granted to, Feb. 18, 1843 ; regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56, June 30, 1852 ; an act passed for regulating the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56, June 30, 1852 ; amended, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121, July 31, 1868.

PHAROS, Egypt, celebrated for the lighthouse erected at the entrance of the port of Alexandria, from the design of Sostratus, at the command of Ptolemy. 'The upper stories had windows looking seawards, and torches of fire were kept burning in them by night ;' cost 800 talents, B.C. 280.

PHILADELPHIA, North America. The plan of this city laid out by Penn, 1683 ; the hospital built, 1752 ; National Independence declared, July 4, 1776 ; taken by the English under Lord Cornwallis, Sept. 26, 1777 ; retired from, June 18, 1778 ; the Constitution of the United States agreed to by a convention, Sept. 17, 1787 ; the United States' Bank established, 1797 ; the theatre destroyed by fire, Dec. 28, 1799 ; the capital removed to Washington, 1800 ; a college for orphan boys founded by Stephen Gerard, Dec. 26, 1831 ; the town consolidated, 1854.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, instituted in St George's Fields, 1788 ; incorporated, 1806.

PHILEMON, the Epistle of Paul to, written A.D. 63 or 64.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, established, 1813 ; first concert held, Mar. 8, 1813.

PHILIP II., of Spain, born at Valladolid, May 21, 1527 ; married the Princess Mary of Portugal, 1543 ; crowned King of Spain, Jan. 17, 1556 ; married Mary, Queen of England, June 23, 1554 ; Princess Elizabeth of France, 1559 ; refused the order of the Garter sent to him by Queen Elizabeth, 1559 ; married Anne of Austria, 1571 ; died, Sept. 13, 1598.

PHILIP III. published his renunciation of the crown of France, July 8, 1712.

PHILIPHAUGH, battle. The Scots under Montrose defeated at Selkirk by Les-

ley, Sept. 13, 1645 ; the prisoners were all butchered in cold blood without trial as Irish rebels.

PHILIPPIANS, Epistle to the, written by St Paul from Rome to the Church of Philippi, A.D. 62 or 63.

PHILIPPICS. The orations of Demosthenes delivered against Philip II., B.C. 351 and 344. Cicero delivered 14 ; he accused Marcus Antonius, B.C. 44—43.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS discovered by Magalhaens, a Spaniard, 1521 ; taken possession of by Philip II., 1565 ; colonized, 1571 ; Manila taken by the British, Oct. 5, 1762 ; restored, 1763.

PHILIPPOLIS, Turkey. This ancient town founded by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great ; 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb., 1749 ; the town almost destroyed by another, 1818 ; visited by a terrible fire, which burnt three parts of the town, 1846.

PHILIPPSBURG, Germany, taken by the Imperialists, July 9, 1676 ; the French under Prince Eugene besieged the town ; Eugene was killed by a cannon-ball whilst examining the progress of the operation in one of the trenches, June 12, 1734 ; evacuated by the Austrians, 1798 ; besieged by the French, May, 1799 ; raised, and afterwards resumed, Aug. 26, 1799 ; besieged by Napoleon and taken, 1800 ; restored to Prussia, 1802.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, instituted in London for investigating the structure of ancient languages, 1842.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of Great Britain, or the Victoria Institute, established in London, 1866, to investigate fully and impartially the most important questions of Philosophy and Science, but more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture, with a view of defending those truths against the oppositions of science falsely so called ; inaugural address delivered by the Rev. Walter Michell, M.A., May 24, 1866.

PHILPOT, JOHN, a divine of England burnt in Smithfield, Dec. 18, 1555.

PHOSPHORIC BAROMETER, phenomena of, discovered, 1699.

PHOSPHORUS, discovered by Brandt, 1667 ; Scheele prepared it from bones ; Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, 1670, and by Boyle, in England ; Canton's phosphorus, so named from its discoverer, 1678 ; proto-phosphoretted hydrogen discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1812.

PHOTO GALVANOGRAPHY, invented by M. Paul Pretsch of Vienna, presented by the Society of Arts with their gold medal for his invention, June, 1856.

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVINGS, discovered and patented by Mr Fox Talbot, Oct. 29, 1852.

PHOTOGRAPHY, known, 1780. A considerable trade in picture-copying carried on by Mr Boulton at Soho Square, 1781 ; Mr Wedgwood made several discoveries in the art ; Mr Fox Talbot succeeded in fixing the pictures, 1834 ; Daguerreotype invented, 1839 ; Talbotype, 1839 ; another patent granted to, Feb. 8, 1841 ; collodion process introduced, 1850. Mr R. Price of Worcester, Mass., United States, patented his invention of photographing on wood, May 5, 1856 ; the Photographic Society established in London, Jan. 20, 1853.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY. This art of transferring photographs to zinc, or stone, first brought to perfection by Col. James of Southampton, 1860.

PHRENOLOGY, one of the principal sciences in which Germany has been so fertile, promulgated by Dr Gall, 1796 ; in England, 1815 ; Spurzheim followed the steps of Gall, and in 1812 published a work on 'Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System ;' and societies have been established for the same pursuit in England. Mr Combe published some essays upon this subject, 1819.

PHYLACTERIES, or **FRONTLETS**, strips of parchment on which were written four passages of Scripture rolled up in a case, Ex. xiii. 16 ; Matt. xxiii. 5.

PHYSIC. Hypocrates is said to be the founder of this science, *circa* B.C. 420 ; the practice of, confined to ecclesiastics from 1206 to 1500 ; school of, established in Dublin, 1814.

PHYSIC GARDEN, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerard, at London, 1567 ; one endowed at Oxford by the Earl of Danby, 1652 ; one at Chelsea begun by Sir Hans Sloane, given to the Apothecaries' Company, 1721 ; the botanic garden, Dublin, commenced, 1763.

PHYSICIANS. Celsus is the earliest known physician, he practised in Rome, A.D. 1 ; Galena, native of Pergamos, succeeded him ; Paulus Agimeta was the first who wrote upon small-pox and measles, *circa* 640 ; Avicenna appointed physician to the court of the Caliph of Bagdad, 980 ; physicians to be examined and approved by the Bishop of London, or Dean of St Paul's, 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11, 1511-12 ; their number limited to 12 in the city of London, and excused from certain civil duties, 5 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1513-14 ; discharged from serving certain offices, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40, 1540 ; the right to practise physic extended to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge and London, by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 11, 1854 ; new charter granted to, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 2, 1858 ; and amended, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 66, Aug. 6, 1890.

PHYSICIANS, College of, projected in London by Dr Linacre, who obtained a patent, constituting it a corporate body of regular physicians, Oct. 23, 1518, he being the first president ; Dr Harvey elected president, 1654, but refused to serve ; built them a library and public hall, bequeathed his books and instruments to ; their college at Amen Corner burnt down in the fire of 1666 ; the college in Warwick-lane, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened in 1689 ; new college erected, from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, R.A., in Trafalgar-square, and opened, June 25, 1825.

PHYSICIANS, Society of, instituted in London, 1763.

PHYSICIANS, Dublin, College of, founded by Charles I., 1626 ; reincorporated, 1692 ; Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1681.

PHYSIOGNOMY, the discovery of the mental passions by the natural form and expression of the features of the face, in 1776 ; Lavater, of Zurich, carried researches on the subject the farthest, for the idea was not new.

PIACENZA, Italy, became a Roman colony, B.C. 219 ; plundered by the Gauls, A.D. 200 ; the cathedral founded, 324 ; rebuilt, 1104 ; the campanile begun, 1333 ; the citadel erected, 1395 ; the town ceded to Leo X., 1515 ; given by Paul III. to his son Farnese, 1545 ; the Austrians defeated the French and Spaniards, June 16, 1746 ; invaded by Napoleon, 1796 ; ceded to Austria, 1812 ; annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1863.

PIANOFORTE. One made by Tschudi, 1765 ; first used on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre, 1767 ; this is the earliest public notice of this instrument known : ' On Saturday next, being the 16th of May, 1767, the Beggars' Opera, &c. ; end of Act I, Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from Judith, accompanied by Mr Dibdin on a *new instrument*, called Piano-Forte.' Invented by Christofali of Venice, 1711 ; another by a Frenchman, Marius, Feb., 1716 ; Schreuter, a German, made a model of one, 1717 ; Silberman of Saxony constructed two pianofortes, and submitted them to Sebastian Bach, who praised them very much, *circa* 1736 ; M. Zumpe established a manufactory, in England, 1760 ; Gluck used one made by John Pohlman, 1772 ; Broadwood patented his grand pianoforte, July 18, 1783 ; Stodart patented his improvements upon, Nov. 21, 1777 ; the grasshopper action invented by John Gieb, 1786 ; additional keys from F to C suggested by Francis

Panormo, *circa* 1700 ; Robert Wornum improved the upright or cottage piano, 1811 ; Collard's patent for his improved instrument, 1811 ; Erard established a manufactory at Strasbourg, 1797 ; patented his repetition action, 1821.

PICCADILLY, St James's, first mentioned by Gerald in his *Herbal*, 1596 ; first paved, 1721 ; Half-Moon-street built, 1730 ; Berkeley-street built, 1642 ; Clarendon House erected by Lord Chancellor Clarendon, 1664 ; Bond-street, 1686 ; Arlington-street, 1689.

PICHEGRU, GENERAL, conspiracy of, against Bonaparte, detected ; arrested with Georges and Moreau, Feb. 4, 1797, and confined in the Temple ; escaped, but again taken, Feb. 17, 1804 ; he strangled himself, April 5-6, 1804, aged 43.

PICKERING CASTLE, Yorkshire, built, *circa* 1280 ; Elizabeth imprisoned in, during the reign of Queen Mary, 1553-58.

PICKETT, WILLIAM, revived the art of painting on glass, died Oct. 14, 1795.

PICQUIGNY, Amiens, treaty of, between Edward IV. of England and Louis XI. of France, Aug. 29, 1475.

PICQUET, the first known game on cards, invented *circa* 1390.

PICTS, first mentioned in history—the Scots being the mountaineers, and the Picts the lowlanders, supposed to have been a German colony ; defeated by the Romans, A.D. 47 ; penetrated as far as London, but were defeated by Theodosius, 318 ; they were subdued by the Scotch, under Kenneth, who extended the territory of Scotland nearly as far as Newcastle, 842.

PICTS' WALL, the first from the Forth to the Clyde, built by Agricola, A.D. 85 ; in Northumberland, from the town of Newcastle to Carlisle, in Cumberland, for 74 miles, 8 feet thick and 12 high, erected by Adrian, to defend the south from the incursions of the northern barbarians, 121 ; that of the Emperor Severus, from the mouth of the Tyne to Bowness, on the Solway Frith, 209.

PIEDMONT, Italy, established by Peter, Count of Savoy, 1220 ; Ivrea ceded to, 1248 ; and Ceva, 1313 ; and Nice, 1388 ; the lordship of Vercelli ceded, 1427 ; the duchy of Montferrat, 1630 ; Arona by the treaty of Worms, 1743 ; confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748 ; occupied by the French, 1813 ; made a monarchy, 1848 ; made a part of the kingdom of Italy, Sept. 9, 1860.

PIE-POUDRECOURT, or Dusty-Footed Court, a tribunal for doing justice between buyers and sellers, at fairs and markets, a Saxon institution ; by the 17 of Edw. IV. c. 2, 1477, and 1 Rich. III. c. 6, 1483, the contract to be made in fair time. The justice of, was called the justice of the pavilion, 1476. One of these courts was held at Bartholomew fair from time immemorial ; it was subsequently held at the Hands and Shears in Cloth Fair ; the officers of the court were the two sergeants at mace for the Lord Mayor, two for the Poultry, and two for the Giltspur-street Compters, and a constable was appointed by the steward of Lord Kensington ; the last court held, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1853 ; the court book preserved in the Guildhall library commences Sept. 3, 1790 ; the last entry is Sept. 2, 1850 : 'The Lord Mayor not having proclaimed Bartholomew fair, the Court of Pie-Powder consequently was not held. George Martin, Steward.'

PIKE. This weapon was known in Scotland as early as 1165 ; the price of one was fixed at 4s. 6d., 1631.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE, an English insurrection in Yorkshire, so denominated, headed by Robert Aske of Doncaster, Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, Lord Darcy, Latimer, Scroop, Sir Thomas Percy, and 40,000 followers, against Henry VIII. ; they were subdued by the Duke of Norfolk, when a great number suffered death, 1536-7.

PILGRIMAGES began in the middle ages of religious superstition, but were most

in repute about the year 1100—kings, nobles, and common people performed the most painful journeys ; some to Rome, others to more distant shrines, even to Palestine. The foundation of hospitals was owing to their necessities, about the year 840 ; licences were issued to vessels to take the pilgrims abroad, 1428 ; regulations made for, by 9 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 8, 1335 ; 12 Rich. II. c. 7, 1388, and 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 20, 1390.

PILGRIM FATHERS left Delft Haven in the 'Speedwell' and arrived at Southampton ; this vessel proving unseaworthy, they embarked in the 'Mayflower,' Sept. 6, 1520, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, Dec. 20, 1620.

PILGRIMS. The number of pilgrims who visited Rome in 1750, when a jubilee was proclaimed, was, at the opening of the Holy Gate, 1300—and in the week which followed Christmas, 8400. In 1850, only 36 pilgrims attended the opening of the Holy Gate, and but 440 arrived during the ensuing week.

PILLORY. This mode of punishment instituted for the punishment of bakers, butchers, forestallers, and others, who gave short weight ; also for perjury and forgery, 51 Hen. III. s. 6, 1266. Alex. Leighton, a divine, pilloried and his ear cut off and his lips slit, for printing 'Zion's plea against Prelacy,' 1638 ; Lilburn, for seditious works, April 18, 1638 ; Titus Oates nearly pelted to death while standing in one—he was sentenced to stand every year of his life in the pillory on five different days, 1685 ; Daniel Defoe pilloried for three days, July 29—31, 1703 ; abolished in all cases except perjury and subornation, 56 Geo. III. c. 138, July 2, 1816 ; the punishment of, totally abolished in England by 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 23, June 30, 1837, and in France, 1832.

PILNITZ, near Dresden. A conference took place here between the Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia, at which it was agreed to seize and reappropriate the territories acquired by Louis XIV. of France, in the Netherlands and Bavaria, Aug., 1791.

PILOTS, a society for the training of, founded at Deptford, 1514 ; now regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 10, 1854.

PIMLICO, Middlesex. Buckingham House erected, 1703, on the site of the Mulberry Gardens ; purchased for the Queen by a parliamentary grant of £21,000, 1761 ; made an ecclesiastical district, July, 1830 ; St Peter's church begun, Sept., 1824 ; opened, 1827 ; the railway bridge cost £90,000 ; opened, 1859-60. An act to make improvements in, and in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 78, June 30, 1852 ; amended by the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 44, Aug. 4, 1853 ; and again, by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 17, Aug. 25, 1857.

PINES, these trees were introduced into England at different periods ; the stone and cluster pine, and other sorts, it is uncertain when, but the Weymouth pine was introduced from North America, 1705 ; the frankincense pine, before 1713.

PINGO, BENJAMIN, the York Herald, crushed to death at the Haymarket theatre, Feb. 3, 1794.

PINKIE, near Musselburgh, battle, between the English, commanded by the Protector Somerset, and the Scotch, when the latter were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men and 1200 prisoners, while the victors did not lose 200, Sept. 10, 1547.

PIN-MAKERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated by 11 Car. I., Aug. 20, 1636.

PINS first used in England, and mentioned in our statutes as articles of foreign commerce, 1483 ; made of brass wire brought from France, 1540 ; they were previously made of bone. An act of parliament passed for the true making of, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 1542-3 ; repealed, 37 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 1545 ; machinery patented for making, by Mr Wright, an American, 1824.

PIPES of lead for water conveyance, and by the Romans, first cast by the Rev. Robert Brook, 1539.

PIPPINS first planted in Lincolnshire, 1525.

PIRATES. In the reign of Elizabeth the English seas were infested with them. William Houldstock, comptroller of the navy, sent against them and captured 20 ships with 9000 men. The English and Irish coast infested by them, 1634; an act passed for the suppression of, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 1535; and 28 Hen. VIII. c. 15, 1536; an act passed for the suppression of, 8 Geo. I. c. 24, 1721; another passed for encouraging the capture of piratical vessels by giving a bounty on the number of pirates taken or killed, 6 Geo. IV. c. 49, June 22, 1825; fitting rewards provided for services against, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 26, June 25, 1850.

PIRMASENS, battle. The French defeated by the Prussians with a loss of 4000 men and 22 pieces of cannon, Sept. 14, 1793.

PIRNA, Germany. The fortress stormed by the Swedes, 1639; captured by the Prussians, 1758; fortified by Napoleon, 1813; taken by the allied Russians and Prussians, 1813.

PISA, Italy. A Roman colony founded here, B.C. 180; afterwards held by the Goths and Franks; the cathedral founded, A.D. 1067; consecrated, 1118; injured by fire, 1596; the famous leaning tower is at the end of this cathedral, 179 feet high, and overhangs its base more than 13 feet, begun, Aug., 1174; republic of, founded, 1403; the harbour destroyed, 1290; Sardinia seceded from, 1326; the university founded in the 14th century; made a republic, 1403; captured by Florence, 1406; the town captured again, June 8, 1509, and united to Florence; taken by the French, 1799; annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia, March 12, 1860.

PISTOLS, invented by Camillo Vitelli at Pistoria in the reign of Henry VIII.; wheel-locks used, 1510; used at the battle of Ivry, 1590; Henry II. of France passed an ordinance respecting the use of, 1549; flint-locks used, 1560; tricker-lock invented, 1629.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, in the Pacific, discovered by Capt. Carteret, 1767; inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, Capt. Bligh, 1790, unknown until 1814; emigrated to Otaheite for want of water, March, 1831, but, disgusted with the Otaheitan manners, returned again, 1832; left for Norfolk Island, where they arrived, June 8, 1856.

PITCH AND TAR first made from pit coal, at Bristol, 1774.

PITTSBURG, N. America. The French erected a fort here, 1754; captured by the English, under Gen. Forbes, Nov. 25, 1758; besieged by the Indians, 1765; the town founded, Dec., 1765; incorporated, 1806; chartered as a city, 1816; the canal opened, 1829; more than 1100 houses and £140,000 worth of property destroyed by fire, 1845; Gen. Johnston attacked the Federals, 40,000 strong, under Gen. Grant; the Confederates were defeated, Gen. Johnston being killed, April 6, 1862; the battle was renewed the next day when the Confederates retired.

PITT'S MINISTRY, the first formed, Dec. 18, 1783; dissolved, Feb. 16, 1801; the second formed, May 12, 1804; Pitt died, Jan. 23, 1806.

PITT'S STRAITS, in the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.

PIUS, order of knighthood, instituted at Rome, June 17, 1847.

PIX, the box that contains the Host, as ordered by the Lateran Council, 1215.

PIX, the trial or assay of. This generally takes place at Westminster upon the issue of a new coinage; the wardens of the goldsmiths select a jury of freemen of their company with their assay master; they are selected over by the Lord Chancellor; this custom was known previous to 1281.

PLAGUE. Numerous visitations of that scourge occur before the Christian era. At Rome, 10,000 persons perished, A.D. 78; again ravaged the Roman Empire, A.D. 167; and from the year 250 to 265, 500 persons died in one day at Rome. In Britain a plague raged so formidably, and swept away such multitudes, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, A.D. 430; one began in Europe, extended all over Asia, Africa, and Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished; it lasted for 52 years, from 542 to 594. At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off many persons, 762. In Scotland, 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, A.D. 940. In London, a great mortality, 1094; and in Ireland, 1095. Again in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. In Ireland, after Christmas, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172; again in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204. A general plague raged throughout Europe, causing great mortality; in London alone, 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse Square, 1235. In England, 1247 and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester. In Germany, 90,000 people died, 1348. In Paris and London, a fearful mortality prevailed, 1361-2, and from May 3 to Sept. 29, 1349; and in Ireland, 1370; a great pestilence in Ireland, called the fourth, destroyed a great number of people, 1383; 30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407; again in Ireland, caused by famine, great numbers died, 1466; Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470; a pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England, which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the 15 preceding years, 1478. The sweating sickness destroyed great numbers in London, Aug., 1485; the plague at London so dreadful, that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500. Again, the sweating sickness: in most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Henry VIII.; 220 people died in Westminster in one day, 1517. Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522; a pestilence throughout Ireland, 1525; and the English sweat, 1528; in 1529 its ravages were confined to the Netherlands and Germany, breaking up the Conference between Luther and Zwingle. London again visited by the sweating plague, 1551, and in 1563, 22,000 died. Broke out in Edinburgh, 1513, the year before the battle of Flodden field; disappeared until 1645; all business and intercourse suspended, from April to Dec.; of 5000 inhabitants in Leith 3000 perished; a great famine followed. At Stirling the magistrates, the executioner, and all the town council died. Pestilence in London, 1582—1587. 30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603, 1604; an act passed for the relief of persons infected, 1 Jac. I. c. 31, 1603: 20,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, 1611; in London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625; memorable plague, which carried off 68,596 persons in London, 1665; 60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, 1720; at Messina, Feb., 1743; at Algiers, 1755; Bohemia lost half its inhabitants, and it extended to Russia, where 20,000 died, 1770; at Moscow 120,000 died, 1772; at Bassorah, in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished, 1773; at Smyrna, about 20,000 inhabitants died, 1784; and 32,000 at Tunis, 1784; 1000 in the Levant, 1786; the yellow fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia, 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3000 died daily. One of the most terrible plagues that ever raged prevailed in Syria, 1760. In Egypt more than 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792; in Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799; in Spain and at Gibraltar immense numbers were carried off by a pestilential disease, 1804-5; at Arta, 1817, two-thirds of the population taken off after 48 hours' illness. At Malta it committed great ravages, 1813; in Lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in Naples, 1816; again, at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague caused great mortality, 1828; depopulated parts of Russia, Poland, and Hun-

gary, 1831; the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, Dec. 23, in the same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832; in Scotland 150,000 died, 1847; again visited England, 1848-9.

PLAGUE in London; the mortality from this disease most fatal the last year of its appearance, Sept., 1665, when 7165 died in one week; 1 person died, Feb. 14; 2, April 25; 9, May 9; 3, May 16; 14, May 23; and so it increased up to Sept. 17, when 8297 died, of which number 7165 died of the plague; these fell to 281 in the week of Dec. 19, of all diseases, including these cases, 525. The great plague years of London gave for deaths of plague, besides other diseases, 1592, 11,503 of plague; 1603, 30,561; 1625, 35,403; 1630, 1319; 1636, 10,400; 1664-5, 68,596. In 1625 the total deaths were 54,256; of plague, 35,403, including within and without the walls in the liberties in Middlesex and Surrey, the 9 out-parishes and the post-house; 121 parishes were infected, and one was clear. Two or three persons were reported annually to die of it for nearly fourscore years previous to its extinction, the year of the great fire, 1666.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, battle, Canada, between the French, under the Marquis of Montcalm, and General Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1759; both the commanders fell, and have monuments on the field where they died.

PLANETS, the inferior planetary orb of the earth's system, or rather of the sun's; the primary planets are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, known 2000 years B.C.; Saturn, Uranus, discovered 1781, and Neptune. The space between Mars and Jupiter being void, while all the distances between the other planets were proportional, it was imagined that one was not yet observed; it was found that there were ten or twelve fragments of a planet moving in the vacant space at the point where the planet should be that was missing, some being only 400 miles in diameter; these are named Ceres, Juno, Vesta, Pallas; the satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo, 1610, of Uranus by Herschel, of Saturn by Huygens and Herschel.

PLANETS, list of the, with the name of the discoverer and time of discovery.

Planet.	By whom discovered.	Place of discovery.	Date of discovery.
Aglaia ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	Sept. 15, 1857
Amphitrite ...	Marth ...	London ...	March 1, 1854
Alexandra ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Sept. 10, 1858
Ariadne ...	Pogson ...	Oxford ...	April 15, 1857
Asia ...	Pogson ...	Oxford ...	April 18, 1861
Astræa ...	Hencke ...	Driesen ...	Dec. 8, 1845
Atalanta ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Oct. 5, 1855
Bellona ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	March 1, 1854
Calliope ...	Hind ...	London ...	Nov. 16, 1852
Calypso ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	April 4, 1858
Ceres ...	Piazzi ...	Palerno ...	Jan. 1, 1801
Circe ...	Chacornac ...	Paris ...	April 6, 1855
Clio ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	Aug. 15, 1865
Concordia ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	March 24, 1860
Daphne ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	May 22, 1856
Diana ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	March 15, 1863
Doris ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Sept. 19, 1857
Egeria ...	De Gasparis ...	Naples ...	Nov. 2, 1850
Eugenia ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	June 28, 1857
Eunomia ...	De Gasparis ...	Naples ...	July 29, 1851
Euphrosyne ...	Ferguson ...	Washington ...	Sept. 1, 1854
Europa ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Feb. 6, 1858

Euterpe ...	Hind ...	London ...	Nov. 8, 1853
Fides ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	Oct. 5, 1855
Flora ...	Hind ...	London ...	Oct. 18, 1847
Fortuna ...	Hind ...	London ...	Aug. 22, 1852
Harmonia ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	March 31, 1856
Hebe ...	Hencke ...	Driesen ...	July 1, 1847
Hestia ...	Pogson ...	Oxford ...	Aug. 16, 1857
Hygeia ...	De Gasparis ...	Naples ...	April 12, 1849
Irene ...	Hind ...	London ...	May 19, 1851
Iris ...	Hind ...	London ...	Aug. 13, 1847
Isis ...	Pogson ...	Oxford ...	May 23, 1856
Juno ...	Harding ...	Lilienthal ...	Sept. 1, 1804
Leda ...	Chacornac ...	Paris ...	Jan. 12, 1856
Letitia ...	Chacornac ...	Paris ...	Feb. 8, 1856
Leto ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	April 18, 1861
Leucothea ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	April 19, 1855
Lutetia ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Nov. 15, 1852
Massilia ...	De Gasparis ...	Naples ...	Sept. 19, 1852
Metis ...	Graham ...	Markree ...	April 25, 1848
Melpomene ...	Hind ...	London ...	June 24, 1852
Nemansa ...	Laurent ...	Marseilles ...	Jan. 22, 1858
Niobe ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	Aug. 13, 1861
Nysa ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	May 27, 1857
Olympia ...	Chacornac ...	Paris ...	Sept. 13, 1860
Pales ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Sept. 19, 1857
Pallas ...	Olbers ...	Bremen ...	March 28, 1862
Pandora ...	Searle ...	...	Sept. 10, 1858
Parthenope ...	De Gasparis ...	Naples ...	May 11, 1850
Phoece ...	Chacornac ...	Marseilles ...	April 6, 1853
Polyhymnia ...	Chacornac ...	Paris ...	Oct. 28, 1854
Pomona ...	Goldschmidt ...	Paris ...	Oct. 26, 1854
Prosperine ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	May 5, 1853
Sappho ...	Pogson ...	Oxford ...	May 2, 1864
Thalia ...	Hind ...	London ...	Dec. 15, 1852
Themis ...	De Gasparis ...	Naples ...	April 5, 1853
Thetis ...	Luther ...	Bilk ...	April 17, 1852
Titania ...	Ferguson ...	Washington ...	Sept. 14, 1860
Urania ...	Hind ...	London ...	July 22, 1854
Vesta ...	Olbers ...	Bremen ...	March 28, 1802
Victoria ...	Hind ...	London ...	Sept. 13, 1850
Virginia ...	Ferguson ...	Washington ...	Oct. 4, 1857

PLANTAGENET kings of England, fourteen in number, from Henry II., 1154, to Richard III., 1485; the name was derived from *Planta Genista* the Spanish broom plant, a sprig of which was commonly worn by Geoffrey, Henry's father, in his hat.

PLASTER OF PARIS, properly gypsum, Andrew Verocchio invented the method of taking a mask with, 1470.

PLASTERERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 16 Hen. VII., March 10, 1501; their hall built in Addle-street, 1667.

PLASSY, battle, between the English under Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, and the natives under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757; the English, with only 100 Europeans, and 2000 Sepoys, with 10 field-pieces, vanquished the Surajah at the head of 50,000 men, and 40 pieces of artillery, and thus laid the foundation of the Indian empire; the Surajah lost all his artillery and baggage.

PLATA, LA, South America, discovered by Juan Dias de Solis, 1516; Cabot visited it, 1526; Buenos Ayres founded, 1535, was subsequently burnt by the Indians; rebuilt, 1542; made a vice-royalty, 1778; captured by the English under Sir Home Popham, June 26, 1806; retaken by Spain, Aug. 12; Monte Video stormed by the British, Feb., 1807; convention between the Government and England, and the troops withdrawn, May, 1807; Republic established, May 25, 1810; declared independent, 1816; recognized by England, 1824; insurrection in, 1842; a treaty of peace agreed to, Jan., 1855.

PLATÆA, Greece, founded by the Thebans. Allied with Athens, B.C. 519; captured and burnt by the Persians, 480. The Athenians under Pausanias defeated the Persians under Mardonius with a loss of 200,000 men, and all their camp equipments, 479; town rebuilt, 431; besieged by the Peloponnesian army, under Archidamus, which 500 Athenians kept at bay for 2 years, when they surrendered, and were murdered in cold blood, 427. The Plateæans recovered the city, but were again driven out, 372; restored by Philip, 338.

PLATE and PLATING. The privilege of assaying gold and silver plate conferred upon the Goldsmiths' Company, by 28 Edw. I., 1300; confirmed by Parliament, 1379; the use of, prohibited at inns, with the exception of spoons, by 8 Will. III., 1696; no silver plate to be made of less fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver in every pound troy, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 7, 1697; Plate Act passed, 29 Geo. II. c. 14, April 15, 1756; an additional duty of 8s. per ounce on gold, and 6d. on silver-plate, fixed by 25 Geo. III., c. 64, July 20, 1785; the laws for marking, amended, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 22, July 4, 1844; of assaying, amended, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 10, 1854, and the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60, July 23, 1855. Plating early used on tombs; a contract for gilding with gold the Latone statues upon the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, signed, June 13, 1453.

PLATE GLASS manufactory established in Lancashire, 1773; first made in France, 1688.

PLATINA, first described by Mr Wood, 1750.

PLATOMETER for reading figures, invented by John Long, Dec. 24, 1851.

PLATONIC YEAR, that which the equinoxes occupy to complete their revolutions, at the end of which time the stars and constellations will have the same place in regard to the equinoxes as they had at first; it would require 25,816 years of the common time to complete this precession; some making it a century more, some the same term less.

PLATTSBURGH, North America. The expedition undertaken by Sir George Prevost against that town on Lake Champlain, was abandoned in consequence of the defeat of the British naval force, Sept. 11, 1814.

PLAY-GROUNDS, village greens to be protected, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 79, June 30, 1852; grants of land for adults and children, 22 Vict. c. 27, April 19, 1859; power to levy rates for the purchase and maintenance of, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 30, July 3, 1860.

PLAYS first performed in England, 1378; those by the clergy or clerks, 1390; suppressed by parliament, 1647; permitted again, 1659; subjected to a censorship, 1737, called 'the Playhouse Bill.'

PLEADINGS in the law courts introduced, 786; changed from the Saxon into French, 1066; into English, 1327; Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be in English, 1650; Latin was used in deeds of conveyance until 1731.

PLEBEIANS, the commonalty of Rome, divided by Servius Tullius into 26 tribes; they gained many advantages, B.C. 494; reconciled with the Patricians, 286.

PLEURES, Switzerland, destroyed by the falling of the part of a mountain upon it, when 2000 persons perished, Aug. 22, 1618.

PLUM, a native fruit of England; other and better kinds introduced about 1522; the date-plum brought from Barbary in the 16th century.

PLUMBERS' COMPANY, incorporated by 9 James I., April 12, 1611.

PLURAL PRONOUN 'we,' as used by the kings of England, first adopted by John, 1179.

PLYMOUTH, Devonshire. The French attempted to burn the town, but were repulsed after burning 300 houses, 1339; again attempted, 1377; incorporated by Henry VI., 1439; fortified, 1512; besieged by the Royalists for three months unsuccessfully, 1647; the Royal Naval Hospital founded, 1762; fortified by order of Parliament, 1786; the Channel Fleet mutinied, Sept., 1797; the Dockyard built, 1728-1762; the Victualling Office burned, July 22, 1779; the Breakwater, first stone of, laid, Aug. 12, 1812; completed, 1840; the Town-hall built, 1822; arrival of Napoleon in the 'Bellerophon' at, Aug., 1815; the Royal Hotel and Theatre built, 1818; the Athenæum, 1819; the Royal William Victualling Yard, designed by Rennie, finished, 1835, cost £1,100,000; the Lighthouse began, 1841; finished, 1844; the Roman Catholic Cathedral fell down, June 3, 1857; the 72-gun ship, 'Talavera,' and the 28-gun frigate, 'Imogene,' destroyed by fire in the dockyard; the hotel assembly rooms and theatre destroyed by fire, Jan. 6, 1863; the town visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, July 18, 1865.

PLYMOUTH, North Carolina. The Pilgrim Fathers arrived, in the 'Mayflower,' Dec. 15, 1620, and landed, Dec. 20; the town captured by the Confederates, under Gen. Hoke, with 2500 prisoners, April 17, 1865.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, first appeared in the town of Plymouth, *circa* 1830, under their leader, John Darby; they had 130 places of worship in 1850.

PLYMPTON PRIORY, Devonshire, founded by William Warwas, bishop of Exeter, 1121.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY, formed under 22 & 23 Vict. c. cxxxvii, Aug. 13, 1859; the first line of tubes from Euston Station to Eversholt Street, opened for the transmission of letters and parcels, Feb. 20, 1863; from Eversholt Street to Holborn, Nov. 7, 1865.

POACHING. Several measures passed by the legislature, punishing all persons for night poaching, and fixing the term of imprisonment, 9 Geo. IV. c. 69, July 19, 1828; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 29, July 4, 1844; penal service substituted for transportation, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 20, 1853; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, June 26, 1857. An act passed for the prevention of, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 7, 1862.

PODOLL, battle. The Austrians defeated by the Prussians, under Gen. Horne, June 26, 1866.

POET LAUREATE, the first, 1251, *temp.* Henry I.; Chaucer appointed, 1389; James I. granted to the laureate, 1615, a hundred marks as a pension; augmented by Charles I. to £100, with a tierce of canary wine out of the royal cellar annually.

Cibber, Colley ...	1730—1757	Southey, Robert ...	1813—1843
Davenant, Sir W. Dec. 13,	1638—1668	Spencer, Edmund ...	1591—1599
Dryden, John Aug. 18,	1670—1689	Tate, Nahum Dec. 24,	1692—1714
Eusden, Nicholas Dec.,	1718—1730	Tennyson, Alfred ...	1850
Jonson, Ben ...	1630—1637	Warton, The Rev. Thos.	1785—1790
Pye, Henry James ...	1790—1813	Whitehead, William	1757—1785
Rowe, Nicholas ...	1716—1718	Wordsworth, William	1843—1850
Shadwell, Thomas ...	1689—1692		

POITIERS, France, an ancient Roman town; Clovis defeated the Visigoths, and slew their king Alaric, 507; Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, 732; the cathedral founded by Hen. II. of England, on his marriage with Eleanor of Guienne, 1153; the town captured by Philip II., 1204; retaken by the English, 1360, who held it for 12 years.

POITIERS, battles. Edward the Black Prince defeated John, King of France, who commanded a force of 60,000 of the chivalry of France, 10,000 fell in the battle, and about the same number were made prisoners with the king, Sept. 19, 1356; the king was brought to England as a prisoner, and resided at the Savoy Palace, May 24, 1357; liberated, July 8, 1360; returned, Jan., 1362; died, April 8, 1364.

POITOU, France. The Vendean revolt begun, 1791; the peasants massacred at, 1793.

POLAND, anciently the country of the Vandals, made a duchy, 694; Piastus, a peasant, elected to the ducal dignity, 830; he lived to 120, and his reign was so prosperous, that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast. Christianity introduced, 965; the Russians under Jarislas invaded Poland, 1018; Red Russia added to Poland, 1059; Boleslas II., in his reign the bishop of Cracow was murdered, for which the kingdom was laid under an interdict by the pope, 1081; Uladislas I. deposed, 1102; war renewed with Russia, 1153; Premislas assassinated, 1296; the University of Cracow founded, 1362; Louis of Hungary came to the throne, 1370; war upon the Teutonic knights proclaimed, 1447; the Wallachians carried off by fraud 100,000 Poles, and sold them to the Turks as slaves, 1498; reign of Sigismund II., 1548; Stephen raised a force called Cossacks, a race of semi-barbarians, he gave them in trust the Ukraine, 1575; Courland ceded to, by Russia, 1582; peace concluded with Sweden, 1660; abdication of John Casimir, 1669; 150,000 Turks, under Mahomet IV., take Podolia, but were defeated by Sobieski, 1672; he again defeats them, 1674 and 1685; Sobieski elected king, 1674; massacre of the Protestants at Thorn, 1724; Stanislaus crowned, 1763; the punishment by torture abolished, 1770-2; 250,000 people destroyed by a severe pestilence, 1770; the frequent civil wars made the country fall an easy prey to the royal robbers, Catherine of Russia, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederick the Great of Prussia, and the first partition treaty signed, Feb. 17, 1772; the public partition treaty agreed to, Aug. 5, 1772; a new constitution adopted by Stanislaus I., May 3, 1791; war with Russia begun, June 10, 1791; the Russians defeated at Zaslow, June 17; the second partition of, 1793; insurrection, under Kosciusko, proclaimed at Cracow, March 3, 1794; defeated the Russians, April 4; Warsaw declared independent, April 17; besieged by the Russian and Prussian armies, July and Aug.; siege raised; Kosciusko, wounded and taken, was carried prisoner to Russia, Oct. 10, 1794; battle of Warsaw, 30,000 Poles killed, Oct. 12; defeated by Suwarroff, who entered Warsaw, Nov. 6; Courland added to Russia, 1795; King Stanislaus formally resigned his crown—final partition of Poland, Nov. 25, 1795; Kosciusko liberated, Dec. 25, 1796; arrived in London, May 30, 1797; Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, died at St Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1798; treaty or peace of Tilsit, July 7, 1807; the Austrians invaded the country, April 15, 1809; occupied Warsaw, April 23; defeated at Thorn, May 14; Warsaw evacuated, June 1; duchy of Warsaw formed, and general diet held at Warsaw, July, 1812; the new kingdom of, formed, and the Emperor Alexander I. proclaimed at Warsaw, June 20, 1815; new constitution granted, Nov. 27, 1815; Cracow declared to be a free city, Nov., 1815; the Polish diet held its first meeting, Sept., 1820; a revolution broke out at Warsaw, Nov. 29, 1830, provisional government appointed; the army and people united, Nov. 29, 1830; the throne of Poland declared vacant, Jan. 25, 1831; battle of Grochow, the Russians defeated with a loss of 6000 men, Feb. 20; the Russians again defeated

at the battle of Wawz, with a loss of 10,000 men, March 31; the insurrection broke out at Wilna and Volhynia, April 3; battle of Zelichow, Russians suffered a severe defeat, their commander narrowly escaping, April 6; battle of Ostrolenka fought, and the Poles again successful, May 26; General Diebitsch, commanding the Russian forces, died very suddenly, June 10; battle of Wilna, the Polish army defeated, June 19; the death of the Grand Duke Constantine by cholera, July 30; Warsaw captured by the Russians after two days' fighting, Sept. 6-8, 1831; the kingdom of Poland united to the Russian empire, Feb. 26, 1832; Poland again in revolt, Feb. 22, 1846; the treaty of 1815, constituting Cracow a free republic, annulled, and Cracow declared united to Austria, Nov. 16, 1846; Poland formally incorporated with Russia, June 6, 1847; petition of the Poles for the restoration of their nationality refused, March 9, 1861; the constitution modified, a council of state appointed, March 14; the kingdom declared in a state of siege, Oct. 14; a plot discovered in Warsaw, October and November; the Grand Duke Constantine appointed Lieutenant-General of, June 8, 1862; attempt to assassinate him failed, July 3; attempt upon the life of the Marquis Wielopolski, in August; the conscription begun, January 14, 1863; during the night 2500 young men were carried off; an invisible power, called the Central Committee, issued a manifesto calling upon the nation to resist, Feb., 1863; Langiewicz nominated Dictator; he fought a desperate battle with the Russian forces, March 18; gave himself up to the Austrians, March 20; the Polish chiefs appealed to Europe for help, March 24; the Central Committee declared itself a Provisional Government, May 3; the Poles under Lelewel, defeated, Sept. 6; Gen. Berg appointed military commander of Warsaw, Sept. 17; an attempt made to assassinate, Sept. 19; execution of most of the leaders of the revolution, Aug. 5, 1864; the kingdom divided into eight governments, Sept. 1; a ukase issued for the fusion of Poland with Russia, March 29, 1867; a ukase issued for suppressing all central administrative institutions in, and assimilating Poland to Russia, Feb. 29, 1868.

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

A.D.	A.D.
550. Lech.	1194. Ladislaus III.
700. Cracus.	1200. Miecislav IV.
750. Venda.	1203. Ladislaus III.
760. Leschus I.	1206. Leschus V. restored a third time.
776. Leschus II.	1227. Boleslaus V.
804. Leschus III.	1279. Leschus VI.
810. Popiel I.	1295. Premislaus.
815. Popiel II.	1296. Ladislaus IV.
830. Piast.	1300. Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia.
861. Ziemovitius.	1304. Ladislaus restored.
892. Leschus IV.	1333. Casimir III., killed by a fall from his horse.
913. Ziemovislaus.	1370. Louis, King of Hungary.
964. Miecislav I.	1385. Hedwige, daughter of Louis, and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, with the title of Ladislaus V.
992. Boleslaus I.	1399. Ladislaus V., united Lithuania to Poland.
1022. Miecislav II.	1434. Ladislaus VI.
1034. Rixa.	1445. Casimir IV.
1041. Casimir I.	1492. John, Albert, I.
1058. Boleslaus II.	1501. Alexander.
1081. Ladislaus.	
1102. Boleslaus III.	
1138. Ladislaus II.	
1146. Boleslaus IV.	
1173. Miecislav III.	
1177. Casimir II.	

A.D.
 1506. Sigismund I.
 1548. Sigismund II.
 1574. Henry III. of Valois.
 1575. Stephen Baththori, Prince of Transylvania.
 1587. Sigismund III.
 1632. Ladislaus VII.
 1648. John II., or Casimir V.
 1669. Michael - Korybat Wisniowizky.

A.D.
 1674. John III., Sobieski.
 1697. Frederick-Augustus I., elector of Saxony.
 1704. Stanislaus I.
 1709. Frederick-Augustus restored.
 1734. Frederick-Augustus II.
 1764. Stanislaus II., Augustus Poniatowski, the last monarch.

POLAR STAR, order of merit instituted by Sweden, April 28, 1748.

POLICE of London consisted of different establishments under successive sovereigns. The London watch instituted, 1253; officers and Bow-street establishment, under statutes 5, 11, 32, 54 George III.; twenty-one magistrates appointed to preside over each of the seven divisional offices, Aug. 1, 1792; Thames police established, 1798; London police remodelled by statute, 10 Geo. IV. c. 44, June 19, 1829; began duty, Sept. 29; amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, July 4, 1839; extended to the city of London, 2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv., Aug. 17, 1839; one commissioner and two assistant-commissioners appointed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2, Feb. 28, 1856; ordered to be employed in H. M. dockyards and military stations, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 135, Aug. 28, 1860; an attempt made by Sir George Grey to amalgamate the city with the metropolitan force; bill brought into parliament, April 22, 1863; subsequently withdrawn; Commissioner Mayne died, Dec. 26, 1868; and Col. E. Y. W. Henderson appointed, Feb. 12, 1869.

POLICE, Dublin, commenced, Sept. 29, 1786; remodelled, 1807 and 1824.

POLICE, France, established by Louis XIV., March 26, 1667; altered and amended, Aug. 24, 1790; remodelled, March, 1800.

POLITIQUES, or Liberal Catholics, a party formed by the Marshal de Damville, in France, 1574; signed a league with the Huguenots, Feb., 1575; treaty between, and Henry III. of France, July 19, 1588.

POLL ACT, Ireland, a tyrannical act exercised by the Earl of Desmond in Ireland, putting a price upon the heads of many native Irish of distinction, 1465.

POLL TAX, in England, imposed on every lay person of both sexes over 16 years of age, except beggars, a groat a-head, 1377; it led to the rebellion under Wat Tyler, 1381; raised from 6d. to 1s., 1448; revived, 1518, and by 19 Car. II. c. 1, 1667, the amount settled: a duke £100, an earl £60, a baron £40, a baronet £30, a knight-bachelor £20, an esquire £10, and persons having an income of £100, £5, June 18, 1641; and also by Charles II., when every subject was taxed by the head, 1666-67, 1678, 1689, a duke £100, a marquis £80, a baron £30, a knight £20, an esquire £10, and every private person 1s., 1667; levied for the purpose of the war with France by the 3 Will. and Mary, c. 6, 1691; abolished soon afterwards.

POLOTZK, battle, between the French under Marshal Oudinot and the Russians under General Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812; the Russians were victors the first day, but subsequently defeated, and the town taken, Oct. 20, 1812.

POLYGAMY, practised in almost all the ancient Eastern nations, general among the Jews, but not among the civilized nations of Greece and Rome; Mark Antony was the first who took two wives, and many followed his example until it was forbidden by Arcadius, 393; punished in England with transportation; last act against, passed, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 57, Aug. 6, 1861.

POLYNESIA, Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Magelhaens, March 6, 1521;

visited by Cavendish, 1588; mission sent by the Spaniards, 1668; visited by Anson, Aug., 1742.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street, built from the designs of Mr Thompson, and incorporated, 1838; opened, Aug. 6, 1838; enlarged, 1848.

POLYTHEISM, the plurality of Gods, taught in the time of Moses, B.C. 1500.

POMEGRANATE TREE brought to England from the south in the 15th century, generally supposed from Spain, about 1584.

POMERANIA, Prussia, part given to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, 1648; the rest given to Brandenburg by the peace of Stockholm, 1720; ceded to Denmark by Sweden, 1814; by Denmark to Prussia, 1815.

POMFRET, or Pontefract, castle, Yorkshire, built, 1080; Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded here, by his nephew, Edward II., 1322; chartered by Richard III.; Richard II. confined in, Jan., 1400; Henry IV. desiring his death, hired eight assassins, who entered his room, when Richard, with a poleaxe wrested from one of the number, killed four of them, but was at last struck down himself, 1399; here too Earl Rivers, Sir Richard Gray, and Sir T. Vaughan, were executed by Gilbert de Lacy, 1483; visited by Henry VII., 1486, and by Henry VIII., 1540; the castle surrendered to the insurgents, under Aske (during the Pilgrimage of Grace), 1536; besieged by the Parliamentarians under Sir Thomas Fairfax, and after three days' cannonade, one of its towers was knocked down, and a breach made in its wall, Jan. 19, 1645, but they were unable to take it; surrendered the following May. It was regained for Charles I. by a clever stratagem of Col. Cotterel, who introduced himself and nine other officers into the town in waggons loaded with provisions for the garrison; he mastered the protectors of the drawbridge, and so admitted reinforcement, and ultimately captured the town, Jan., 1648; besieged by the Roundheads under Gen. Lambert, Oct., 1648, but boldly resisted for six months; Morris and five of his associates were exempted from pardon; it was demolished, 1654.

POMPEII, Italy, mentioned B.C. 310; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 63; buried in hot ashes by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 23, 79; first discovered, 1689; excavated, and the street of the town discovered, 1755; since then most of the buildings have been uncovered; in 1830 the house of Sallust discovered.

PONDICHERRY, Hindustan, first settled by the French, 1674; taken from the French, 1693, by the Dutch, who had first settled there (1574), 1697; besieged unsuccessfully by the English, 1748; taken, 1761; restored, 1763; taken again, Oct., 1778; restored, 1783; taken again, Aug. 23, 1793; restored to the French by the peace of, 1815.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince, drowned in the Elster after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813.

PONSONBY, Miss, and Miss Eleanor Butler, left their friends early in life clandestinely, with a female servant, and settled in Llangollen, in North Wales, where they lived in friendship and seclusion, Miss Butler, the survivor, dying, aged 76, 1832.

PONT ACHIN, battle. General Pichegru attacked the right wing of the allied armies with 100,000 men; the battle raged from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m., when the Duke of York brought the second brigade of British Infantry into the field; the French were totally defeated, May, 22, 1794.

PONTUS, Asia Minor, the ancient province of, under the emperors, and still more ancient kingdom of Mithridates, B.C. 120; annexed to Rome by Pompey, B.C. 65; included by Alexis Comnenus, emperor of the East, in a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisonde, 1204; this empire continued in existence until the Turks overwhelmed that nation and destroyed it, 1459.

PONY EXPRESS, over the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco, started by Messrs Russell and Mayor, April 9, 1860, the distance of 1900 miles done in 7 days.

POOLE, Hants, fire at, the custom-house, store-house, and a large inn destroyed, April 20, 1813.

POOLE, Montgomeryshire, the floor of the Sessions' Hall fell in while the court was sitting, several persons being killed, Aug. 11, 1758.

POONAH, Hindustan, granted by the Sultan of Ahmednuggur to Mallojee, 1604; confirmed to Shahjee, 1637; restored to Savagee, 1667; the town taken and sacked by Nizam Ali, 1768; capitulated to the British forces, Nov. 17, 1817; flooded, 1846.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, instituted on the foundation of St George's College by Edw. III., Aug. 6, 1348; in number 24, increased to 26 same year; re-established by Elizabeth; dwelling provided for 13 by Henry VIII. in his will, dated 1547-8; built at a cost of £2747 7s. 6d., 1558; annual allowance increased to £18 5s. each by James I. The Naval Knights added to, by Geo. III., June 23, 1798. The named changed by William IV. to Military Knights of Windsor, Sept. 17, 1834; the 7th canonry appropriated to the Naval Knights of, by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 116, Aug. 6, 1861.

POOR LAWS. In every country, and in all states of society, destitution has existed, and the relief of the poor was considered an act of prudence, hence the establishment of a system of relief. By the laws of Athelstan, lordless men were to be found a lord by the Folkmote, 924. Every man to be brought into a hundred, and in burgh, 1017; the poor compelled to labour, 23 Edw. III., 1349, and 25 Edw. III., stat. 1, 1350-1; but the principal statute for the protection of the poor was passed, 12 Rich. II. c. 7, 1388; a sum of money to be provided in every parish for the assistance of, 13 Rich. II. c. 8, 1389-90; by the 19 Hen. VII. c. 12, the justices are to assign to the impotent poor a limit within which they may beg, 1503-4; an act passed for the benefit of, 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1530-1, and if found begging without to be whipped; poor people to be kept in their respective shires and cities, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25, 1536. The relief of, the first consideration of Edward VI., 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, 1547, and 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 2, 1552; alms to be collected in every parish for the relief of, 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, c. 5, 1555; renewed, 1557; collectors of alms appointed, and licenses given to beggars to beg in certain districts, 5 Eliz. c. 3, 1562-3; another enactment for the ease of the poor, 14 Eliz. c. 5, 1572-3; amended, 18 Eliz. c. 3, 1575-6; overseers appointed, 39 Eliz. c. 3, 1597-8; an act passed for erecting of hospitals, abiding and working-houses for the poor, 21 James I. c. 1, 1623; Charles I. issued a commission for the relief of, 1630; settlement and removal of the poor, first established, 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 12, 1662; amended by 3 William & Mary, c. 11, 1691; persons relieved by the parish to wear a badge, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 30, 1696-7; a book to be kept in each parish to register the names of all persons receiving relief, and workhouses established, 9 Geo. I. c. 7, 1722; the laws of settlement amended, 31 Geo. II. c. 11, 1758; several schemes propounded for their better relief, 1735-53; poor children provided for, by 7 Geo. III. c. 39, 1767; Gilbert's act passed for the better relief and employment of, 22 Geo. III. c. 83, 1782; an act to prevent the removal of poor persons, until they shall become chargeable, passed, 35 Geo. III. c. 101, June 22, 1795; an act passed for the better collection of the poor rates, 41 Geo. III. c. 23, April 18, 1801; badges abolished, 50 Geo. III. c. 52, June 9, 1810; committee appointed to consider the laws, Feb. 21, 1817; report of, July 2; select vestry for the concerns of the poor established, 59 Geo. III. c. 12, March 31, 1819; the law of settlement amended, 59 Geo. III. c. 50, July 2, 1819; amended, 6 Geo. IV. c. 57, June 22, 1825; commissioners appointed to inquire into the Poor Laws, Feb., 1832; report, Feb. 20, 1834; Poor Law Amendment Act passed, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, Aug. 14, 1834; Assessment Act, 6 & 7 Will.

IV. c. 96, Aug. 19, 1836; Poor Law Commissioners continued, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, July 30, 1842; the law of removal amended, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, Aug. 26, 1846; the Poor Law Commissioners continued by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, Dec. 17, 1847, and since continued again, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 148, Aug. 28, 1860; Mr Bodkin's act for the removal of the poor, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 110, July 23, 1847; the care of the pauper lunatics provided for by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 20, 1853; removal of the poor regulated by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, Aug. 7, 1862; amended, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 105, July 29, 1864; for establishing asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor in the metropolis, 30 & 31 Vict., c. 6, March 29, 1867; an act passed for the relief of the metropolitan houseless, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 116, July 29, 1864; made perpetual, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34, June 2, 1865; asylums for the sick and insane poor, and for the relief generally, 30 Vict. c. 6, March 29, 1867; the laws for the relief of the poor amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, Aug. 20, 1867.

POOR, and POOR LAWS, Scotland. It was ordered, that the aged and infirm poor be kept by the parishes, 1503; a statute was passed for the better protection of, the whole of the inhabitants to be charged with the maintenance, 1579, and again, 1592; workhouses established, 1672; report upon the condition of, 1818; commission appointed to inquire into the state of, 1843; report of, 1844; there were then 13 poor-houses; an act passed for the amendment and better administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 4, 1845; mode of raising the assessment for the poor in, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 37, July 22, 1861.

POOR, and POOR LAWS, Ireland. Coshers and idle wanderers suppressed by 10 & 11 Car. I., 1634-5. The first step for the relief of the poor was the erection of a workhouse in Dublin, and maintaining the poor, 2 Anne, c. 19, 1703; asylums provided for the pauper lunatics, 57 Geo. III. c. 106, 1817; commission appointed to inquire into the condition of, 1833; reported, 1835-36; an act passed for the more effectual relief of the poor, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56, July 31, 1838; amended, 2 Vict. c. 1, March 15, 1839; again amended, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92, Aug. 24, 1843; temporary relief act during the famine in Ireland, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 7, Feb. 26, 1847; the relief of the poor amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 31, June 8, 1847, and c. 90, July 22, 1847; another amendment was found necessary, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 1, 1849; the total expenditure for the poor in 1850 was £1,430,108; the law of removal amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 6, 1861; again amended by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 89, July 28, 1863; an amendment to the laws for the relief of, passed, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 7, 1862.

POOR RATES, the equalization of, a parliamentary committee moved for to inquire into, but defeated, June 16, 1857. Mr Ayrton introduced a bill into Parliament for the equalization of, March 23; read a second time, May 12, and withdrawn.

POPE, from *Παππa*, father, formerly given to all priests, but since 1073 it has been confined to the Pope. Quarrelled with the King of England about the choice of the archbishop of Canterbury, June 13, 1207; laid England under an interdict, when all the church services ceased, March 23, 1208; excommunicated the king and absolved his subjects from their allegiance, Nov., 1209; proceeded to depose King John, and to give away his kingdom, 1213; received John's submission, and absolved him, upon his resigning into the papal hands the sovereignty of his entire kingdom, and becoming a tributary to Rome, May 15, 1213; excommunication of the barons and the citizens of London removed, Oct. 3, 1213; demanded an annual tribute from every monastery and cathedral in England, which was resisted, 1226; collected the tenths of the kingdom with great rigour, 1229; caused great extortion to be practised in this country, 1242, 1244; promised to give the throne of Sicily to Edmund the son of Henry III., but involved England in a debt of 135,541 marks, 1255; their courts protected, 1364; tribute to, refused by England, 1365; sent several presents to the King of England, 1510, 1514; taken

prisoner, and his palace pillaged by the Duke of Bourbon, 1527 ; his supremacy abolished in England, 1531 ; power in England entirely abrogated, March 30, 1534 ; bull issued against Henry VIII., June 18, 1538 ; power and popery re-established, Oct. 28, 1553 ; finally abolished, Feb., 1559 ; re-established, Sept. 30, 1850, by a bull of Pius IX. Pius VII. excommunicated Napoleon, May, 1809 ; Pius IX. driven by the Sardinians from Rome, Nov. 24, 1848. Popes are asserted to have descended from St Peter, who died, A.D. 42 ; St Clement is said to have succeeded him.

A. D.		A. D.	
66	St Linus.	398	St Anastasius I.
78	St Anacletus.	401	St Innocent I.
91	St Clement.	417	St Zosimus, a Greek : canonized.
100	St Evaristus.	418	Boniface I., a Roman.
109	St Alexander.	420	Eulaius : antipope.
119	St Sixtus.	422	St Celestin I., a Roman : canonized.
128	St Telesphorus.	432	St Sixtus III., a Roman.
139	St Higinus.	440	St Leo I. the Great.
142	St Pius.	461	St Hilarius : canonized.
157	St Anicetus.	467	St Simplicius.
169	St Soter.	482	St Felix III. : canonized.
177	St Eleutherius.	492	St Gelasius : canonized.
193	St Victor I.	496	St Anastasius II. : canonized.
202	St Zepherinus.	498	St Symmachus : canonized.
219	St Calixtus.	514	Laurentius : antipope.
223	St Urban I. : beheaded.	514	St Hormisdas : canonized.
230	St Pontianus.	523	John I.
235	St Anterus.	526	Felix IV. : introduced extreme unction as a sacrament ; canonized.
236	St Fabian.		Dioscuros : antipope.
251	St Cornelius.	530	Boniface II. of Rome.
252	St Lucius.	532	John II. : opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
	St Novatianus : antipope.	535	St Agapetus I.
253	St Stephen I.	536	St Sylverius.
257	St Sixtus II.	540	Vigilius : banished, but restored.
259	St Dionysius.	555	Pelagius I.
269	St Felix I. : martyred, canonized.	560	St John III., a Roman.
275	St Eutichianus.	574	St Benedict I., a Roman.
283	St Caius.	578	St Pelagius II., a Roman.
296	Marcellinus.	590	St Gregory I., called the Great, who converted the English nation to Christianity.
308	Marcellus.	604	Sabinianus.
310	Eusebius.	607	Boniface III., a Roman.
311	St Melchiades.	608	Boniface IV., an Abruzzian.
314	St Sylvester I.	615	Deodotus I.
336	St Marcus I.	619	Boniface V.
337	St Julius I.	625	Honorius I.
352	St Liberius : banished.	640	Severinus.
356	Felix II., antipope : placed in the chair by Constans during the exile of Liberius.	—	John IV.
358	St Liberius restored.	642	Theodorus I.
358	Felix became legal pope ; but was killed by Liberius.		
359	St Liberius again restored.		
366	St Damasus I.		
384	St Siricius, a Roman.		

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| 649 | St Martin I. | 891 | Formosus. |
| 654 | Eugenius I.: canonized. | 891 | Sergius III.: antipope. |
| 657 | Vitalian. | 896 | Boniface VI. |
| 672 | Adeodatus II. | 896 | Stephen VII. |
| 676 | Domnus I. | 897 | Romanus I. |
| 678 | Agatho. | — | Theodorus II. |
| 682 | St Leo II.: instituted holy water. | 898 | John IX. of Tibur. |
| 684 | Benedict II. | 900 | Benedict IV. |
| 685 | John V. | 903 | Leo V. |
| 686 | Peter: antipope. | 904 | Sergius III. |
| — | Theodore: antipope. | 911 | Anastasius III. of Rome. |
| — | Paschal: antipope. | 913 | Lando, a Sabine. |
| 687 | Conon. | — | John X. |
| — | Sergius I. | 928 | Leo VI. |
| 701 | John VI. | 929 | Stephen VIII. of Rome. |
| 705 | John VII. | 931 | John XI. |
| 708 | Sisinius. | 936 | Leo VII. |
| — | Constantinus. | 939 | Stephen VIII. |
| 715 | Gregory II.: canonized. | 942 | Marinus III. |
| 731 | Gregory III.: the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers. | 946 | Agapetus II. |
| 741 | Zacharias, a Greek. | 956 | John XII. |
| 753 | Stephen II.: with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church. | 964 | Leo: antipope. |
| 753 | Stephen III. | — | Benedict V. |
| 757 | Paul I., a Roman. | 965 | John XIII. |
| 768 | Stephen IV. | 972 | Benedict VI. |
| — | Theophilactus and Constantine II.: antipopes. | 974 | Domnus II. |
| 769 | Philip: antipope. | 975 | Benedict VII. |
| 772 | Adrian I.: sanctioned the use of images. | — | Boniface VII.: antipope. |
| 795 | St Leo III. | 983 | John XIV. |
| 816 | Stephen V. | 985 | John XV. |
| 817 | Paschal I. | 996 | Gregory V.: antipope. |
| 824 | Eugenius II. | 998 | John XVII.: antipope. |
| 826 | Zinzinius: antipope. | 999 | Sylvester II. |
| 827 | Valentinus. | 1003 | John XVI. |
| 828 | Gregory IV. | — | John XVII. |
| 844 | Sergius II. | 1009 | Sergius IV. |
| 845 | Leo IV. | 1021 | Benedict VIII. of Tusculum. |
| | Between Leo IV. and the next pontiff, Benedict III., the story of 'Pope Joan' is applied. | 1024 | John XVIII. |
| 857 | Benedict III. | 1033 | Benedict IX. |
| 858 | Nicholas I. | 1044 | Sylvester III.: antipope. |
| 867 | Adrian II. | 1046 | Gregory VI.: abdicated. |
| 872 | John VIII. | 1047 | Clement II. |
| 882 | Martinus II. | 1048 | Damasus II. |
| 884 | Adrian III. | 1049 | St Louis IX.: canonized. |
| 885 | Stephen VI. | 1055 | Victor II. |
| | | 1057 | Stephen X. |
| | | 1058 | Benedict X.: antipope. |
| | | 1059 | Nicholas II. |
| | | 1061 | Alexander II. |
| | | — | Honorius II.: antipope. |
| | | 1073 | Gregory VII., the celebrated Hildebrand. |
| | | 1080 | Clement II.: antipope. |
| | | 1086 | Victor III. |
| | | 1088 | Urban II. |

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| 1099 | Paschal II. | 1316 | John XXII. of France : assumed the triple crown. |
| 1100 | Albert : antipope. | 1334 | Benedict XII. |
| 1102 | Theodoric : antipope. | 1334 | Nicholas V. of France : antipope at Rome. |
| — | Sylvester : antipope. | 1342 | Clement VI. : a Frenchman. |
| 1118 | Gelasius II. | 1352 | Innocent VI. |
| — | Gregory VIII. : antipope. | 1362 | Urban V. |
| 1119 | Calixtus II. | 1370 | Gregory XI., a Frenchman : restored the papal chair to Rome. |
| 1124 | Honorius II. | 1378 | Urban VI. |
| — | Theobald : antipope. | 1389 | Boniface IX. of Naples. |
| 1130 | Innocent II. | 1394 | Benedict, called XIII. : antipope at Avignon. |
| — | Anacletus II. : antipope. | 1404 | Innocent VII. |
| 1138 | Victor IV. : antipope. | 1406 | Gregory XII. : abdicated. |
| 1143 | Celestin II. | 1409 | Alexander V. of Candia. |
| 1144 | Lucius II. | 1410 | John XXIII. : deposed. |
| 1145 | Eugenius III. : canonized. | 1417 | Martin V. |
| 1153 | Anastasius IV. | 1424 | Clement VIII. : antipope. |
| 1154 | Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespear, an Englishman. | 1431 | Eugenius IV. |
| 1159 | Alexander III. | 1439 | Felix V. : antipope. |
| 1159 | Victor IV. : antipope. | 1447 | Nicholas V. of Sarzana. |
| 1164 | Paschal III. : antipope. | 1455 | Calixtus III. of Spain. |
| 1169 | Calixtus III. : antipope. | 1458 | Pius II. |
| 1178 | Innocent III. : antipope. | 1464 | Paul II. |
| 1181 | Lucius III. | 1471 | Sixtus IV. |
| 1185 | Urban III. | 1485 | Innocent VIII. : persecuted the Waldenses. |
| 1187 | Gregory VIII. | 1492 | Alexander VI. of Spain. |
| 1188 | Clement III. | 1503 | Pius III. |
| 1191 | Celestinus III. | — | Julius II. |
| 1198 | Innocent III. : he excommunicated King John. | 1513 | Leo X., John de Medicis. |
| 1216 | Honorius III. | 1522 | Adrian VI. |
| 1227 | Gregory IX. | 1523 | Clement VII. |
| 1241 | Celestinus IV. | 1534 | Paul III. |
| 1243 | Innocent IV. | 1550 | Julius III. |
| 1254 | Alexander IV. | 1555 | Marcellus II. |
| 1261 | Urban IV. | 1555 | Paul IV. of Naples. |
| 1265 | Clement IV., a Frenchman. | 1559 | Pius IV., cardinal de Medicis. |
| 1272 | Gregory X. : elected while with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land. | 1566 | St Pius V. |
| 1276 | Innocent V. | 1572 | Gregory XIII. : the civilian and canonist, he reformed the calendar. |
| — | Adrian V. : Legate to England in 1254. | 1585 | Sixtus V. |
| 1276 | John XXI. | 1590 | Urban VII. |
| 1277 | Nicholas III. | — | Gregory XIV. |
| 1281 | Martin IV., a Frenchman. | 1591 | Innocent IX. |
| 1285 | Honorius IV. | 1592 | Clement VIII. |
| 1288 | Nicholas IV. | 1605 | Leo XI. |
| 1292 | Celestinus V. : abdicated. | — | Paul V. |
| 1294 | Boniface VIII. : laid France and Denmark under interdict. | 1621 | Gregory XV. |
| 1303 | Benedict XI. | 1623 | Urban VIII. : gave the title of Eminence to cardinals. |
| 1305 | Clement V. : removed the papal seat to Avignon. | | |

1644	Innocent X.	1758	Clement XIII.
1655	Alexander VII.	1769	Clement XIV.
1667	Clement IX.	1775	Pius VI.
1670	Clement X.	1800	Pius VII., elevated by the interest of Bonaparte: de- posed by Bonaparte in 1809; restored, 1814.
1676	Innocent XI.	1823	Leo XII.
1689	Alexander VIII.	1829	Pius VIII.
1691	Innocent XII.	1831	Gregory XVI., elected, June 16.
1700	Clement XI.	1846	Pius IX., crowned, June 21.
1721	Innocent XIII.		
1724	Benedict XIII.		
1730	Clement XII.		
1740	Benedict XIV.		

POPE JOAN, a story, asserted on good grounds, that a female named Joan, disguised in a male habit, entered a monastery, became a learned professor, and on the death of Leo IV., 855, was elected pope.

POPISH PLOT, denounced by Titus Oates, Sept. 28, 1678; Viscount Stafford beheaded, Dec. 29, 1680; the author, Titus Oates, convicted of perjury and ordered to be publicly whipped, and to stand in the pillory, May 8, 1685; pardoned, June 6, 1689.

POPLAR TREE brought to England from Italy in the seventeenth century; the American poplar introduced, 1750.

POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES:—

1066	At the Conquest	2,150,000	1688	At the Revolution, above	5,500,000
	The number recorded in Doomsday book is about	283,000	1714	At death of Anne	5,750,000
1381	Richard II.	2,350,000	1760	At death of George II.	7,000,000
1415	Henry V.	3,000,000	1780	At end of the Ameri- can war	8,000,000
1509	Henry VII.	4,000,000	1801	The first Census	9,172,980
1528	Henry VIII.	4,356,000	1803		9,210,000
1603	Elizabeth	5,000,000	1851	The sixth Census	17,927,609
1625	James I.	5,500,000			
1660	At the Restoration	5,500,000			

POPULATION IN IRELAND.

In 1754 it was 2,376,634; 1767, 2,544,276; 1777, 2,690,556; 1785, 2,845,932; 1821, 6,801,827; 1831, 7,784,536; 1841, 8,175,124; 1851, 6,515,794; and in 1861, 5,792,055. Between 1851 and 1861, 1,230,986 of the inhabitants emigrated to America and the colonies.

POPULATION OF THE STATES OF EUROPE.

Algeria	1861	2,966,836	France	1866	38,067,094
Argentine Republic	1866	1,465,000	Germany	1866	36,585,599
Austria & Hungary	1857	32,573,003	Greece	1861	1,332,508
Brazil	1860	Free 8,307,000 Slave 1,707,000	Great Britain and Wales	1861	20,066,224
Belgium	1863	4,529,560	Scotland	—	3,062,294
Canada and British North America	1867	3,811,000	Ireland	—	5,798,967
Cape of Good Hope	1856	2,671,096	Hong Kong	1865	125,504
China	1842	414,686,994	India	1861	47,909,199
Chili	1862	1,676,243	Italy	1864	24,149,766
Denmark	1864	1,608,095	Japan	1864	35,000,000
Egypt	1866	5,000,000	Java	1861	13,019,108
			Liberia	1865	560,000

Mexico	1857	7,995,426
Natal	1863	156,165
Netherlands	1861	3,372,652
New South Wales	1865	411,388
New Zealand	1864	172,158
Norway	1865	1,700,245
Papal States	1861	1,692,106
Paraguay	1857	1,337,431
Peru	1860	2,867,000
Portugal	1858	3,584,677
Queensland	1864	61,467
Russia	1864	61,061,801
Finland	—	1,798,909

Poland	1864	5,336,210
Siam	1865	12,000,000
Spain	1864	16,302,625
Sweden	1865	4,114,141
Switzerland	1860	2,534,242
Tasmania	1865	95,201
Turkey	1844	35,350,000
Roumania	1860	3,864,848
Servia	1861	1,098,281
United States	1866	34,505,882
Uruguay	1860	240,965
Victoria	1866	626,639
Western Australia	1865	20,266

PORCELAIN, first introduced into Europe by the Portuguese, 1518. This art had arrived at great perfection in China and Arabia in the 12th century. This ware first made in Japan, B.C. 27; the Alhambra Vase made, 1320; a manufactory established by the King at Dresden, and M. Böttcher appointed director, 1710; one opened at Vienna, 1720.—English porcelain manufactories: Bow, china or porcelain made at Stratford-le-Bow, 1760; at Chelsea, *circa* 1650; at Derby by Dewsbury, 1750; Plymouth, by William Cookworthy, 1760; he took out a patent for his new materials, 1768; Bristol, by R. Champion, 1772; Rockingham, 1757; improved by Thomas Bingley, 1778; Worcester, by Dr Wall and others, 1751; Shropshire, at Coalbrook Dale, 1770; Swansea, 1750.—French manufactories: porcelain first made in France, 1695; St Cloud, the first manufactory opened, 1695; Sèvres, 1756.—Italian: Capo di Monte, a manufactory was founded by Charles III., 1736. This king upon his accession to the Spanish throne, established a manufactory near Madrid, 1759; the duty upon, reduced, 1825.

PORCUPINE, Order of Knighthood, began in France, 1393.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, St Domingo, founded, 1749; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1770; 150 houses burned at, June 29, 1784; nearly the whole town was burned in a riot again, Dec. 1, 1791; insurrection and massacre of the whites at, and destruction of the town, 1801; the British took possession of, June, 1794; the town destroyed, 1802.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE, Hants, one of the earlier works of the Romans in England, seven miles north of Portsmouth, rebuilt by William I. on the old foundations, the walls from 8 to 12 feet thick; the Keep 115 long and 65 broad; used as a receptacle for prisoners of war from 1794 to 1814.

PORTCULLIS, a badge derived from the Somersets; the two offices of Portcullis and Rouge-Dragon were erected by Henry VII. upon the vigil of his coronation, Oct. 19, 1485.

PORTEOUS, CAPTAIN, hung by the populace at Edinburgh; a smuggler was to have been executed; a fellow-depredator on the revenue kept back the soldiers from seizing his companion, and gave him the opportunity of escape, for which act he was to suffer; the crowd sympathized with the men and pelted the guard, and Captain Porteous ordered his men to fire on the people, April 14, 1736, when 17 persons were killed or wounded; the captain was tried and found guilty of murder, but was reprieved, evidently with the intention of saving him; the people in consequence broke into the prison, took him out and hanged him on a sign-post, in defiance of the military and the authorities; though large rewards were offered, no individual concerned in the deed was ever discovered, Sept. 7, 1736.

PORTER, first spoken of as a drink for the poor in Nicholas Amherst's *Turne*

Filius, May 22, 1721; first sold by Ralph Harwood, whose brewhouse was upon the east side of High-street, Shoreditch: he called it *entire*, 1730.

PORTERAGE ACT passed, regulating the tonnage of small parcels, to be taken by innkeepers and others in London and Westminster, 39 Geo. III. c. lviii., June 21, 1799.

PORT GLASGOW, purchased from Sir P. Maxwell by the town of Glasgow, 1668; made a parish, 1695; a barony, 1775; a burgh, 1832.

PORTLAND, Dorsetshire; the Danes landed here, 1404; the French laid the county waste by fire, May, 1416; a castle built upon this island by Henry VIII., 1520; Adm. Blake defeated the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp off here, Feb. 18—20, 1653; Portland stone first quarried, 1616; a convict prison erected, 1848; the Breakwater first suggested by Mr Harvey, 1794; an act passed for the construction of, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 24, May 11, 1847; first stone laid by Prince Albert, July 25, 1849; 1500 tons of stone is deposited every day; the Prince and Princess of Wales visited, July 27, 1865.

PORTLAND, Victoria, between Melbourne and Adelaide, only a whaling station, 1833; raised to a township, 1842.

PORTLAND, naval battle. The English fleet of 80 sail, commanded by Adm. Blake and Gen. Monk, attacked the Dutch fleet of 76 vessels of war and 300 merchantmen, off Portland; the battle lasted for 3 days; Blake gained the victory, the Dutch losing 11 ships of war and 200 men, Feb. 18, 19, 20, 1653.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS, the first, the well-known Coalition Ministry, of which William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, was the head, April 5, 1783; the second was in March 25, 1807, terminating with the death of the Duke, Oct. 30, 1809.

PORTLAND PLACE, built by the brothers Adam, 1777-9.

PORTLAND VASE, discovered in the neighbourhood of Rome, in a sepulchral chamber, under the mount called *Monte de Grano*, in the Pontificate of Urban VIII. (Barberini), between the years 1623 and 1644, purchased by Sir William Hamilton, and sold by him to the Duchess of Portland; purchased by the Duke of Portland, upon the sale of her Ladyship's collection, for £1000, 1786; deposited in the British Museum, 1810; wilfully broken by William Lloyd, Feb. 7, 1845; since mended.

PORTOBELLO, S. America, found by Columbus in his voyage, Nov. 2, 1502; Admiral Vernon captured it from the Spaniards, Nov. 22, 1739; again in 1742, and the fortifications of, destroyed; seized by Sir Gregor M'Gregor in 1819.

PORTO-FERRAJO, Isle of Elba, fortified by Cosmo of Florence, 1548, finished only in 1628; became the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, from May, 1814, to Feb., 1815.

PORTO NOVO, battle. Hyder Ali attacked the British army under Sir Eyre Coote, but was defeated with great loss, July 1, 1781.

PORTO-RICO, W. Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; invaded by the Spaniards, 1509; captured by the British, 1780; revolution in, 1820; defeated, 1823; visited by a hurricane, which destroyed 1000 houses and the crops and cattle, Nov. 15, 1867.

PORT PHILLIP, New Zealand, discovered by Lieut. Murray, and named after the governor of the colony, 1802. First convict settlement formed in, 1804, a second in 1835. The first public sale of land in, June 1, 1837; it fetched, on an average, £70 per acre; the same land in 1853 fetched £120.

PORTREEVE, the ancient name of the principal magistrate of a town, who ultimately became mayor, in the reign of Richard I., 1189.

PORT-ROYAL, France, founded by the Jansenists, 1644 ; suppressed by Pope Clement XI., 1709 ; destroyed by royal decree, 1710.

PORT-ROYAL, Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692 ; by a fire, 1703 ; in 1722 inundated by the sea, and in 1744 ravaged by a hurricane ; after these injuries the principal offices were removed, and no market held here afterwards ; in 1811 it was so ruined by a fire that only 200 houses remained, most of the inhabitants had removed to Kingston ; the cholera visited it in 1850. The harbour is fine ; 1000 vessels might ride in it securely.

PORTSMOUTH, Hampshire, one of the great naval stations ; charter granted to, by Rich. I. in 1193 ; church erected, 1220 ; tower added, 1693 ; town burnt, 1265 ; made a burgh, 1298. The French sacked and burnt the town, 1377 ; attempted again by the French fleet, but failed, 1545 ; Southsea Castle erected, by Hen. VIII., *circa* 1520 ; rebuilt, 1814 ; George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, murdered by Felton in the town, Aug. 23, 1628 ; the dockyard supplied with water, 1741 ; £12,000 voted for an hospital at, 1744-5 ; set fire to, July 3, 1760, and damage done to the extent of £400,000 ; another fire, July 27, 1770 ; again, Dec. 7, 1776 ; sham naval engagement at, in presence of King George III., June, 1773 ; the 'Royal George' sunk, 1782 ; twenty men, women, and children blown to pieces at, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 24, 1809 ; at the launch of the 'Queen Charlotte,' a dock-gate burst open, and 60 persons drowned, 1805 ; basin for steam-vessels excavated at, 1848 ; Queen Victoria reviewed the English fleet of 300 vessels of war, carrying 3800 guns and 40,000 men, April 25, 1856 ; Mr Cooke's circus destroyed by fire and 8 of the horses burnt, March 7, 1861 ; the French fleet visited, the officers being entertained by the Corporation, Aug. 29—Sept. 2, 1865.

PORTSMOUTH, N. America, founded, 1623 ; incorporated, 1633 ; part of the town destroyed by fire, Dec., 1813.

PORTUGAL, Europe, once called *Lusitania*, made a part of Spain or Iberia under the Roman sway. The Alains and Visigoths settled at, A.D. 472 ; invaded by the Moors, 713 ; several episcopal sees established, 900 ; Affonsus Henriquez defeated the Moors, and was proclaimed king, 1139 ; Santarem taken and added to the kingdom, 1145 ; Lisbon captured from the Moors by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, 1147 ; Ali-Jacoub, King of Morocco, invaded the kingdom, but was defeated with great loss, 1184 ; Sancho I. conquered the Moors, and took the kingdom of Algarve, 1189 ; Dionysius I. ascended the throne, during his sway upwards of 40 towns were added to the country, 1279 ; orders of Christ and St James instituted by the sovereigns, 1279 to 1323 ; John I., the Great, subdued part of Africa, 1414 ; Madeira discovered, 1420, and the Azores, 1432 ; civil war, 1446 ; Don Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, defeated by Alphonso V., 1449 ; passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered, May 22, 1498 ; Brazils discovered and a settlement formed, 1501 ; the Inquisition established by King John III., 1536 ; the expedition of Sebastian into Africa, defeat of, and death of the king, Aug. 4, 1578 ; the kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain, 1580 ; the Portuguese chose John, duke of Braganza, to the throne, 1640 ; the Spaniards defeated at Montigo, in 1644 ; and again at Montesclaros, 1665 ; Nova Colonia ceded to Spain, 1750 ; Lisbon destroyed by the great earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755 ; Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and nearly killed, Sept. 3, 1758 ; Joseph, having no male heir, applied to the pope for a dispensation to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry, 1760 ; the country invaded by the troops of France and Spain, but they were prevented from conquering the country, in 1762-63 ; John, son of Maria, appointed Regent, owing to the Queen's lunacy, 1792 ; peace signed with France, 1797 ; Spain declared war against, 1801 ; invaded by the French under Junot, 1807 ; the King and the members of the

Court on the French invasion emigrated to the Brazils, Nov. 2, 1807; the French under Marshal Junot entered Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1807; Convention of Cintra signed, Aug. 30, 1808; Oporto besieged and captured by the French under Soult, Mar. 29, 1809; Sir Arthur Wellesley landed at Lisbon, April 23, 1809; the parliament of Gt Britain granted £100,000 to the sufferers in Portugal, 1811; Guiana ceded to France, 1814; Brazil united to Portugal, Dec. 28, 1815; revolution in Oporto, Aug. 23, 1820, and in Lisbon, Sept. 15, became general, Aug. 24; Constitutional Junta formed, Oct. 1; they abolished the Inquisition, Jan. 26, 1821; constitution agreed to, Mar. 9; return of the Court, July 4; Brazil declared independent, the prince regent made emperor, Oct. 12, 1822; the constitution annulled, June 5, 1823; insurrection at Lisbon; Don Miguel leaves, May 1-9, 1824; treaty made with Brazil, Aug. 29, 1825; John VI. died, Feb. 18, 1826; a constitution decreed by Pedro IV., April 29; the throne of Portugal transferred to Donna Maria da Gloria, daughter of Pedro IV., May 2; Don Miguel took the oath of fealty, Oct. 4; insurrection broke out, headed by the Marquess of Chaves, Oct. 6; the betrothal of Don Miguel and Donna Maria, Oct. 29; the assistance of Great Britain requested, Dec. 3; the first contingent of British troops left for the defence of Portugal, Dec. 17; bank of Lisbon stopped payment, Dec. 7, 1827; Don Miguel arrived in London, Dec. 30; returned to Lisbon, Feb. 22, 1828; made Regent, Feb. 26; Don Pedro abdicated, Mar. 3; the British contingent left the kingdom, April 28; withdrawal of the ambassadors, May 3; Don Miguel usurped the title of King, June 28, and dissolved the three estates, July 12; Madeira captured by the forces of the king, Aug. 24; Sir John Doyle permitted to leave the kingdom, Sept. 7; the Queen Donna Maria arrived at Falmouth, Sept. 24; landed, 25; arrived in London, Oct. 6; received by the king at Windsor, Dec. 22; failure of the expedition against Terceira, Aug. 11, 1829; Brazil in revolt, April 7, 1831; Don Pedro came to England, June 16; the expedition against the Island of St Michael's defeated the Miguelites and captured Ribeira Grande, Aug. 2; insurrection in Portugal, more than 300 lives lost, Aug. 21; the expedition commanded by Don Pedro sailed from Belleisle, June 27, 1832; he landed at Oporto, July 8; Oporto successfully defended against the troops of Miguel, Sept. 29; Mount Covello captured, April 9, 1833; the squadron off Cape St Vincent captured by Admiral Napier, July 2; Lisbon evacuated by the Miguelite army, July 23. Donna Maria II. proclaimed Queen, July 24; Oporto abandoned, July 25; the Queen arrived at Lisbon, Sept. 23. Don Miguel surrendered, May 26, 1834; allowed to leave the country, June 2; serious riots and loss of life at Lisbon, June 9; the Queen Maria declared by the Cortes to be of full age, Sept. 15; death of Don Pedro, Sept. 21; the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg with the Queen, Jan. 1, 1836; Lisbon in revolt, Aug. 9; again, Nov. 8; the charter given by Don Pedro attempted to be enforced but failed, Aug. 18, 1837; General Saldanha and the Duke of Terceira escaped to England, Sept. 18; riots at Lisbon, Feb. 13, 1838; a new constitution agreed to, Mar. 21; insurrection in the northern provinces, April 14, 1846, and in Lisbon, May 18-21; Don Miguel proclaimed King, June 16; the National Guards disarmed, Oct. 7; the ministry resigned, Oct. 31; the Queen's forces defeated the rebellious troops at Evora, Oct. 31; British squadron under Admiral Parker anchored in the Tagus, Oct. 31; the forces under the Marquess of Saldanha were successful at Torres Vedras, Dec. 22; the rebels entered Oporto, Jan. 7, 1847; a conference was held in London which advised the joint co-operation of France, England, and Spain to put a stop to the civil war, May 21; the leader, Sa da Bandeira, yielded to the Queen, June 11; the Junta, which met at Oporto, sent in their submission, June 26; the Conde de Thomar's ministry tendered their resignation to the Queen, in consequence of a military outbreak in Oporto, owing to arrests ordered by the Conde Casal, who was overpowered and quitted the city, when Marshal Saldanha was recalled, April 25, 1851; Marshal Saldanha

entered the city on the 27th of April, and made it his head-quarters; Marshal Saldanha and 3000 of his soldiers entered Lisbon, and were favourably received by the Queen, the Marshal being placed at the head of the ministry, May 22, 1851; constitution amended, July 5, 1852; the Queen Donna Maria II. died in childbed, Nov. 15, 1853; succeeded by Don Pedro V., his father made regent, Nov. 19; Pedro V. visited London and was received by Queen Victoria, June 3, 1854, and by the Corporation of London, June 19, they left London July 3; slavery abolished throughout the kingdom, Dec. 30; the young King assumed the government, Sept. 16, 1855; married the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern, April 29, 1857; the King made a Knight of the Garter, May 27, 1858; the Queen died, July 17; death of the King from typhus fever in his 25th year, Nov. 11, 1861; Dom Luis I. proclaimed King, Dec. 23, 1861; Macao ceded to Portugal by the treaty of Tien-tsin, Aug. 13, 1862; the King married to the daughter of Victor Emanuel, Oct. 2; the birth of a prince is celebrated, Sept. 28, 1863; the abolition of hereditary peerage, May 27, 1864; the opening of the International Exhibition at Oporto, July 31, 1865; a royal decree promulgated opening all the ports for the admission of cereals at reduced duties, Aug. 11, 1867; to remain in force to Dec. 31; the King and Queen visited France, July 20, afterwards visited Spain, returned Aug. 23.

PORTUGAL, Sovereigns of.—**HOUSE OF BURGUNDY:**—Henry of Burgundy, 1095; Affonso I., 1112; Sancho I., 1185; Affonso II., 1212; Sancho II., 1223; Affonso III., 1248; Diniz, 1279; Affonso IV., 1325; Peter the Severe, 1357; Ferdinand I., 1367.—**HOUSE OF CIVIS:**—John I., 1385; Edward, 1433; Affonso V., the African, 1438; John II., the Perfect, 1481; Manoel, the Fortunate, 1495; John III., 1521; Sebastian, 1557, slain in the great battle of Alcazar, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; Henry, the Cardinal, 1578; Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions, 1580; Philip III., 1590; Philip IV., 1623; John IV., Duke of Braganza, dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1, 1640; Affonso VI., 1656; Peter II., Regent, 1667; made King, 1683; John V., 1706; Joseph, 1750; Maria Frances-Isabella and Peter III., 1777; Maria, alone, 1786; John, son of the Queen, and afterwards King, declared Regent of the kingdom, 1792; John VI., previously Regent, 1816,—he had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion, to his Brazilian dominions; the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821, died in 1826; Peter IV., son of John VI., making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, 1826; Maria II., who became Queen at 7 years of age, 1826; Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, 1828; Maria II. restored, 1833; declared in Sept., 1834, to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly, died in child-bed, Nov. 15, 1853; Pedro V. succeeded, Nov. 15, 1853; Dom Luis I. proclaimed, Dec. 23, 1861.

POSEN, Prussia, formerly a part of the kingdom of Poland, given to Prussia at the partition of, in 1793; insurrection in, Feb. 14, 1846; and again in, 1848.

POSING, in Hungary, 107 houses burned at, Sept. 7, 1784, and in April, 1803, 285 houses.

POSTAGE AND POST-OFFICE. There has existed from the earliest times a system of postal service under the name of 'Cursus publicus.' A system was adopted by Alexander at Rome; Charlemagne organized one in 807; the first regular post was instituted by the Hanse Merchants in the 13th century; in England the posting by stages adopted by Henry IV., 1481. Sir Brian Luke appointed postmaster, by Henry VIII., *circa* 1530; he was succeeded by Sir W. Paget and John Mason, in 1545. An act of parliament was passed for the hire of post-horses, and the rate fixed at *1d.* per mile, 2 & 3 Edw. VI., c. 3, 1548. Thomas Randolph appointed postmaster, by Queen Elizabeth, 1581. James I. established a system of special posts, 1603; and appointed a Postmaster-general

for foreign parts, 1619. An Inland Office established by Charles I., and Thomas Witherings appointed postmaster, July, 1635; letters carried at the rate of 20 miles a-day, the postage being at the rate of 4*d.* and 6*d.* Mails convey to France, Feb., 1638. The revenue farmed for £5000 in 1644. A postal system established by the Corporation of London, 1649. Mr Edward Prideaux, Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, instituted a weekly conveyance to all parts of the kingdom, 1649. The Inland and Foreign Posts farmed for £10,000 per annum, in 1653. An act was passed settling the system of postage in England, Scotland, and Ireland. An office established and one Postmaster-gen. and Comptroller, whose business was the regulating of the carrying of letters, by the Cromwellian parliament, 1656; confirmed by 12 Car. II., c. 35, 1660. Revenue of the post-offices settled upon the Duke of York by 15 Car. II., c. 14, 1663. The first working penny post established by Robert Murray, an upholsterer, in 1683, who was succeeded by William Dockwra, whose head office was in Lime-street, City, and 6 others in London; the letters were gathered and delivered by carriers; it became a great success, and consequently the Government took it from Dockwra, and gave him a pension of £500 a-year, in 1690, and made him postmaster, 1697. A half-penny post established by Mr Povey, in 1708, but abolished by the Government in 1709. An act was passed abolishing the previous act and amalgamating the postage system of England and Scotland, establishing packet boats and other means of carriage—the postage for 80 miles 3*d.*, if above, 4*d.*, and Edinburgh 6*d.*, 9 Anne, c. 10, 1710. The amount of franked letters passing through the post in 1763, reached £170,000. Mr Palmer suggested the establishment of mail coaches to Mr Pitt, who directed the scheme to be tried, the first coach started, Aug. 8, 1784, and Mr Palmer appointed Controller-General. The revenue under the old system in 1754 was, income £214,300, and net revenue £97,365; in 1785, the first year of the new system, the net revenue amounted to £250,000. An act was passed in 1799 facilitating the transmission of ship letters. Robert Wallace, M.P. for Greenock assisted by Richard Filkin, M.D., of Richmond, originated the present postal arrangements, 1833-5. Four-penny post adopted, Dec. 5, 1839. The penny postage adopted, Jan. 10, 1840. The duties regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52, confirmed, and the mails to be conveyed by railways, by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 10, 1840. The first mail run between Manchester and Liverpool, Nov. 11, 1830.—SCOTLAND: the post-office reorganized in, Sept., 1662; two-penny post established in, 1695; consolidated with England by 9 Anne, c. 10, 1710.—IRELAND: a post-office established, 1656; additional chief letter-offices were established by 9 Anne, c. 10, 1710, in Edinburgh, Dublin, and New York. In 1784, the Irish post-office was established independent of that of England, by an act of the Irish parliament, 23 & 24 Geo. III. c. 17 (I.), 1783, amended, 59 Geo. III. c. 108, July 12, 1819; but the offices of Postmasters-general of England and Ireland were united into one by 1 Will. IV. c. 8, March 11, 1831. By 2 Will. IV. c. 15, March 24, 1832, the Postmaster-general is empowered to establish a penny-post office in any city, town, or village, in Ireland. The new post-office of Dublin was opened, Jan. 6, 1818.—AUSTRIA: the penny postage adopted by, Sept. 26, 1849; in Belgium, March 8, 1849. The newspaper and book-post reduced to 1*d.* under 4 oz., June 4, 1855. The Metropolis divided into ten postal districts, Jan. 1, 1858.

POSTAGE STAMPS invented by Lieut. Trekenber, a Swedish officer, but rejected by the Government, March 23, 1823. The Government issued a public invitation for a design, with a prize of £200 and £100 for the two best designs, Aug. 23, 1839. Stamps and envelopes first used, May 6, 1848. Machine for perforating, invented by Mr Henry Archer, in 1847, purchased by the Government for £4000, Aug. 5, 1853; France adopted it in 1849, and Germany, 1850.

POST-OFFICE: the first in London established in Cloak Lane, Dowgate Hill,

transferred to the Black Swan in Bishopgate-street, and after the fire of 1666 it was removed to Brydges-street, Covent Garden, and afterwards to the mansion of Sir Robt. Viners, in Lombard-street, 1748. Post-office erected in St Martin's le Grand from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, R.A., began, 1825, opened, Sept. 23, 1829.—The Street Letter-boxes : the first erected at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street, March, 1855.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY. The Little London Directory published by Sam. Lee in 1677 ; the first London Directory suggested by Mr James Brown of Kelso, Scotland ; published by Mr Henry Kent, "Kent's Directory," 1732. The Post-office Directory pure and simple, made its first appearance in 1800, a duodecimo of 300 pages.

POST-OFFICE SAVING-BANKS established, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 14, May 17, 1861.

POSTING and **POST-CHAISES** invented in France ; the price was fixed by 2 & 3 Edward VI. c. 3, at one penny per mile, 1548 ; none but the postmaster, or his authority, could furnish post-horses for the traveller, 1660 ; a tax imposed upon post-chaises, 1779.

POTASSIUM, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1807.

POTATO, according to some authorities, brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh, from Virginia, N. America, 1586 ; first grown in Ireland ; Gerard in his 'Herbal,' mentions that he had a plant from Virginia, and seedlings of it in his garden, in 1590 ; Sir R. Southwell informed the Royal Society that his grandfather first brought potatoes into Ireland, having received them of Sir Walter Raleigh ; esteemed a great delicacy, for it was noticed among the different articles provided for the Queen's household, 1619 ; first became an object of national importance to plant, 1662 ; in a report to the Royal Society, Linnæus endeavoured to introduce the use of the root into Sweden more extensively, 1764 ; first introduced into Kirkcudbright by William Hyland, 1725 ; a royal act issued to encourage it ; first planted in open fields in Scotland, 1728 ; the cultivation general in England, 1745 ; a disease discovered in this useful vegetable which caused a failure of the crops in Ireland, 1845, producing famine and fever there to a very frightful extent.

POTSDAM, Prussia, the cathedral of St Nicholas at, built, 1673-6 ; destroyed by fire, Sept. 4, 1795.

POTTERY. The Hebrews made earthenware vessels in the wilderness, Ps. lxxxi. 6. Majolica or Raffaella ware made at Majorca in the 12th century ; from thence carried to Italy, 1115. Beauvais in France was the principal seat of the French potters in the 12th century. Enamelled pottery first manufactured in France, 1530 ; Palissy ware, 1545. Nuremberg had a celebrated manufacture, 1470-2 ; and they were also noted for a certain kind of glaze. Earthen vessels were used among the nobility in England in the 13th and 14th centuries. Wedgwood ware first made at Burslem, 1759. Several Dutch potters settled in Lambeth, and opened a manufactory of delft, 1640 ; one established at Fulham the same year ; at Bristol, 1787 ; and at Liverpool, 1674.

POULTERERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 19 Hen. VII., Jan. 19, 1504 ; confirmed, 17 Charles II., June 13, 1665 ; re-incorporated, 4 Will. & Mary, May 6, 1692 ; regulated by act of Common Council, Sept. 22, 1820.

POULTRY COMPTER, London, one of the earliest places of detention for debt ; rebuilt after the fire by subscription, and opened, 1670 ; the only prison not attacked in the Gordon riots, 1780 ; an act passed to enable the sheriffs to remove the debtors and prisoners in, to another place of confinement within the city, 44 Geo. III. c. 84, July 20, 1804 ; the prisoners were removed, Feb., 1813, and part of the prison sold by auction, Feb. 10, 1813 ; the rest taken down, 1817.

POUND, in the time of the Saxons was the weight of 240 pence ; it is also said to have been in 671 a pound Troy of silver ; in the time of William Rufus, 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy, or the weight of fine silver in 20s. ; in 1087, 11 oz. 2 dwt., worth £3 2s. of present money ; the oz. of fine silver was 1s. 9½*d.*, twelve times, which was the pound value, and the weight in tale was 12 oz.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Devonshire, built, *temp.* William I. ; settled on Sir Philip Courtenay, 1350 ; taken by the Parliamentarians, under Col. Harrison, 1645 ; rebuilt, 1716-18.

POWDERING the Hair. The custom is said to have arisen in France before the Revolution, and also in England ; ladies used different coloured powders, some consisting of gold particles ; taxed first by Pitt, May 5, 1795.

POWELL, the pedestrian, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles ; he performed the same feat again, June 20, 1788, when he was 57 years old ; and again in 5 days 18 hours, Aug. 28, 1790.

POWER-LOOMS, invented by Dr Cartwright, and patented, April 4, 1785 ; a second patent, Aug. 1, 1787 ; number of, in England, 1835, 113,428 ; 1850, 288,336.

POWHATTAN, an American vessel, lost on the Barnegal shoals, when 250 persons perished, April 15, 1854.

POWIS CASTLE, Montgomeryshire, built, 1110.

POYNING'S LAW, one of those disgraceful statutes which once disfigured the Irish statute-book, so called from having been passed under the deputyship of Sir Edward Poyning, at Drogheda, 10 Hen. VII. c. 22, 1495 ; it gave the power of originating all public acts to the Crown, leaving the Irish parliament upon recognition the right of refusal ; repealed, 1782-5, with sundry others.

PRÆMUNIRE, statute enacting the offence of introducing any foreign power into the country, 35 Edward I. s. 1, 1306 ; other statutes to the same end were passed *temp.* Edward III., but the common statute is that of 16 Rich. II. c. 5, 1392 ; it is by this statute, so utterly useless in modern times, that the pope is prevented from having a proper representative in England, under the invidious pretence that it will endanger the monarchy ; repealed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64, July 21, 1856.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION, undertaken to limit the power of the pope, and settling the schism in the Church, 1438 ; also for settling the German Empire in the House of Austria, 1439 ; in 1714, relative to the settlement of the crown in default of male issue ; and in 1722, when Joseph I. settled the crown on Maria Theresa, who succeeded to it, 1740.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, founded by the Emperor Charles II., 1361. In size and beauty it is the third city in Germany, and is strongly surrounded by fortifications. The Hussites under Zisca rebelled, 1419, and defeated the emperor, 1421. The cathedral of St Vitus begun, 1343 ; finished, 1385. The university founded by Charles IV., 1348. Taken by the Saxons, 1631 ; by the Swedes, 1648 ; stormed by the French, 1741 ; by the King of Prussia, 1744. Insurrection in, and a provisional government established, June 6, 1848 ; the Princess Windischgratz shot, June 12 ; desperate street fights, June 16 and 17, and the Assembly dissolved. Peace between Austria and Prussia signed here, Aug. 23, 1866.

PRAGUE, battles. The Imperialists defeated the Bohemians, Nov. 7, 1620 ; the Prussians, under Prince Henry, defeated the Imperialists, May 5, 1757 ; the Polish army defeated by the Russians, under Suwarroff, when 30,000 Poles were killed and wounded, Oct. 10, 1794 ; again defeated by the Russians, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831 ; the Russians defeated by the Poles, under Skrzynecki, with the loss of 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon, Mar. 31, 1831.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONES, a parliament so called from the peculiar name attached to one of the members, July 4, 1653 ; it consisted of 120 members summoned by Cromwell, who sat for 15 months.

PRASLIN, Duke of, cruelly murdered his wife, the daughter of Marshal Sebastiani, in Paris, Aug. 17, 1847 ; the duke, to avoid capital punishment, took poison, of which he died.

PRAYERS for the dead introduced into the Church, 190 ; to the Virgin Mary and Saints, by Pope Gregory, 593.

PREDESTINATION taught by the Stoics and the earlier Christians, the controversy began about it in 450, in a belief that God has unchangeably appointed all that comes to pass ; supported by St Augustin, and taught by Lucidus, 470 ; Mahomet introduced the doctrine into the Koran, 614 ; opposed by the Arminians from their leader, 1602.

PREMIERS OF ENGLAND, from 1754 to 1868 :—

Appointed.				Time in Office.	
				Years.	Days.
1754	...	April	5 ... Duke of Newcastle	...	8. 52
1762	...	May	29 ... Earl of Bute	...	0 322
1763	...	April	17 ... G. Grenville	...	2 87
1765	...	July	12 ... Marquis of Rockingham	...	1 21
1766	...	Aug.	2 ... Duke of Grafton...	...	3 179
1770	...	Jan.	28 ... Lord North	...	12 34
1782	...	Mar.	3 ... Marquis of Rockingham	...	0 132
1782	...	July	13 ... Earl of Shelburn...	...	0 266
1783	...	April	5 ... Duke of Portland	...	0 260
1783	...	Dec.	27 ... William Pitt	...	17 80
1801	...	Mar.	17 ... Lord Sidmouth	...	3 56
1804	...	May	12 ... William Pitt	...	1 246
1806	...	Jan.	8 ... Lord Granville	...	1 64
1807	...	Mar.	13 ... Duke of Portland	...	3 102
1810	...	June	28 ... Spencer Perceval	...	1 350
1812	...	June	8 ... Earl of Liverpool	...	14 307
1827	...	April	11 ... George Canning	...	0 121
1827	...	Aug.	10 ... Lord Goderich	...	0 168
1828	...	Jan.	25 ... Duke of Wellington	...	2 301
1830	...	Nov.	22 ... Earl Grey	...	3 231
1834	...	July	11 ... Lord Melbourne	...	0 128
1834	...	Nov.	16 ... Duke of Wellington	...	0 22
1834	...	Dec.	8 ... Sir Robert Peel	...	0 131
1835	...	April	18 ... Lord Melbourne	...	6 138
1841	...	Sept.	3 ... Sir Robert Peel	...	4 87
1845	...	Dec.	10 ... Lord John Russell failed to form a cabinet	...	...
1845	...	Dec.	20 ... Sir Robert Peel	...	0 180
1846	...	June	26 ... Lord John Russell	...	5 239
1852	...	Feb.	22 ... Earl of Derby	...	0 300
1852	...	Dec.	19 ... Earl of Aberdeen	...	2 45
1855	...	Feb.	5 ... Lord Palmerston...	...	3 17
1858	...	Feb.	21 ... Earl of Derby	...	1 111
1859	...	June	13 ... Lord Palmerston...	...	6 128
1865	...	Oct.	20 ... Earl Russell	...	0 249
1866	...	June	27 ... Earl of Derby	...	1 238
1868	...	Feb.	25 ... Mr Disraeli	...	0 281
1868	...	Dec.	3 ... Mr Gladstone	...	...

PREMONSTRATENSISANS, a religious order of canons, instituted in England,

1120 ; approved by Pope Honorius II., 1126 ; a general permission granted to, to eat flesh, by Pius II., 1460.

PREROGATIVE COURT for proving wills ; appeals from that court established to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, by statutes of Geo. IV. and Will. IV., 1830 ; closed, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, Dec. 9, 1857.

PRESBURG, peace of, between France and Austria, in which Venice was ceded to Italy, Austria humbled, and the independence of the Helvetic republic established, Dec. 26, 1805.

PRESBYTERIAN Meeting-House, the first in England is said by some authorities to have been erected at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572, but this is doubtful.

PRESBYTERIANISM, the creed of Scotland, which repudiates the Episcopal government, and is ruled, as it maintains, by the New Testament, through presbyters, ministers, or elders ; first General Assembly held, 1560 ; the Kirk restored to its privileges, 1689 and 1690 ; and secured in the Act of the Union with England, 1707 ; first adopted in France, 1561 ; the first synod held in Paris, 1559 ; a synod held at Philadelphia, 1716 ; first Presbytery constituted, 1774.

PRESCOTT, battle, between the revolted Canadians and the English ; the former were dispersed, with considerable loss on both sides, Nov. 17, 1738.

PRESIDENT, steam-vessel, started from New York for England, having on board Lord Lennox, Power the actor, and many passengers, April, 1841, but never reached England ; her fate is still a mystery.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, first appointed, 12 Charles II., 1660, in the person of Lord Ashley.

PRESNITZ, Bohemia, destroyed by fire, Aug. 14, 1811.

PRESS, office of censorship established in France, Oct. 21, 1814 ; last act restraining the liberty of, expired, 1694. The Star Chamber in England appointed a censorship of the press, and the number of letter-founders limited to 4, July 11, 1637. Liberty of the press allowed in Denmark, 1770 ; in Tuscany, Dec., 1846 ; in Naples, Jan. 19, 1848 ; in Prussia, Dec. 5, 1848 ; in Austria, April 25, 1848 ; of conscience, published under Queen Mary, 1553 ; under Charles II., 1672, but soon revoked ; again published under James II., April 4, 1687.

PRESS-GANG, first acknowledged by 2 Rich. II. c. 4, 1378 ; when first made, Read, a London alderman, pressed and sent off for refusing to pay a tax, 1544 ; punishment in *temp.* Henry VIII. ; any waterman on the Thames hiding himself during the press to be punished, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 16, 1555 ; no fisherman to be taken before approved of by the Justices, 5 Eliz. c. 5, 1562 ; protection granted to seamen under particular circumstances, 4 & 5 Anne, c. 19, 1705 ; 13 Geo. II. c. 17, 1740.

PRESSING TO DEATH. Hugh Calverly, Esq., of Calverly, in Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and in a fit of jealousy stabbed his wife, refusing to plead, was pressed to death in York castle, 1605 ; this was called, standing mute.

PRESTON, Lancashire, taken and partly destroyed by the Scotch, under Robert Bruce, 1307 ; the Scots defeated by the English under Cromwell and Lambert, Aug. 17, 1648 ; the Jacobites defended the town for the Pretender, but were defeated, 1715 ; battle between the Scotch rebels, under Forster, and the British, under General Wills, when the latter investing Preston, the rebels laid down their arms—the principals were secured, and many shot as deserters ; others were sent to London to be tried for high treason, Nov. 12, 1715 ; 7 were transported, 1716 ; 7 escaped from the Tower, 1716 ; 40 were discharged, July, 1716 ; 30 transported, mastered the ship, and escaped to France, 1716 ; 100 transported, 1717 ; 200 discharged. Library founded, 1761. The cotton trade introduced, 1791.

The town lighted with gas, 1818-19. Great strike at, which endured for 37 weeks ; 15,000 persons were out of employment, and involved 40,000 persons and their families in ruin, and inflicted a loss of half a million sterling, April 10, 1854. Great distress in, 25,000 persons out of employment, Nov. 17, 1857. The town-hall built from the design of G. G. Scott ; first stone laid, Sept. 2, 1862 ; opened by the Duke of Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1867, and two People's Parks opened the same day. The Wellington Mill destroyed by fire, the loss estimated at £10,000, July 20, 1867.

PRESTON GUILD, established, 1172.

PRESTON, Somersetshire, 14 houses burned down, and many much injured by the fire, Dec., 1792.

PRESTONPANS, battle, between the Scotch rebels, led by the Young Pretender, Charles Stuart, and the English under General Cope, when the latter behaved with great pusillanimity, and were defeated with the loss of 500 men, Sept. 21, 1745.

PRETENDER, the, *alias* the Chevalier St George, *alias* James III. of England, as acknowledged by Louis XIV. of France, 1701, was the son of James II., the expelled monarch, and born 1688 ; he asserted his right, Aug. 29, 1714 ; £100,000 offered to apprehend him, Sept. 15, 1714 ; attempted to land in Scotland, Aug. 30, 1715—proclaimed by the Earl of Mar, and his standard set up at Braemar and Castletown, Sept. 6, 1715 ; at Lancaster, Nov. 9, 1715 ; landed at Peterhead, Dec. 26 ; made a public entry into Dundee, Jan. 5, 1716 ; sent an order to the lord mayor of London to proclaim him, Jan. 10, 1716 ; embarked for France from Montrose, the rebellion being suppressed, Feb. 5 ; landed at Gravelines, Feb. 10 ; deprived Henry Lord Bolingbroke of his secretaryship, Feb. 25, 1716 ; obliged by the French regent to remove from Avignon to Italy, 1716 ; married the princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of the king of Poland, Aug. 21, 1718 ; joined Cardinal Alberoni in his scheme to disturb England, Dec. 29, 1718 ; received at Madrid as king of England, March 28, 1719 ; his son born, Dec. 20, 1720 ; in vain attempts again a rebellion in England, 1725 ; his princess retired to a convent, 1725 ; the Duke of Parma honoured him as king of England, July, 1728 ; his eldest son quitted Rome for France, Jan. 9, 1744 ; died at Rome, Jan. 12, 1766.

PRETENDER, the Young, or Prince Charles, born Dec. 20, 1720 ; reached France, Jan. 27, 1744 ; £6000 offered by the city of Dublin for his apprehension, should he land in Ireland, March 7, 1744 ; the same sum by Edinburgh, should he land in Scotland, March 25, 1744 ; £30,000 offered by England for his person, if landed in any part of the British dominions, Aug. 1, 1745 ; landed at Erisca, July 18, 1745, and proclaimed his father at Perth, Sept. 4, 1745 ; at Dundee, Sept. 1745 ; proclaimed in Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1745 ; defeated General Cope at Prestonpans, Sept. 21 ; proclaimed at Ormskirk, Nov. 25 ; entered Derby, Dec. 5 ; and worsted General Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746 ; defeated at Culloden, April 16, losing all his baggage, and becoming a wanderer for six months in the wilds of Scotland, and £30,000 offered for his person ; he escaped, after great hardships, from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix ; and died, March 3, 1788 ; his brother (calling himself Henry IX.), Cardinal York, born, March, 1725 ; died at Rome, 1807 ; he had received benefices from the pope, to the annual value of 20,000 crowns, in 1747.

PRIDE'S PURGE. Colonel Pride, formerly a drayman, seized the Presbyterian members in the House of Commons, and confined them in a low room called the *hell*, Dec. 5, 1648.

PRIMER, the first book used in the instruction of children ; so called from a book of Catholic devotion printed in English and Latin, *circa* 1540.

PRIMOGENITURE, a usage from feudal times of barbarism, unknown in England before the reign of William the Conqueror, 1068 ; before that, the more rational mode of gavel-kind prevailed under the Saxons, by which estates were equally divided among the sons.

PRIMROSE HILL, Middlesex, Sir Edmondbury Godfrey murdered at, his body discovered, Oct. 17, 1678 ; first lighted with gas, 1867.

PRINCE, a steam transport, lost with a cargo valued at a million sterling, consisting of warm clothing, &c., for the British army in the Crimea, in the Black Sea, Nov. 14, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, N. America, discovered by Cabot, June 24, 1497 ; made a French settlement ; taken possession of by Great Britain, 1758 ; confirmed to, and annexed to the Government of Nova Scotia, 1763 ; constitution granted, 1773 ; named Prince Edward's Island, 1799.

PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street, built, and opened with promenade concerts, Sept. 30, 1840 ; sold for £16,400, Sept. 8, 1841 ; first opened for dramatic performances, Dec. 26, 1842.

PRINT, the earliest known printed from a metal plate by Maso Finiguerra, 1460.

PRINTERS accused of libels. Wm. Redmayne, for printing 'The State of Schism in the Church of England truly stated,' written by the Rev. L. Howel, sentenced to pay £300, to be imprisoned 3 years, or till his fine was paid, to be bound in £1000 and 4 sureties for good behaviour for life ; to lose his gown by the executioner's hand, and to be twice whipped, 1717—thus did the judges in the reign of George I. emulate those of Charles I. and his Star Chamber ; Dalton, Dec., 1716 ; Mist, July, 1718 ; Matthews hanged, Oct. 30, 1719 ; Mist, Feb. 20, 1721 ; S. Redmayne, July 2, 1722 ; Richard Phillips, July 2, 1723 ; Mist and Payne, July 8, 1724 ; Franklyn, for a libel in the Craftsman, Dec. 28, 1727 ; Knell and Clark stood in the pillory, protected by the mob, for libel in printing off Mist's Journal, one being a pressman, the other a compositor, journeymen, Aug. 24, 1729 ; Franklyn, July 20, 1731 ; Henry Haines, May 13, 1738, for printing the Craftsman, that being adverse to the Walpole administration ; the libels generally political. These afterwards diminished in number, until the reign of George III., the celebrated prosecution of Wilkes, 1763 ; of Woodfall for Junius' Letters, 1769, 1770 ; between 1790 and 1801, under the Pitt administration, they became very numerous ; from 1801 to 1807 there were fourteen only ; under the Perceval administration in three years, 42 ex-officio informations against printers were filed, and 14 carried on to trial ; Hone for his Political Tracts, 1823.

PRINTERS, Master : these were limited in number, by the Star Chamber of Charles I., 1638 ; again, under William III., 1693 ; act expired, 1794. Printers to register their presses with the Clerk of the Peace, and to print their name and abode on every book, 39 Geo. III. c. 79, ss. 23—33, July 12, 1799 ; penalty for neglect reduced to £5, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12, June 4, 1839.

PRINTING. The most important of all mechanical arts, and the most generally useful. The honour of the invention has been claimed by several countries and by different cities, but it appears to rest between Strasburgh, Mentz, and Haarlem. The invention was known to the Chinese, *circa* 593, long before it came to Europe. The canonical books engraved on wood and printed, *circa* 982. Movable types invented in the 11th century. The Emperor Khanghi ordered 250,000 copper types, and printed 600 volumes, 1662 ; Kienlung, 10,000, 1773. Koster of Haarlem used wooden blocks, 1428 or 1438, and movable type, 1440 ; the leaves when printed on were pasted together, as they were only printed on one side. Faust printed a book at Mentz, 1442. Guttenberg seems to have been the first who used cut metal types, and printed a *Bible* with them, 1450—55. Faust and Schœffer

printed a Psalter, Aug., 1457; first used cast-metal types, 1460; first printed in Greek types, 1465. Pagination and running titles first introduced at Cologne, by Arnold Therhoernen, 1470. 'The Game and Play of Chesse' was printed by Caxton, at Bruges, *circa* 1475. The 'Dicts and Sayings of Philosophers' was the first book printed in England, Nov. 18, 1477. Printing encouraged by I Richard III., c. 19, 1483-4. The first book printed with numbered pages, 1484. Italic type invented by Aldus Manutius, 1501. The first edition of Shakespeare's Plays printed, 1623. A decree of the Star Chamber issued for regulating printing and letter-founding, July 1, 1637; first patent granted, 1691; all restraints upon, abandoned, 1695. The first types cast in England by Caslon, 1720. Next to the *types*, the *press* was of great importance; the construction of, little varied even to the beginning of the present century; the first press set up in London by Caxton, at Westminster, 1476; improved by Blaew of Amsterdam, 1620; Nicholson secured a patent for one, 1790; the Stanhope press first came into use, 1806; Kœnig introduced a new press or printing-machine, 1811, and Applegarth subsequently; Clymer's Columbian press used, 1814. Kœnig applied steam-machinery for printing *The Times* newspaper; the first copy of that journal printed by steam appeared, Nov. 29, 1814, after £20,000 had been expended in bringing it into working condition; rollers were substituted for balls, 1817; Messrs Cowper and Applegarth erected new machines for printing this journal, 1827, since improved by Hoe; a machine invented by M. Marinoni, which prints 144,000 copies of newspaper an hour, 1867. The British and Foreign Bible Society printed the Bible in 150 languages, 1867. Stereotyping invented by William Ged, 1752; the present method invented by Mr Tilloch, *circa* 1799. Printing for the blind invented by Valentine Haüy, in France, 1784. Printing by electro-blocks, invented by Mr Collins, March 9, 1835. The art of printing introduced into Batavia, 1707; Ceylon, 1737; Cape of Good Hope, 1806; Constantinople, 1726; Egypt, 1799; Greece, 1822; Iceland, 1531; Ireland, 1550; Lima, 1586; Libanus, the monks of, were printers, 1610; Massachusetts, 1639; Mexico, 1549; Moscow, 1553; New England, 1639; New York, 1693; Pennsylvania, 1686; Sandwich Islands, 1821; St Petersburg, 1711. The following list will show the dates of some of the earliest printed works:—

PRINTING INTRODUCED IN THE 15TH CENTURY, AS FOLLOWS:—

Date	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1440	Haarlem.	Spiegel onser Behoudenisse.	Laur. J. Costerus.
1457	Mentz.	Psalmorum codex, in fol.	Joan. Faust. & Petrus Schoeffer. (Joan. Gutenberg.)
1461	Bamberg.	Recueil des fables, germanicè, fol.	Albert Pfister.
1465	Subbiaco.	Lactantii opera, 4to.	Conradus Sweynheim and Arnoldus Pannartz.
1467	Rome.	Ciceronis epistolæ familiares, 4to.	The same.
—	Elfeld.	Vocabularium ex quo, 4to.	Henry & Nic. Rechtermuntze, and Wigandus Spyes.
—	Cologne.	S. August. de Singul. clericor., 4to.	Ulricus Zell, or Zell of Hanau
1468	Augsbourg.	Meditationes vitæ Christi, folio.	Ginther Zainer, of Reutlingen
1469	Venice.	Ciceronis epistolæ familiares, fol.	Joannes de Spira.
—	Milan.	Miracoli de la glor. V. Maria, 4to.	Philippus de Lavagna.
1470	Nuremberg.	Comestorium vitiorum, fol.	Joan. Sensenschmidt (1472).
—	Paris.	Epistolæ Gasparini Pergamensis, 4to.	Ulricus Gering, M. Crantz, & M. Friburger, of Colmar.
—	Foligno.	Leon. Aretini de Bello Italico, fol.	Emilien de Orfinis

Date.	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1470	Treves.	Hist. de indulgentia B. Francisci, 4to.	Joan. Reynardus.
—	Verona.	La Batracomiomachia, 4to.	Joan. de Verona (1472).
1471	Strasbourg.	Gratiani decretum, folio.	Henricus Eggstein (Johan. Mentel.).
—	Spires.	Postilla super Apocalypsim, 4to.	Petrus Drach (1477).
—	Tréviso.	Mercurius Trimegister, 4to.	Gerardus de Lisa, of Flanders
—	Bologna.	Ovidii opera, fol.	Balthazar Azzoguidi.
—	Ferrara.	Martialis epigram., 4to.	Andreas Belfortes.
—	Naples.	Bartholi de Saxo Ferrato lectura, fol.	Sixtus Riessinger, of Strasbourg.
—	Pavia.	Johann. Matthæi de Gradibus opera medica, fol.	Anton. de Carcano, or de Carchano (1477).
—	Florence.	Comment. Servii in Virgil, fol.	Bernard Cennini and son.
1472	Crémone.	Angeli de Perusio lectura, fol.	Dion. de Parvisino & Steph. de Merlinis de Leucho.
—	Fivizzano.	Virgilius, fol.	Jacobus, Baptista Sacerdos, and Alexander.
—	Padua.	La Fiametta di Boccaccio, 4to.	Barth de Valdezocho & Mart. de Septem Arboribus.
—	Mantua.	Tractatus Maleficiorum, fol.	Petrus Adam de Michaelibus.
—	Montereal.	S. Antonini de instruct. confes. 4to.	Ant. Mathiæ de Antuerpia, and Balthasar Corderius.
—	Jesi.	Comedia di Dante, fol.	Fridericus Veronensis.
—	Munster.	Roderici speculum, fol.	Helias Helye, or de Louffen.
—	Parma.	Plutarchus de liberis educandis, 4to.	Andreas Portilia.
1473	Brescia.	Statuta Brixiae, fol.	Thomas Ferrandus.
—	Messina.	Vita di S. Hieronimo, 4to.	Henricus Alding.
—	Ulm.	Opus de Mysterio missæ, 4to.	Joan. Zainer, of Reutlingen.
—	Buda.	Cronica Hungarorum, fol.	Andreas Hess.
—	Mersbourg.	S. Aug. de Quæstionibus Orosii, 4to.	Lucas Brandis.
—	Alost.	Speculum conversionis peccator, 4to.	Theodoricus Martens.
—	Utrecht.	Historia scholastica novi Testam. fol.	Nicolus Ketelaer, and Ger. de Leempt.
—	Lyon.	Lotharii Diaconi cardinalis compendium breve, 4to.	Bartholomæus Buyer.
—	St Ursio.	J. Duns Scotus, super tertio sententiarum, fol.	Joannes de Rheno.
1474	Vicenza.	Dita mundi, fol.	Leonardus Achates, of Basle.
—	Côma.	Tractatus de appellationibus, fol.	Ambrosius de Orcho, and Dionys. de Paravicino.
—	Turin.	Breviarum romanum, 8vo.	Joh. Fabri and Joanninus de Petro.
—	Genoa.	Summa Pisanella, fol.	Matthias Moravus and Mich. de Monacho.
—	Savona.	Boëtius de Consol. philosophiæ, 4to.	Joannes Bonus.
—	Eslingen.	Th. de Aquino in Job. fol.	Conradus Fyner.
—	Basle.	Der Sassen Spiegel, fol.	Bernardus Richel (Bertholdus Rodt.)

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1474	Val. St Marie.	Breviarium Moguntin., 4to.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
—	Valencia.	Trobes de la S. V. Maria, 4to.	Alonzo Fernandez de Cordova and L. Palmar (1478).
—	Louvain.	Commoda ruralia, fol.	Joannes de Westphalia.
—	Westminster.	The Game at Chess, fol.	William Caxton.
1475	Lubeck.	Rudimentum Novitiorum, fol.	Lucas Brandis, of Schass.
—	Blauburren.	Ob ein Man sey zu nemem Weib, &c.	Conradus Mancz.
—	Cagli.	Mafei Vegii de Morte Astianactis, 4to.	Robertus de Fano and Bernardino de Bergamo.
—	Casole.	Vitæ Sanctorum, 4to.	Jean Fabri.
—	Modenæ.	Virgilius, fol.	Joan. Vurster, of Campidonia.
—	Perugia.	Verulami, de Arte grammatica, 4to.	Henricus Clayn, of Ulm (1476).
—	Piève di Sacco	Quatuor ordines, hebraicè, fol.	R. Mescullam, or Kotzi.
—	Placenza.	Biblia Latina, 4to.	Joan. Petrus de Ferratis.
—	Reggio.	R. Salomon Jarchi in Pentateuchum, fol.	Abraham Garton.
—	Barcelona.	Valasti de Tarenta, de Epidemia, 4to.	Nicolaus Spindeler (1478).
—	Saragossa.	Manipulus Curatorum, fol.	Matthæus Flandrus.
1476	Antwerp.	Thesaurus pauperum, fol.	Theodoricus Martins, of Alost
—	Bruges.	Bocace, du Déchiet des nobles, &c. fol.	Colard Mansion.
—	Brussels.	Gnotosolitos, fol.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
—	Rostock.	Lactantii opera, fol.	Fratres Vitæ Communis.
—	Polliano.	Petrarca, degli huomini famosi, 4to.	Innocentius Ziletus, & Felix Antiquarius.
—	Trent.	De obitu pueri Simonis, 4to.	Hermannus Schindeleyp.
1477	Delft.	Biblia, belgicè, fol.	Jacob Jacobs, and Maurice Yemants.
—	Deventer.	Reductorium Bibliæ, fol.	Richard Paffroet.
—	Gouda.	Epistelem en evangelien, fol.	Gerard Leu, or Leuw.
—	Angers.	Manipulus curatorum, fol.	Joan. de Turre, and Joan. Morelli.
—	Palermo.	Consuetudines Panormi, 4to.	Andreas de Warmatia.
—	Ascoli.	Cronica de S. Isidoro Menore, 4to.	Guillelmus de Linis.
—	Lucca.	Les triumphes de Petrarque, fol.	Barthol. de Civitali.
—	Seville.	Sacramentale, 4to.	A. M. de la Talla, B. Segura, and Alonso del Puerto.
1478	Cosenza.	Dell' immortalità dell' anima, 4to.	Octavianus Salomonius, of Manfredonia.
—	Colle.	Dioscorides, latinè, fol.	Joannes Alemanus, of Medemblick.
—	Chablis.	Des bonnes mœurs, fol.	Pierre le Rouge.
—	Geneva.	Le livre des Saintes Anges, fol.	Adam Steynschawer, of Schuinfordia (1480).
—	Oxford.	Expositio in symbolum, 4to.	Theodore Rood (1481).
—	Eichstett.	Summa hostiensis, fol.	Michel Reyser.
1479	Wurtzburg.	Breviarium herbipolense, fol.	Stephanus Dold, Jeorius Ryser and Joan. Bekenhub.

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1479	Zwoll.	Sumulæ Petri Hispani, fol.	Joannes de Vollehoe.
—	Pignerol.	Boëtius, de Consol. philosophiæ, fol.	Jacobus de Rubeis.
—	Tusculano.	Æsopi fabulæ, 4to.	Gabriel Petri.
—	Toulouse	Tractatus de Jure emphiteotico, fol.	Joannes Teutonicus.
—	Poitiers.	Breviarium historiale, 4to.	Joan. Bouyer, and Guillaume Bouchet (1499).
—	Lerida.	Breviarium Illerdense, fol.	Henricus Botel.
1480	Oudenarde.	Herm. de Petra Sermones, fol.	Arnoldus Cæsaris.
—	Nonantola.	Breviarium romanum, 4to.	Georgius and Anselmus de Mischinis.
—	Reggio.	Nic. Perotti Rudim. gram., 4to.	Barthol. and Laurentius de Bruschi.
—	Friuli.	Platina de honesta voluptate, 4to.	Gerardus de Flandria.
—	Caen.	Horatii epistolæ, 4to.	Jac. Durandus, and Egidius Quijoux.
1481	St Albans.	Laur. Guil. de Saona, Rhetorica nova, 4to.	No name.
—	Salamanca.	Nebrixa, introductiones latinæ, fol.	Leo Alemanus, and Lûpus Sanz (1496).
—	Leipsic.	Glosa super apocalipsim, 4to.	Marcus Brand (1484).
—	Casal.	Ovidii Epist. heroides, fol.	Guill. de Canepa Nova, de Campanilibus.
—	Urbino.	Marii Phileiphi Epistolarium, 4to.	Henricus de Colonia (1493).
—	Vienne, France.	Nic. de Clemangis de Lapsu Justitiæ, 4to.	Pierre Schenck.
—	Aurach.	Leben der Heiligen, fol.	Conradus Fyner.
1482	Zamora.	Mendoza, vita Christi, fol.	Antonius Centenera.
—	Aquila.	Vitæ de Plutarcho, fol.	Adam de Rotwil.
—	Erfuhrt.	Quæstiones in libros Arist. de anima, 4to.	Paulus Wider de Hornbach.
—	Memmingen.	Fasciculus temporum, fol.	Albertus Kunne.
—	Passau.	Epistola de Morte S. Hieronimi, 4to.	Conradus Stahel, & Bened. Mayr.
—	Reutlingen.	Summa Pisani, fol.	Johan. Otmar.
—	Vienna, Aust.	Manipulus Curatorum, 4to.	Joh. Winterburg (1492).
—	Promentour.	Doctrinal de Sapience, fol.	Louis Guerin.
1483	Magdeburg.	Officium Missæ, 4to.	Albertus Rauenstein and Joachimus Westval.
—	Stockholm.	Dialogus creaturarum, 4to.	Joh. Snell.
—	Ghent.	Guill., Rhetorica divina, 4to.	Arnoldus Cæsaris.
—	Troyes.	Breviarium Trecence, 8vo.	Guil. le Rouge (1492).
—	Haarlem.	Formulæ Novitiorum, 4to.	Joh. Andriesson.
—	Culembourg.	Speculum human. salv. belgicæ, 4to.	Jean Veldener.
—	Leyden.	De Cronike Van Holland, &c. 4to.	Heynricus Heynrici.
—	Pisa.	Franc. de Accoltis consilia, fol.	Laurentius and Angelus Florentini (1484).
—	Gironne.	Memorial del pecador, fol.	Mathieu Vendrell.
1484	Bois-le-Duc.	Tondalus Vysioen, 4to.	Ger. Leempt, of Noviomago.
—	Winterberg.	Albertus Magnus de Eucharistia.	Joannes Alacraw.

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1484	Chamberri.	Baudoyne, comte de Flandres, fol.	Antonius Neyret.
—	Breand - Lou-déhaç.	Le Songe de la Pucelle, 4to.	Robin Foucquet.
—	Rennes.	Coustumes de Brétagne, 12mo.	Pierre Belleesculée & Josses.
—	Sienna.	Paul. de Castro, lectura, fol.	Henricus de Colonia.
—	Soncino.	Delectus Margaritarum, hebraicè, 4to.	Joshua Salamon & associates.
—	Novi.	Summa Baptistiniana, 4to.	Nicol Girardengus.
1485	Heidelberg.	Hugonis Sermones, fol.	Fridericus Misch (1488).
—	Ratisbon.	Liber Missalis Ratisbonensis, fol.	Joan. Sensenschmidt and Beckenhaub.
—	Vercelli.	Nic. de Auxmo suppl. sum. Pisan., 8vo.	Jacobinus Suigus, of St Germano.
—	Peschia.	La Confessione de S. Bern. da Sienna, 4to.	Franc. Cenni.
—	Udino.	Nic., Perotti Rudim. grammat., 4to.	Gerardus de Flandria.
—	Burgos.	And. Guterii opus grammatic., fol.	Fridericus de Basilea.
—	Iscar (Ixar).	Jacobi ben Ascher, liber semitæ vitæ, hebraicè, fol.	No name.
1486	Abbeville.	La Cité de Dieu de S. Aug., fol.	Jean Du Pré & Pierre Gérard.
—	Brunn.	Agenda Chori Olomucensis, 4to.	Conradus Stahel & Mattheus Preinlein (1491).
—	Munster.	Rudolphi Langi Carmina, 4to.	Joannes Limburgus.
—	Sleswick.	Missale Sleswicence, fol.	Stephanus Arndes.
—	Chivasso.	Angeli de Clavasio summa, 4to.	Jacobinus Suigus.
—	Viqueria.	Alex. de Immola postillæ, fol.	Jacobus de Sancto-Nazario.
—	Toledo.	Petri Ximenez confutatorium, 4to.	Joannes Vasqui (Vasquez).
1487	Besançon.	Liber de Pestilentia, 4to.	Jean Comtel.
—	Gaeta.	Formulario epistolare, 4to.	A. F. (Andreas Fritag).
—	Murcia.	El Valerio de las Hist. de España, fol.	Lope de Roca.
—	Rouen.	Croniques de Normandie, fol.	Guillaume le Talleur.
1489	Hagenau.	Cornutus Joan. Garlandia, 4to.	Henricus Gran.
—	Kuttenberg.	Biblia, bohemicè, fol.	Martin Van Tischniowa.
—	Lisbon.	Rabbi M. Nachmanidis in Pent. fol.	Samuel Zorba and Raban Eliezer.
1490	Orleans.	Manipulus curatorum, 4to.	Matthieu Vivan.
—	Ingolstadt.	Rosarium celestis curiæ, fol.	Joan. Kachelofen.
1491	Oporto.	Statuta commun. Ripperiæ, fol.	Barthol. Zanni.
—	Dijon.	Cisterc. ord. privilegia, 4to.	Petrus Metlinger.
—	Angoulême.	Auctores VIII., Cato, Facetus, &c., 4to.	No name.
—	Hamburg.	Laudes B. M. Virg., fol.	Joh. and Thomas Borchard.
—	Nozani.	P. Turretini disputatio Juris, fol.	Henri de Colonia and Henri d'Harlem.
1492	Dôle.	Joan. Heberling de Epidemia, 4to.	No name.
—	Leiria.	Proverbia Salom., hebraicè, fol.	Abraham Dortas.
—	Tzena.	Psalterium B. M. V., 4to.	No name.
1493	Alba.	Alex. de Villa doctrinale, fol.	No name.
—	Clugni.	Missale Cluniacense, fol.	Michael Wenzler.
—	Fribourg.	S. Bonav. in IV. sentent., fol.	Kilianus Piscator.

Date.	PLACES.	First Impressions, with known Date.	Names of the First Printers.
1493	Lunebourg.	Th. à Kempis, de Imit. Christi, 8vo.	Joan. Luce.
—	Nantes.	Les Lunettes des princes, 8vo.	Etienne Larcher.
—	Copenhagen.	Regulæ de fig. construc. grammat., 4to.	Gothofricus de Ghemen.
—	Valladolid.	Notas del Relator, fol.	Johannes de Fraucour.
1494	Monterey.	Missale, fol.	Gundilsvlus, Rod. de la Pa- sera, and J. de Porres.
—	Prague.	Breviarium, fol.	Johannes Gherline.
—	Oppenheim.	Wigandi Wirt Dialogus apolog., &c., 4to.	No name.
1495	Forli.	Nic. Ferretti de Eleg. ling. lat. servanda, 4to.	Hieronymus Medesanus.
—	Freisingen.	Compendiosa mat. pro Juven. in- form., 4to.	Joan. Schaeffier.
—	Limoges.	Breviarium Lemovicence, 8vo.	Joan. Berton.
—	Scandiano.	Appianus, fol.	Peregrinus de Pasqualibus.
—	Pampeluna.	Epilogo en medicina, fol.	Arnaldus Guil. de Brocario.
—	Schoenhoven.	Breviarium Trajectense, fol.	No name.
1496	Barco.	Selicoth, hebraicè, fol.	Gerson Mentzlan.
—	Offenbourg.	Quadragesimale de Litio, 4to.	No name.
—	Provins.	La Règle des Marchands, 4to.	Guil. Tavernier.
—	Tours.	La Vie de St Martin., fol.	Matthieu Lateron.
—	Grenada.	Franc. Ximenes de Vitâ Christ., fol.	Menardus Ungut.
1497	Avignon.	Luciani Palinurus, &c., 4to.	Nicol. Lepe.
—	Carmagnole.	Facini Tiberge in Alex. de villa, &c.	No name.
1498	Tubingen.	Pauli lectura in primum Senten., fol.	Joan. Ottmar.
1499	Treguier.	Le Catholicon, fol.	No name.
—	Montserrat	Missale Benedictinum, fol.	Joan. Luchner Alemannus.
—	Taragona.	Missale Tarraconense, fol.	Joh. de Rosembach.
1500	Cracovia.	Ciceronis rhetor. libri IV., 4to.	(Joannes Haller.)
—	Munich.	Aug. Mundii Oratio., 4to.	Joannes Schobser.
1500	Olmütz.	Ang. de Olomvoz contra Walden- ses, 4to.	Conradus Bomgathem.
—	Pfortzheim.	Joan. Altenstaig vocabularius.	Thomas Anselmus Badensis.
—	Perpignan.	Breviarium Elnense, 8vo.	J. Rosembach de Heidelberg.
—	Jaen.	Petri Dagui, tractatus de diffe- rentiis.	No name.
1501	Albi.	Eneæ Sylvii de amoris remedio, 4to.	No name.
—	Rhenen.	Datleeven van H. maget S. Kunera.	No name.
—	Amsterdam.	Dionysius de conversione pecca- toris, 8vo.	D. Pietersoen.

PRINTING HOUSE, so called, one in Ipswich in Cardinal Wolsey's time, 1538; John Oswen, printer.

PRINTS and Books, duties on; by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 73, Aug. 6, 1844, entitled 'An Act to Reduce, under certain circumstances, the duties payable upon Books and Engravings,' her Majesty, by order in council, may reduce the duties on foreign books and prints, in cases in which copyright is allowed to the country of export, under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12, May 10, 1844; and may reduce the duties on books and prints, in favour of countries with which her Majesty has

treaties of reciprocity. Schedule of new duties.—Books:—Works in the language or languages of the country of export, originally produced therein, or original works of that country in the dead languages, or other works in the dead languages with original commentaries produced in that country, 15s. per cwt.; all other works published in the country of export, if printed prior to the year 1801, 20s. per cwt.; if printed in or since the year 1801, 50s.; prints or drawings, plain or coloured, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ each; prints or drawings, bound or sewn, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ the dozen.

PRIORIES existed in England, 722; the alien priories seized upon by Edward I., 1215, when a war broke out between France and England—generally seized on the breaking out of war, they were restored at the return of peace; 110 dissolved and their estates vested in the crown by Henry V., 1414.

PRISON DISCIPLINE, Society for the Improvement of, instituted, 1815; held its first public meeting, 1820.

PRISONS. The laws regulating prisons, consolidated, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, July 10, 1823. An act passed appointing Inspectors to insure uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 38, Aug. 25, 1835.

PRISONS in London, with date of building, &c.:—Brixton House of Correction, built, 1820. Clerkenwell House of Correction, built, 1616; rebuilt in 1826, and in 1846; enlarged, 1863. Clink, Southwark, burnt down, 1780. Coldbath Fields House of Correction, built under the 26 Geo. III. c. 55, 1786; opened, 1794. Fleet, built, 1780; taken down, 1848. Giltspur-street Compter, built, 1791; removed, 1854. Holloway, the city prison, built and opened, Oct. 6, 1852. Horsemonger Lane, 1791-9. King's Bench, built before the reign of Richard II., partially burnt in 1780; and re-built, 1782-3. Ludgate made a prison for felons, 1218. Marshalsea, broken into, 1377; discontinued, 1842. Milbank Penitentiary, built, 1812; the name changed to the Milbank Prison, 1843; regulated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 26, June 27, 1843; amended, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 104, Sept. 4, 1848. Newgate, built, 1218; restored after the fire of 1666, in 1672; burnt down, 1780; re-built, 1782; re-modelled, 1858-9. Pentonville model prison, established by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 29, June 18, 1842. Tothill Fields, built, 1618; new prison erected in 1834. Whitecross-street, Debtors' prison, built under the 52 Geo. III. c. ccix. July 29, 1812; opened, 1815. Wood-street Compter, established, 1555; removed, 1791.

PRIVILEGED PLACES. White Friars, Savoy, Salisbury Court, Ram Alley, Metre court, Fuller's Rents, Baldwin's Gardens, Montague Close, or the Minorities, Mint Clink, or Deadman's Place in Southwark, disenfranchised, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27, s. 15, 1697.

PRIVY COUNCIL, a council instituted by Alfred the Great, 895; limited to 30 in number by Charles II., fifteen being the principal officers of state, the rest of the king's nomination; only one council to be appointed for Great Britain, 6 Anne, c. 7, 1707; judicial committee of, appointed as a court of appeal, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, Aug. 14, 1833; the judges are, the president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, such members of the privy council as may hold the office of lord keeper, or first commissioners of the great seal, lord chief-justice of the king's or queen's bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief-justice of the common pleas, lord chief-baron, judge of the admiralty court, chief-judge of the court of bankruptcy, and others appointed by the king or queen, being privy councillors; jurisdiction extended, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 65, Aug. 7, 1840; and again, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 69, Aug. 6, 1844; lords justices, if privy councillors, to be on the judicial committee, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, s. 15, Aug. 7, 1851; duties of the registrar, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 20, 1853.

PRIZE-MONEY is by Government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions :—Captains to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag-officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three-eighths ;—Captains of marines and land forces, and lieutenants, &c., one-eighth ;—lieutenants of marines, gunners, admiral's secretaries, &c., one-eighth ;—midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c., one-eighth ;—ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c., two-eighths. Given at St James's, April 17, 1793.—*London Gazette*. The payment of, regulated by 54 Geo. III. c. 93, July 18, 1814. An act passed for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the payment of army prize-money, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 53, June 23, 1832 ; distribution to be made by the commissioners of the Admiralty, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 40, June 1, 1832.

PROBATE COURT, established under 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 25, 1857 ; amended 21 & 22 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 2, 1858. Power given to make a new court, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 16, Aug. 8, 1859. Sir Creswell Creswell appointed the first judge. Sir J. P. Wilde appointed judge, Aug. 28, 1863.

PROBATE COURT, Ireland, established under 20 & 21 Vict. c. 79, Aug. 25, 1857 ; amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 31, Aug. 13, 1859.

PROFESSORS of Modern Languages and of Modern History, established at Cambridge by Geo. I., 1724.

PROME, BURMAH, captured by the British, April 25, 1825 ; the Burmese forces defeated before, Dec. 1, 1829 ; again taken by the British, Oct. 9, 1852.

PROMISSORY NOTES, first allowed to be assignable, 1705 ; to be stamped, 1782 ; tax increased, 1804 ; again, 1808 and 1815 ; an act passed to amend the laws relating to, and fixing the duty, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 10, 1854.

PROPAGANDA Fide, a celebrated college of the Roman Church, entitled Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide, instituted at Rome by Pope Gregory XV., 1622.

PROPAGATION of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society incorporated by charter, June 16, 1701 ; its annual expenditure is over £90,000.

PROPERTY and Income Tax, attempt to inflict, lost in parliament, March 18, 1816 ; made 6½ per cent., 1805 ; 10 per cent., 1806 ; produced £16,548,985, 1807 ; abolished, Mar. 18, 1816 ; renewed, June 22, 1842.—*See* Income Tax.

PROSTRATION at the Elevation of the Mass ordained by the pope, *circa* 1201.

PROTECTIONISTS, a section of the Conservative party opposed to the repeal of the Corn Laws, separated from Sir R. Peel, 1846 ; dissolved, Feb. 7, 1853.

PROTECTORATE. The Earl of Pembroke took this office, Oct., 1216 ; ceased with his death the same year. The Duke of Bedford entered upon his duties, 1422 ; ceased with his death, Sept., 1435. The Duke of Gloucester took the power, April, 1483, and assumed the royal dignity, June 26. The Duke of Somerset began, Jan. 28, 1547 ; resigned, 1549. Oliver Cromwell chosen, April 20, 1653 ; died, Sept. 3, 1658. Richard Cromwell assumed, Sept. 4 ; resigned, May, 1659.

PROTESTANTS, the name first given in Germany to the followers of Luther, 1529 ; in a minority in the 2nd diet of Spires, when they protested against the doctrines of the Church of Rome, April 17, 1530 ; first took refuge in England, 1572 ; became formidable in France, 1576 ; they were tolerated in Germany, 1624 ; in Bohemia, 1707 ; in Hungary, 1784 ; in France, 1792 ; in Portugal, 1801 ; a plot discovered in Ireland for the massacre of, Oct. 23, 1641 ; expelled by George I., 1718 ; persecuted at Thorn, in Poland, Nov., 1724 ; protected by the emperor and king of Prussia, 1731 ; a Protestant minister hanged for assembling a congregation in France, 1732 ; in Bohemia, many persecuted, 1735 ; leave Bohemia for Georgia, and settle there, 1735 ; the number in Ireland, 96,067 families, Nov., 1741 ; persecuted again in France, 1752.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, connected with Lord Gordon riots, 1780; the present society instituted, 1835.

PROTESTANT COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Irish, established in Dublin, Dec., 1829.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY of Dublin, an Orange association, formed, Dec., 1831.

PROTESTANT SUCCESSION regulated by 13 & 14 Will. III. c. 6, 1701; 4 & 5 Anne, c. 8, 1705; 6 Anne, c. 7, 1707.

PROVERBS. The author, Solomon, has divided his work into 5 parts: The first 9 chapters is the preface, containing admonitions and directions; his proverbs occupy the next 15 chapters, *circa* B.C. 1000; the proverbs copied by the men of Hezekiah from chapter 25 to 30; the words of Agur occupy the 30th chapter; and the instructions of Solomon's mother, Bathsheba, the last, B.C. 750.

PROVISIONS, prices of, *temp.* Henry I.: wheat, to make bread for 100 men for one day, might be had for 1s. 0d.; a sheep, 4d.; wine, 6d. per quart, for red; 8d. for white, 1200; wheat, 1s. per quarter, 1286; wheat sold for 20s. the quarter (about £6 sterling now), Oct., 1192; provisions so scarce in 1316, that parliament fixed the prices at 16s. for an ox, 12s. for a cow, a 2-year old hog, 3s. 4d.; a sheep unshorn, 1s. 8d., shorn, 1s. 2d.; a goose, 2½d.; a capon, 2d.; a hen, 1d.; eggs, 24 for 1d.; a quarter of wheat, beans, or pease, 20s. Henry VIII. enacted that French wine should be sold at 2d. per quart, sack at 3d.: a haymaker's wages were 1d. to 1½d. per day: in 2 Henry VII., wheat was 3s. 3d. the quarter, and in a terrible dearth, only 4s., or about £2 12s. of modern money; 7 Edward VI., c. 5, no wine of Guienne to be sold for more than 2d. per quart, nor that of Rochelle or other French wine to be sold for more than 3d. The price of provisions, 6 Hen. VIII., 1514: a fat ox, 13s. 4d.; a lean ox, 13s. 0d.; a sheep, 1s. 8d.; a calf, 1s. 8d.; a pig, 3s. 0d.; a goose, 4d.; 3 pigeons, 1d.; a quarter of malt, 4s. 0d. The price of provisions to be fixed by the Lord Chancellor and other high officers, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 1533-4. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, an old household account gives the following statement of prices for the two years, 1594 and 1595:—Paid, 26th March, for 104 lbs. of butter, received out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16lbs. at 3½d., and the rest at 3d. per lb., £1 6s. 8d.; salt for the said butter, 6d.; carriage of the said butter, from Bristol to London, 4s. 6d. Paid, 29th March, for a fore-quarter of lamb, with the head, 2s. 2d.; a capon, 1s. 2d.; nine stone of beef at 18d. the stone, 13s. 6d.; a quart of Malmsey, 8d.; four pounds of soap, 10d. Paid, 3rd April, for a lamb, 5s. 0d.; a dozen of pigeons, 2s. 4d.; twenty-eight eggs, 8d. Paid, 6th April, for 3 pecks of fine flour, 2s. 6d.; a side of veal, 8s. 0d.; a calf's head, 10d.; a pint of claret wine, 3d. Paid, 31st July, for a peck of oysters, 4d. Paid, 19th August, for half-a-peck of filberts, 6d. Paid, 9th Feb., 1595, for half-a-hundred oranges, 9d.

PRUSSIA, Europe, inhabited by Germanic tribes of Goths, who gave place to the Teutonic tribes, and who were in turn driven out by the Slavonic tribes. A kind of military colonies, called *Marches*, were founded for the defence of the frontiers after the treaty of Verdun, A.D. 843; the Marquisate of Brandenburg, founded by Markgraf Albrecht, 1160; he built Berlin, 1163; Königsberg made the capital of Prussia, 1286; Frederick V. of Hohenzollern divided the country between John III. and Frederick VI., 1402; the Emperor Sigismund added the Electorate of Brandenburg, 1415; Cassimir IV. of Poland assisted the inhabitants against the oppression of the Teutonic knights, 1454; Joachim I. founded the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1506; Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, renounced the Roman Catholic religion, embraced Lutheranism, and only acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland, 1525; Joachim II., elector of Bran-

denburg, embraced the Lutheran faith, and acquired the Archbishoprics of Brandenburg, &c., 1539; University of Königsberg founded by Duke Albrecht, 1544; the dukedom of Prussia is joined to the electorate of Brandenburg, and so continues, 1594; a council of state first established, 1598; John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, the beginning of the 30 years' war, 1618; the principality of Halberstadt, and the bishopric of Minden, transferred to the house of Brandenburg, 1648; Frederick William succeeded his father, 1640; Poland acknowledged Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector, by treaty, Sept. 19, 1657; the Swedes overran Brandenburg for a season, but were defeated at Fehrbellin, June 28, 1675; Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, 1660; Order of Generosity instituted by Frederick III., 1685; Frederick III., in an assembly of the states, put a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, and was proclaimed king of Prussia, by the title of Frederick I., Jan. 18, 1701; instituted the Order of the Black Eagle, 1701; obtained Gueldres from the Dutch for Orange, 1714; seized on Nuremberg and Valencia, and bought Fecklenburg, 1707; Frederick William II., or I. as king, ascended the throne, 1713; he abolished all fiefs, 1717; Potsdam founded, 1721; assisted Austria with a force of 10,000 men, 1735; reign of Frederick II., or the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy was made to rank among the first powers in Europe, May 31, 1740; Breslau ceded to Prussia, 1741; Silesia, Glatz, &c., ceded, June 11, 1742; Friesland annexed to the country, 1744; Frederick the Great visited England, 1744; an alliance is made with England, Jan. 16, 1756; the Seven Years' War began, Aug. 31; a treaty of partition of Prussia between France and Austria signed, May 1, 1757; Frederick II. defeated at Kolin, June 18; the Russians invaded the country and several battles were fought, 1757—1759. General Lacy, with the Austrian and Russian forces, marched to Berlin, which they took, and levied a contribution upon the citizens of 800,000 guilders and 1,900,000 crowns; they destroyed the magazines, arsenals, and foundries, Oct. 9-10, 1760. Treaty of peace of Hubertsberg signed, Feb. 21, 1763; Prussia joins the armed neutrality, May 8, 1781; Frederick the Great died, Aug. 17, 1786; an alliance formed between Prussia and England, 1790; the order of the Black Eagle founded by Frederick I., Jan. 17, 1791; war declared against France, 1791; they invaded that country, 1792; Poland invaded and Dantzic captured next year; treaty of peace signed, 1795; part of Poland added to Prussia, 1795; the Prussians took possession of Hanover, April, 1806; joined the allies of England against France, Oct. 6; the army under Prince Louis defeated by Napoleon at Saalfeld, Oct. 10; battle of Jena, Oct. 14; Berlin decree promulgated, Nov. 20; peace of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; Convention of Berlin, Nov. 5, 1808; Prussia joined the allies, March 17, 1813; defeated at Dresden, Aug. 26; the Prussians lost 14,000 in killed alone in this campaign; treaty of Paris signed, April 11, 1814; the king visited England, and entertained at Guildhall, June 18; union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, in 1817; congress of Carlsbad, held Aug. 1, 1819; Marshal Blücher died in Silesia, aged 77, Sept. 12; formation of the Zollverein, 1823; extended, 1841; the railway from Berlin to Köthen opened, Sept., 1841; the Cologne Cathedral opened, Oct. 15; first meeting of the estates of the whole kingdom, Oct. 19; the censorship of the press abolished, Oct. 10, 1842; serious attempt on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, July 26, 1844; the king visited England and stood sponsor for the Prince of Wales, 1842; invasion of Schleswig-Holstein, April 6, 1848; a new constitution granted, May 22; riots in Berlin, June 10; armistice concluded, Aug. 26; Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12; the Assembly dissolved by force, Nov. 13; the constituent assembly held their sittings in Brandenburg castle, Nov. 29; the Assembly is dissolved, the king issued a new constitution, Dec. 5; Prussia declined the imperial crown offered to it, Jan. 23, 1849; renewal of hostilities in the Duchies, in April; the German National Assembly elect the king of

Prussia 'hereditary emperor of the Germans,' March 28 ; the king declined the imperial crown, April 28 ; royal ordinance, placing the kingdom under martial law, May 10 ; the Prussians entered Carlsruhe, June 23 ; armistice between Prussia and Denmark, July 10 ; Hamburg occupied by a German force, Aug. 14 ; Bavaria declared an imperial constitution, with the king of Prussia at its head, Sept. 8 ; treaty between Prussia and Austria, Sept. 30 ; Austria protested against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany, Nov. 12 ; constitution granted, Jan. 31, 1850 ; the king took the constitutional oath, Feb. 6 ; Hanover withdrew from the Prussian alliance, Feb. 21 ; treaty signed at Munich, between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to maintain the German union, Feb. 27 ; Wurtemberg denounced the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, a league made with Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, March 15 ; attempt to assassinate the king, May 22 ; Hesse-Darmstadt withdrew from the Prussian league, June 20 ; treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2 ; a congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 6 ; Prussia refused to join the diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25 ; the king visited the emperor of Russia, May 18, 1851 ; Exhibition opened at Berlin, May 28, 1852 ; the king visited Vienna, May, 1853 ; the naval and military department separated, Nov. 14 ; International Copy-right convention concluded with England, Nov. 9, 1855 ; the constitution amended, May 15, 1857 ; treaty of peace signed with Switzerland, May 26 ; the Crown Prince made regent on account of the illness of the king, Oct. 23 ; treaty between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the king, for the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Dec. 18, 1857 ; marriage celebrated, Jan. 25, 1858 ; visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 10 ; the Crown Prince made regent, Oct. 9 ; the Princess Frederick William gives birth to a son, Jan. 27, 1859 ; to a daughter, July 24, 1860 ; the military re-organized by the Prince Regent, Jan., 1860 ; Jews admitted to hold offices, April 25 ; the Prussian Chamber declare their intention to aid Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark, May 4 ; meeting of the German sovereigns with Napoleon III., at Baden-Baden, June 16, 17 ; William I. ascended the throne, Jan. 2, 1861 ; attempt made to assassinate the king at Baden, July 14 ; assumed the title of *Dei Gratia*, in Oct. ; a new Commercial Code passed by the Chamber, June 1 ; the king crowned at Königsberg, Oct. 18 ; the parliament dissolved, March 11, 1862 ; a new one assembled, May 19 ; they reject the policy of the government, Sept. 23 ; Count Bismarck appointed prime minister, Sept. 28 ; the Representative Chamber closed by a decree of the king, Oct. 13, and the king declared his intention to act without them ; the Crown Prince remonstrated against the acts of his father, May 31, 1863 ; a decree issued suppressing the journals having a contrary view, June 1 ; the Crown Prince protested against it, June 3 ; meeting of the king and the emperor of Austria at Gastein, Aug. 2 ; the decree against the press withdrawn, Nov. 21 ; the Chamber declared in favour of recognizing the rights of Schleswig-Holstein, Dec. 2 ; an ultimatum is addressed to Denmark, Jan. 16, 1864 ; the united Austrian and Prussian force entered Holstein, Jan. 21 (*see* Denmark) ; the Chamber refused to vote money for the carrying on of the war, Jan. 22 ; the Chamber closed, Jan. 25 ; conference upon this question held in London, April 25 ; Count Bismarck visited Napoleon III. at Paris, Oct. 21 ; peace concluded with Denmark, Oct. 30 ; Kiel made an Austrian port in March, 1865 ; a commercial treaty signed with England, May 30 ; Kiel made the principal depot of the fleet, June 24 ; the Gastein convention signed, Aug. 14 ; meeting of the king with the emperor of Austria at Salzburg, Aug. 20 ; Count Bismarck visited the Emperor Napoleon at Paris, Nov. 4 ; the Chamber of Deputies closed by the king, Feb. 23, 1866 ; circular despatch sent to the minor states requiring them to decide which power they should side with in the coming struggle, March 24 (*see* Austrian Prussian War) ; attempt to assassinate Count Bismarck, the prime minister, by Blind, May 7 ; the Germanic confederation dissolved, July 16 ; the

order of the Black Eagle conferred on Gen. Von Moltke, July 27 ; the Order of Merit given to Prince Charles and Adelbart, July 31 ; fêtes given to the army at Berlin, Sept. 20, 21 ; the territories of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and the free town of Frankfort annexed to Prussia by vote of the Prussian deputies, Aug. 17 ; and by treaty, Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg were united to Prussia ; the territory of Prussia was increased from 127,350 square miles to 160,000 ; her population from 19,000,000 to 23,000,000 ; practically Northern Germany was united by the end of Oct., 1866 ; the Czar of Russia arrived on a visit to the king at Berlin, May 30, 1867 ; returned to Potsdam, June 16 ; the Sultan conferred the order of Osmanlie upon the king, July 27 ; the first diet of the North German parliament opened by the king, Sept. 10 ; the new flag of the North German confederation hoisted, Oct. 1 ; circular issued by Count Bismarck with reference to the meeting of the emperors of the French and Austria at Salzburg, Sept. 7 ; meeting of the king of Prussia with the emperor of Austria at Oss, Oct. 21 ; the Prussian Chamber opened by the king, Nov. 15.

PRUSSIA, rulers of :

Albrecht I., first elector of Brandenburg	...	...	...	1157	Joachim II.	...	...	...	1535
Otho I.	...	...	...	1170	John-George	...	...	...	1571
Otho II.	...	...	...	1184	Joachim-Frederick	...	...	...	1598
Albert II.	...	...	...	1206	John-Sigismund	...	...	...	1608
John I. and Otho III.	...	...	...	1221	DUKES.				
John II.	...	...	...	1266	John-Sigismund	...	...	...	1616
Otho IV.	...	...	...	1282	George-William	...	...	...	1619
Waldemar	...	...	...	1309	Frederick William, his son ; sur-named the 'Great Elector'	...	...	...	1640
Henry I.	...	...	...	1319	Frederick, son of the preceding, crowned king, Jan. 18, 1701	...	...	...	1688
Louis I. of Bavaria	...	...	...	1323	KINGS.				
Louis II.	...	...	...	1352	Frederick I., king	...	...	...	1701
Otho V.	...	...	...	1365	Frederick William I.	...	...	...	1713
Wenceslas of Luxemburg	...	...	...	1373	Frederic II. (styled the Great)	...	...	...	1740
Sigismund of Luxemburg	...	...	...	1378	Frederick William II.	...	...	...	1786
Jossus, the Bearded	...	...	...	1388	Frederick William III.	...	...	...	1797
Sigismund again ; emperor	...	...	...	1411	Frederick William IV., son of the last monarch ; succeeded,	...	...	...	...
Frederick I. of Nuremburg	...	...	...	1415	June 7 ..	...	...	...	1840
Frederick II.	...	...	...	1440	William I., Jan. 2,	...	...	...	1861
Albert III.	...	...	...	1470					
John III., the Cicero	...	...	...	1486					
Joachim I.	...	...	...	1499					

PRUSSIAN AUSTRIAN WAR. Treaty of alliance offensive between Prussia and Italy, March, 1866 ; the army placed on a war footing, May ; Prussia invaded Holstein, May 7 ; the army mobilized, June 14 ; invaded Saxony, June 16 ; a war manifesto issued by Austria, June 17 ; the Austrians defeated at Münchengrätz, June 28, and at Nachod and Trautenau, June 27 ; the town of Gitschin captured ; the forces under Clam Gallas defeated by the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles, June 29 ; the Austrians defeated at Königgrätz, July 3 ; Hanover having sided with Austria, the army was placed on a war footing, and marched to join the Austrians ; defeated the Prussians near Merxleben, June 27, but surrendered at Langensalza, June 28 ; Frankfort occupied, July 14 ; Brünn occupied, July 12. Italy declared war against Austria, June 20 ; the army, under General del la Marmora, defeated at Custoza, June 23. The Italian fleet, commanded by Admiral Persano, defeated at Lissa by the Austrian fleet, commanded by Admiral Tegethoff, July 20. The volunteers, under Garibaldi, assembled at Como in the month of June ; attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello, and were defeated, Garibaldi being wounded, July 3 ; the army, under Gen. Cialdini, took possession of

Padua and Rovigo ; an armistice declared for 5 days, July 22 ; another armistice agreed, Aug. 13 ; treaty of peace signed between Prussia and Austria, Aug. 23 ; triumphal entry of the Prussian army into Berlin, Sept. 20 ; treaty of peace signed with Italy, Oct. 3.

PRUSSIAN-BLUE, discovered or invented by a native of Berlin, 1707.

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL LEAGUE, called the Zollverein, established 1828 ; first made operative, 1834 ; comprising Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Electorate and Duchy of, Thuringia, Baden, Nassau, and Frankfort ; it includes 25,324,668 persons ; dissolved, 1866.

PRUSSIC ACID, first described by Scheele, 1782.

PRUTH. This river was constituted the boundary between Russia and Turkey by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, born at Swainswick, near Bath, 1600 ; persecuted in the infamous Star-chamber court for publishing his *Histriomastix*, reflecting on the ministers for countenancing stage-plays, masquerades, and immoralities ; fined £500, expelled from Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, disabled from practising the law, sentenced to be placed in the pillory, lose both his ears, and to be imprisoned for life, Feb., 1633 ; the Four Inns of Court got up a masque at Whitehall to please the king by showing their contempt for Prynne, who was placed in the pillory, May, 1634 ; again stood in pillory, and branded on both cheeks S. L., June 30, 1637 ; took his seat in the Long Parliament, 1640 ; arrested by the army, Dec. 6 ; died, Oct. 24, 1669.

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, a noted impostor, who pretended to be a Japanese, and actually invented a language after the rules of grammar ; born, 1679 ; died 1763, aged 84.

PSALMS OF DAVID, turned into rhyme by Sternhold and Hopkins, called the Old Version, 1562 ; the New Version, by Tate, published, 1698.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES. Committee appointed to promote the establishment of, 1844 ; an act passed for encouraging the establishment of, in England, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 26, 1846 ; amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61, July 2, 1847 ; in Ireland, c. 87, Aug. 26, 1846 ; the first establishment was opened in Liverpool, by Mrs Wilkinson. A list of establishments opened in London :—Glasshouse-yard, London Docks, May, 1845 ; George-street, Euston-square, Aug., 1846 ; Goulston-street, Whitechapel, July, 1847 ; Great Smith-street, Westminster, May, 1851 ; Greenwich, 1851 ; Lisson Grove, Marylebone, 1849 ; Orange-street, Leicester-square, Jan., 1849. Several have since been erected, under the acts of parliament before recited, in London and many provincial towns.

PUBLIC FUNDS, originated at Florence, 1344.

PUBLIC HOUSES. The number of houses licensed in towns fixed: London, 40 ; York, 8 ; Norwich, 4 ; Westminster, 3 ; Bristol, 6 ; Lincoln, 3 ; Oxford, 3 ; Cambridge, 4, &c., 7 Edw. VI. c. 5, 1533. Not allowed to open their houses during the hours of 10 till 1, on the Sabbath-day, 1536 ; a power of licensing them conferred on Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchel, for their own profit, 1621, by James I. ; in 1790, the number in England was 76,000 ; an act passed regulating the hours of closing in London and other large towns, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 64, July 25, 1864.

PUDDINGTON HALL, Cheshire, erected, 1757 ; destroyed by fire, Dec. 12, 1867.

PULLINGER, GEORGE, the cashier of the Union Bank, arrested for embezzling £263,000, April 26, 1860 ; found guilty, and sentenced to 22 years' penal servitude.

PULTOWA, battle, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great of

Russia, in which Charles was vanquished, and obliged to fly to Bender in Turkey, July 8, 1705.

PULTUSK, battle, between the French and the Russians, Dec. 26, 1806, in which the former obtained the victory.

PULVIS FULMINANS, said to have been discovered by Roger Bacon, 1290.

PUMPS, in general use in England, 1425; air pump invented, 1654; improved by Boyle, 1657. Mr Appold exhibited his centrifugal pump, 1851.

PUNIC WARS. 1st, Rome against Carthage, B.C. 246; concluded, 241. 2nd, Carthage against Rome, 218; concluded, 201. 3rd, after besieging the city of Carthage for three years, they captured and burnt it; it was in flames for 17 days, 147.

PUNISHMENTS, CAPITAL. The heads of those executed were ordered to be stuck up on Temple Bar or London Bridge; dozens together were displayed on the Bridge; after the defeat of Faulconbridge, his head, and the heads of nine others, were stuck upon ten spears on, 1471; at a later period the head of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was put up here; the legs of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the son of the poet, were exhibited from the same spot; Andrew Aubrey, Mayor, ordered seven skinners and fishmongers, whose offence was rioting in the streets, aggravated by personal insult, to be beheaded without trial; their heads were also exposed on the bridge, 1340; Jack Cade, in the fervour of his successes, set up Lord Saye's head at the same place; Hentzner, the German traveller, states, that when he visited England, in 1598, *temp.* Eliz., he counted no less than 30 heads upon this bridge. The following is a bill of a hangman for hanging, embowelling, &c., some 34 rebels in the year 1715:—

Jan. 17,	Erecting gallows; paid for materials, hurdle, fire, cart, &c.; executing Shuttleworth and 4 more, at Preston, and setting up their heads, &c. &c.	£12	0	4
Feb. 9,	Dismemberment on executing old Mr Chorly, and setting up a head, &c.	5	10	6
Feb. 10,	Charge at Wigan on executing Blundell, &c.	7	1	2
Feb. 11,	Charge at Manchester, executing Syddal, &c.	8	10	0
Feb. 16 } and 18, }	Charge at Garstang and Lancaster on executing at either place	22	0	8
Feb. 25,	Charge for executing Bennet and 2 more, at Liverpool	10	3	0
	Payd 2 executions'	60	0	0
	Payd for horses to carry the executioners to the several places of execution, and travelling charges	7	10	0
	Total	132	15	8

The under-sheriff and jailer's expenses not included.

A commission appointed to inquire into, July 28, and Jan. 28, 1864-5; made their report, recommending the abolition of, Jan. 8, 1866; ordered to be carried out inside the prison, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 24, May 29, 1868.

PUNJAUB, Hindustan. The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, Dec. 11, 1845; defeated by the English, under Lord Gough, at the battle of Moodki, Dec. 18; stormed Firuzshahr without success, Dec. 21; in the battle of Sobraon the Sikhs were defeated with a loss of 5000 killed, and all their guns, Feb. 10, 1846; treaty concluded, giving up to the English all the territory south of the Sutlej, March 9, 1846; insurrection in, Mr Van Agnew and Lieut. Anderson murdered, April 18, 1848; Moultan taken by the English, Jan. 2, 1849; the battle of Chilianwala fought, Jan. 15; the Sikhs totally defeated at Guzerat, Feb. 21, 1849; the Punjaub annexed to the English dominions, March 29; the canal of Baree dooab completed, 1854.

PURE LITERATURE, society instituted in London for the publication of, 1854.

PURGATORY, doctrine of, invented by the Roman Catholics about 250 ; became a confirmed article of the Church of Rome, by Gregory the Great, in the 6th century ; positively affirmed as a doctrine, 1140 ; made an article of faith by the Council of Trent ; it implies a middle place between heaven and hell, where the soul remains purifying by fire before it can enter heaven.

PURIFICATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, feast of, established by the Catholic Church, Feb. 2, 552, in honour of the Virgin going to the temple, in pursuance of the Jewish custom of making an offering after childbirth ; this ceremonial was ordered to be accompanied with wax tapers by Pope Sergius I., whence comes the name of Candlemass.

PURITANS. Upon the accession of Queen Mary the penal laws against heretics revived and numbers of the clergy settled abroad. Those settled in Frankfort agreed to conduct their worship without answering aloud after the minister, and without using the surplice, 1554. The circulation of Puritan works forbidden, 1566. They chose a minister and deacons, and established a church at Wandsworth, 1572. The other refugees agreed to conduct the service according to King Edward VI.'s service book, and they were called Conformists by the Act of Uniformity, 1662 ; 2000 intruders were obliged to quit the Established Church, 1662. A considerable number emigrated to America in 1620. The colony of Connecticut founded by, 1636. The name changed at the Restoration to Protestant Non-conformist, 1662. An act passed for the toleration of, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, 1688.

PURPLE, a colour given in great perfection in ancient Tyre, it is said, through a dye obtained from a peculiar shellfish ; this colour has been used in all ages for the apparel of kings, whence cardinals and bishops adopted it by licence of Pope Paul II., 1465.

PUSEYISM, the term given to a recent attempt to follow the example of Laud, *temp.* Charles I., and approximate the Church of England as closely as possible to the papal superstition ; so called from Dr Pusey, and originated at Oxford, near which an imitation of monastic cells and discipline was set up at Littlemore ; the heads of the University condemned the attempt which was thus made, under the name of Tractarianism, by resolutions, Mar. 15, 1841 ; Puseyism, and a notorious sermon preached by Dr Pusey, again condemned, May 30, 1843 ; many of the clergy who became the disciples of Pusey and Keble have already gone over to the Church of Rome.

PUTNEY, Surrey. Bridge built under an act passed 12 Geo. I. c. 36, 1725 ; finished, 1729. David Hartley built a fire-proof house upon the heath, 1776 ; obelisk built by the Corporation of London to commemorate, Nov. 22, 1776. Hurricane at, Oct. 15, 1780.

PUZZUOLI, or **PUTEOLI**, Italy, made a fortified town by the Consul Fabius, B.C. 500 ; plundered by Totila in the 6th century ; almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1456. The ruins of *Serapeon* discovered by Charles III., 1750. The court was 140 ft. long and 22 wide, supported by 48 columns ; supposed to have been a heathen temple ; subsequently the greater part of the old city has been discovered and exhumed.

PYRAMIDS, Egypt. The Great Pyramid of Gizeh supposed to have been erected, according to Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, B.C. 2600 ; to John Taylor, B.C. 2160. Entered by Caliph Al Mamoun, A.D. 820. Measured by Professor Greaves, 1638 ; visited by Belzoni in 1817 ; by Col. Howard Vyse, 1837 ; measured by French savants in 1800 ; visited by the Prince of Wales, Mar. 5, 1862. Sir John Herschel has fixed the age of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh at the 22nd century B.C.

PYRAMIDS, the battle of : the French under Napoleon defeated the Mamelukes under Mourad Bey, July 21, 1798.

PYRENEES, battle, between the English under the Duke of Wellington, and the French under Marshal Soult, when the latter was defeated with considerable loss, July 27-30, 1813 ; Soult was at the time on his retreat into France, in consequence of the defeat of his countrymen at Vittoria.

PYRENEES Orientales et Basses, taken out of the old French province of Rousillon, and Lower Navarre and Bearne, two of the most southern departments of France, containing together 3760 square miles, formed into two departments by the revolutionary government of France in 1789.

PYRENEES, Treaty of Peace signed between the French and Don Haro on the part of Spain, by which the latter resigned Alsace, Rousillon, and Artois, while France gave up her acquisitions in Catalonia and Etruria, Nov. 7, 1659. Spaniards defeated by the French both in Eastern and Western Pyrenees, 1794.

PYROMETER, invented by Musschenbroek, *circa* 1730 ; improved by Troughton, 1794 ; Wedgwood, 1782-86 ; Professor Daniell, 1829. Mr Ericsson exhibited one in 1851.

PYTHAGOREAN Philosophy, established by Pythagoras, B.C. 532, taught the transmigration of souls.

PYTHIAN GAMES, said to have been instituted by Apollo. In their early establishment they were held every 8th year, but after the 48th Olympic every 4th year ; closed A.D. 394.

Q

QUACK, from the German Quacksalber or the Dutch Kwaksalver, a goose, applied to pretenders in medicine, in England more especially encouraged. Quack medicines taxed in 1783, and the tax increased, 1803. A notorious quack, named St John Long, was tried for manslaughter of a Miss Cashin, before Mr Justice Park, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £250, Oct. 30, 1830 ; another victim, Mrs Campbell Lloyd, died, Nov. 8 ; the coroner's jury found him guilty of manslaughter, Nov. 11, but he was acquitted on his trial at Newgate, Feb. 19, 1831. This quack was supported by persons, who, from their position in life, might be supposed to be better informed.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, the fortieth day before Good Friday.

QUADRANT, the mathematical instrument introduced into scientific usage before the birth of Christ ; the quadrant of Davis produced about 1590 ; Hadley's quadrant, 1731 ; Graham erected a mural one at Greenwich, 1725 ; Bird erected one of iron, 1750.

QUADRATURE, the quadrature of the Parabola described by Archimedes ; Sir Paul Neil and Sir C. Wren made some discoveries in the equality of curvilinear figures to rectilinear spaces, 1657 ; Leibnitz made further discoveries in 1669.

QUADRILLE. This dance first introduced from France, *circa* 1812.

QUADRUPLE Alliance, between France, Holland, Germany, and England, agreed to, July 22, 1718 ; signed in London, Aug. 2 ; also Jan. 8, 1744-5 ; between England and France, 1834.

QUÆSTOR, the Roman Treasurer ; two appointed from the Patricians, B.C. 421 ; first elected from the Plebeians, B.C. 409 ; increased to eight, B.C. 265 ; one had

to provide Rome with corn. Sulla raised the number to 20, and Cæsar to 40; the office abolished, B.C. 49.—*Smith's Antiquities*.

QUAKERS, or Friends, founded by Geo. Fox, 1647; the names of Penn, Keith, and Barclay were equal to the members of any other sect in piety and worth; their first meeting-house in London was erected in Aldersgate-street, 1654; compelled to take lawful oaths, and shall not assemble together more than five at one time, 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 1, 1662; an act passed, called the Conventicle Act, 1670; 25 died in the jails of London, 1662; 52, 1665; their meeting-houses ordered to be pulled down by Car. II., 1670; Toleration Act passed, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, 1688; allowed to make an affirmation instead of an oath by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 34, 1696; affirmation to be sufficient in all cases civil and criminal, 9 Geo. IV. c. 32, June 27, 1828, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 15, March 30, 1838; marriage of, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 18, May 15, 1860; admitted to parliament, 1833; schism among, first broke out in America, 1827; the rules respecting marriage altered, and the Quakers allowed to marry with members of other sects, and the dress not to be maintained, Nov. 2, 1858; a catalogue of all books published by or upon this sect, by J. W. (John Whiting), 1708; another, more perfect, by Joseph Smith, 1867.

QUARANTINE, the act of separating persons supposed to be afflicted with pestilential diseases from the rest of society, originally for 40 days, but since for a longer or a shorter time, to prevent the spread of the contagion, first adopted at Venice, 1487; enforced in England upon ships coming from places infected, 9 Anne, c. 2, 1710; all laws repealed, and new provisions enacted, by 6 Geo. IV. c. 78, June 27, 1825.

QUARTER SESSIONS, courts established, 34 Edw. III. c. 1, 1360-61; regulated by 2 Hen. V. c. 4, 1414; times of holding, regulated by 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70, July 23, 1830; amended by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 53, s. 4, *et seq.*, July 30, 1842.

QUATRE BRAS, battle, between the allied army and British, under Sir Thomas Picton, and the French, 40,000 strong, under Marshal Ney; the Duke of Brunswick fell in this indecisive action, June 16, 1815.

QUÉBEC, Canada, founded by M. Champlain, 1608; recovered by the English, 1626; restored to France, 1632; the Quebec seminary instituted, 1663; the town fortified, 1690; besieged unsuccessfully by the English, 1711; the French defeated on the heights of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759, when General Wolfe fell at the moment of success, and the French commander, the Marquis of Montcalm, at the moment of defeat; the town taken, Sept. 18, 1759; confirmed to the English by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; besieged in vain by the colonists in the American war, Dec. 31, 1775; suspension of payment by the banks of, May 22, 1837; stores and houses in great numbers destroyed by fire, Sept., 1815, to the extent in value of £260,000; again, May 28, 1845, 1632 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, were burned; another fire broke out, which destroyed 1365 houses, and made 20,000 persons destitute, June 28; a fire at the theatre, and 50 lives lost, Jan. 12, 1846; cholera broke out at, June 8, 1832; the parliamentary building totally destroyed by fire, cost £60,000, and had only just been finished, Feb. 1, 1854; a fire broke out at, which destroyed considerable property, Oct. 14, 1866.

QUEEN, transport, wrecked at Falmouth, and 369 out of 473 persons on board perished, Jan., 1814.

QUEEN, Indiaman, blown up in the Brazils, July 14, 1800.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, the first-fruits and tenths, formerly part of the revenue of the crown, devoted by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, 1703, to the augmentation of

poor livings ; consolidated by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20, April 11, 1838 ; amended by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, June 21, 1841 ; the income in 1864 was £278,102.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS. There were two issues of this coin during the reign ; the scarcest one is that struck in 1713 ; two pattern farthings in silver (Peace, in a car, with the inscription, 'Pax missa per orbem'), 1713, and on the other, a female figure, standing with an olive branch in her right hand, and a spear in the left, inscription, 'Bello et pace,' 1715.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, man-of-war, 100 guns, burned off Leghorn, March 16, 1800, when out of 850 on board nearly 700 perished.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, British Columbia, discovered by Mandana, 1595.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COLLEGE, Lewisham, founded by William Lombard, 1576, for 20 poor Protestants ; it was the first institution founded for Protestants.

QUEENHITHE, a Saxon landing-place, given by King John to his mother Eleanor, Queen of Hen. II., and was called Ripa Reginae, the Queen's bank, or Queenhithe ; market for corn and wine, *circa* 1400.

QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, died in London of smallpox, July 14, 1824.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Hen. VI., March 30, 1446 ; refounded by Eliz. Woodville, consort of Edw. IV., 1465.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Ireland. The first stone laid by Sir John Wenlock, April 15, 1448.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, Ireland. Queen's College, Cork, built from the design of Sir Thomas Deane ; opened, 1849. Queen's College, Galway, built from the design of J. B. Keene ; opened, Oct., 1849. Queen's College, Belfast, opened by Dr Henry, 1849.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Robert de Eglesfeld, Jan. 18, 1340 ; the library opened, 1692 ; the principal quadrangle built, 1710-12 ; the foundation-stone of the present chapel laid, Feb. 6, 1714 ; the west wing destroyed by fire, 1778 ; rebuilt at a cost of £6000.

QUEENSLAND, Australia, separated from New South Wales, and made a colony, Dec. 10, 1859. Population increased to 61,467 in 1864.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND. See England, Queens of.

QUEEN'S PRISON. An act passed for consolidating the Queen's Bench-Fleet, and for regulating the Queen's, formerly the Queen's Bench, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842 ; amended, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 7, March 28, 1848 ; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 6, 1860. See King's Bench.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court Road, was originally built for Pasquali's concerts ; enlarged for the concerts of ancient music ; made a theatre, *circa* 1800 ; French plays first acted here, 1815 ; name changed to the Prince of Wales', by Miss Marie Wilton, and opened, April 15, 1865.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre, the New, built from the designs of C. J. Phipps, for Mr Alfred Wigan ; it will seat 1984 persons ; opened, Oct. 24, 1867.

QUEENSTOWN, Upper Canada, on the Niagara river, taken in the last American war by the United States' army, Oct. 13, 1812, and retaken by the British the same day, with considerable loss to the Americans ; retaken by them, June,

1814; Mr Wills, a settler, his servants, and their families, 19 in number, massacred by the aborigines, Oct. 19, 1861.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland. Pier built, 1805; the quay erected, 1848. First called Queenstown in honour of the visit of Queen Victoria, Aug. 3 1849.

QUEEN'S WARE invented by Wedgwood, 1760.

QUEEN VICTORIA, a passenger steamer, lost on her voyage from Liverpool to Dublin, on the Howth Rocks, 59 persons perished, Feb. 15, 1853.

QUENTIN, ST, France, the *Augusta Viromanduorum* of the Romans. The French defeated by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Savoy, Aug. 10, 1557; the town taken, Aug. 27; restored to France, 1559; the walls of the town taken down, 1820.

QUESNE, Fort Du, in N. America, taken by General Forbes, Nov. 24, 1758.

QUESNOY, France, battle between the English and French, in which the latter were defeated, Sept. 11, 1793; taken by the Austrians, 1793; retaken by the French, Aug., 1794; surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815.

QUIBERON, France, repulse of an English expedition to, 1746; Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet of 21 sail, under Admiral De Conflans, in the bay of, Nov. 20, 1759; taken possession of by emigrant regiments in British pay, July 3, 1795; surprised and retaken by the republicans, July 21, and many of the emigrants taken were executed; 900 soldiers and 1200 of the inhabitants effected their re-embarkation, but the rest fell into the enemy's hand, with all the stores and ammunition landed; it is said that the forged assignats made in England for the purpose were introduced with this expedition under the idea of injuring the French finances in place of the innocent holders.

QUICKSILVER, a metal in a liquid state except at an exceedingly low temperature, when it congeals readily; first used in refining silver, 1540; it is found in Spain, Carniola, Ceylon, and one or two other places; congealed in England artificially, 1787.

QUIETISTS, a sect originating with Molinos, an ecclesiastic of Saragossa, in Spain, that made some noise about 1678; they imagined that the purity and essence of religion consisted in silent internal meditations upon, and recollections of, the merits of Christ and the mercy of God; Madame Guion of this sect was imprisoned in the Bastille for her devotion to this doctrine, and released through the intercession of the good Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, who had a dispute with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, upon the subject, 1657.

QUILLS first used for pens, 635; reeds and still were used previously; metallic pens superseded these, 1845.

QUINCE, the fruit first brought into England, as is reported, from Austria, in the 16th century; a species was introduced from Japan, 1796.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, the fiftieth day before Easter.

QUINTIN, St, battle, between the Spaniards and English, and the French, when the latter were defeated; this victory, owing to a vow before the engagement, caused Philip II. to build the Escorial, Aug. 10, 1557.

QUITO, Peru, founded by Sebastian Benalcazar, 1534; incorporated by Charles V., 1541; made a bishop's see, 1545; swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755, when 40,000 persons perished; another, which changed the face of the country, Feb. 4, 1797; the junta to the number of 300 murdered, June, 1811.

QUOITS, the ancient *Discus* of the Romans; it was practised in the heroic age, Homer's *Iliad*, ii. 774; *Od.* viii. 129, 186, 188. It was about 10 or 12 inches in diameter.

QUO WARRANTO, writ against any person or corporation that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king; statute of, 18 Edw. I. s. 2 & 3, 1289-90; amended course of proceeding in case of usurpation of franchises, 9 Anne, c. 20, 1710; the law amended, 32 Geo. III. c. 58, 1792; again amended, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 24, 1843.

R

RAAB, Hungary, taken by Turkey, 1594; retaken, 1598; fortress erected by Napoleon, June 14, 1809; captured by the Austrians, Dec., 1848; evacuated by the Austrians, 1849; taken by the Hungarians, under Gen. Klapka, Aug. 4, 1849.

RAAB, battle. The Austrians defeated by the French, with a loss of 6000 men, June 14, 1809.

RABY CASTLE, Durham, built by Gilbert de Nevill, Admiral of William the Conqueror's fleet, 1069; one of the towers built by Bertram de Boleines, 1162; John de Neville obtained a license to crenellate it, 1379; the castle forfeited by Charles, sixth Earl, 1569; purchased from James I. by Sir Harry Vane, 1611, who entertained his Majesty here on his way to Scotland, 1633; taken by surprise, by the Royalists, June 29, 1645; recaptured by Sir George Vane, Aug. 1; Sir Henry Vane, jun., its owner, was beheaded on Tower Hill, June 14, 1662.

RACEHORSE, H.M. ship, wrecked off the Chefoo Cape, coast of Shantung, China, when out of a crew of 100 souls only 9 were saved, Nov. 4, 1864.

RACES. Strutt says, in his *Sports and Pastimes*, 'In the middle ages the nobility in England indulged themselves in running horses at Easter and Whitsuntide.' Racehorses were prized in Elizabeth's reign, and in the reign of James I. public races were established in many parts of the kingdom. The Chester races are of great antiquity; a bell of silver, valued at 3*s.* 6*d.*, was the prize given to the winner, April 23, 1624. In the reign of Charles I. races were held in Hyde Park and Newmarket, and in Charles II.'s reign, at Datchet Mead, Windsor, the bells being converted into cups, 1663; the Epsom meeting founded by James I.; the Oaks stakes founded by Edward Smith Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, May 14, 1779.

RACK, an instrument of torture of great antiquity, said to have been invented by John Holland, Duke of Exeter, Constable of the Tower, in the reign of Hen. VI., called 'The Duke of Exeter's daughter'; it is still seen in the Tower. Though torture to extort confession was declared illegal by law, the officers of the crown had no hesitation at using it on the royal command, and without. In *temp.* Chancellor Wriothesley, 1546, when the beautiful Anne Askew, charged with favouring the Reformation, refused to implicate any ladies at court with participating in her creed, she was ordered to be tortured, and when the lieutenant of the Tower refused to rack her more, the chancellor worked the instrument himself until her joints were dislocated; she was then condemned to the stake by this miscreant lawyer, and executed in Smithfield, July 16, 1646. In the reign of Charles I., the court wanted it to be applied to Felton, the assassin of Charles's minion, but the judges declared it was unlawful.

RACQUETS, or **RACKETS**, is older than tennis, and is mentioned in the fourth book of Chaucer's 'Troilus and Creseide,' 1598, and in the 'Testament of Love'; it subsequently fell into disuse, but was revived by Charles II., 1664.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, Oxford, founded by Dr Radcliffe, physician to Queen Anne, leaving £40,000 to the University for that purpose; built from the designs

of James Gibbs, F.R.S. ; the foundation-stone laid, May 17, 1737 ; the edifice opened, April 13, 1749.

RADCLIFFE, statue erected to Dr John, at Oxford, Dec. 21, 1723.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, Oxford, founded by Dr Radcliffe ; opened, Oct. 18, 1770.

RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, founded by George, Duke of Marlborough ; built from the designs of Mr Keene and Mr James Wyatt ; the first stone laid, 1772 ; opened, 1795.

RADCOT BRIDGE, battle. The Duke of Ireland defeated at this place, in Oxfordshire, by the forces of Richard II., Dec. 20, 1387.

RADSTADT, Baden, Peace of, between France and the Emperor, signed, March 6, 1714 ; congress held, to treat of a general peace, Dec. 9, 1797 ; the negotiation endured until they were dissolved by the Emperor of Germany, April 7, 1799 ; an atrocious assassination of the French plenipotentiaries was perpetrated here in cold blood by the Austrian regiment Szelztler, April 21, 1799.

RAG COLLECTING BRIGADE, established in London, April, 1862.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION SOCIETY, founded, 1853.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, first established in London, 1837 ; one opened at the Field-lane refuge, 1843 ; the Ragged School Union established, 1844 ; the Ragged School Shoeblack Society, founded, 1851 ; the North-west Society founded, 1857.

RAGMAN'S ROLL, a deed consisting of four large rolls of parchment, formed by stitching 35 smaller pieces together, on which the nobility of Scotland were compelled to subscribe allegiance to Edw. I. of England, 1296.

RAGLAN CASTLE, Somersetshire, first built by Gilbert de Clare, 1142 ; rebuilt and fortified, 1467-9 ; fortified and garrisoned for Charles I. ; besieged by the Parliamentarians, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, June 28, 1646 ; surrendered, Aug. 19.

RAGUSA, Austria, made an independent state by the King of Hungary, 1368 ; besieged by the Russians, July 12, 1806 ; the town taken by the French, May 27, 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Italy by Napoleon, July 16, 1807 ; taken by the Austrians, Dec. 27, 1813.

RAID OF RUTHVEN, at which James I. was seized by the nobles of Scotland, Aug. 22, 1582.

RAILROADS, the first of any moment for the carriage of heavy weights or goods was laid down in Coalbrooke Dale, Shropshire, 1786 ; the first, for the same purpose, laid down by act of parliament, was that in Surrey, from Wandsworth to Croydon, 1801 ; Richard Trevethic made the first experiment with a locomotive steam-engine, at Merthyr Tydvil, 1804 ; Mr Blenkinsop, of Leeds, began running his patent engine at the Middleton collieries, Aug. 12, 1812 ; William Hedley, of Wylam Colliery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, invented a locomotive for drawing the trucks, 1813 ; George Stephenson constructed an improved locomotive for the Killingworth railway, July 25, 1814 ; Mr Wm. James constructed a railway from Stratford-on-Avon to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 1814. The first English railway prospectus, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, was dated Oct. 29, 1824. Mr Edward Pease, of Darlington, with the assistance of Stephenson, established the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was opened for traffic, Sept. 27, 1825 ; this was the first public highway on which locomotive engines were exclusively employed. The Liverpool and Manchester, the first pas-

sengers' railway, was begun, Oct. 1826, and finished so as to be opened Sept. 15, 1830. The first railway from Paris to St Cloud opened, Sept. 6, 1838; to Versailles, Aug. 2, 1839. The first in Portugal, from Lisbon to Sauteren, opened, Oct. 16, 1856. The Fell Railway over Mont Cenis opened for public traffic, June 15, 1868. The *Great Northern Railway* applied to parliament for a bill in 1845, but was opposed by the London and North-Western, and after 82 days' contest, it was adjourned; granted in the following year, June 26. Letter from Queen Victoria to the various companies, calling attention to the increasing number of accidents upon the railways, Jan. 1, 1865. An act passed relating to railway companies, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 127, Aug. 20, 1867. The length of lines opened in Gt. Britain in 1866, 13,854 miles; the number of passengers conveyed upon, 274,403,895; receipts, £38,164,354. The number of accidents to passenger trains in 1863 was 52.

RAILWAYS, Acts relating to. *Abandonment* and dissolution of companies facilitated, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 14, 1850. *Arbitration* between companies regulated, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59, Aug. 13, 1859. *Clearing system* established by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, June 25, 1850; in Ireland, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 29, May 15, 1860. *Compensation* to the families of persons killed by accident, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93, Aug. 26; amended by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 95, July 29, 1864. *Construction* of, regulated, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 9, 1844; the Companies' Clauses Act passed, 8 Vict. c. 16, May 8, 1845; Land Clauses, c. 18; Railway Clauses, c. 20; the gauge of, regulated, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, Aug. 18, 1846; Land Clauses affecting the Irish lines amended, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 70, Aug. 7, 1851; made perpetual, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 13, 1860; the Consolidation Act, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 92 and 118, July 28, 1863; the Irish Acts amended by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 71, July 25, 1864; the Improvement of Land Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 114, July 29, 1864; to facilitate the acquiring of further powers by companies, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 120, July 29; the construction of railways facilitated, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 121, July 29; the law relating to securities issued by railways regulated, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 10, 1866. *Mails* ordered to be conveyed by, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, Aug. 14, 1838; first placed under the control of the Board of Trade, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 10, 1840; the carriage of the mails facilitated, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, July 22, 1847; further regulations for the conveyance, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, July 10, 1854. *Telegraphs* constructed and maintained, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 112, July 28, 1863; amended, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 3, March 6, 1866. *Traffic*: the duties payable on goods and passengers, and the stamp duties, regulated by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, Aug. 5, 1842; better regulations made for the traffic on, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, July 10, 1854; cheap trains for, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 41, July 23, 1860; the carriage and deposit of dangerous goods regulated, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 69, Aug. 6, 1866. *Troops*: the conveyance of, regulated, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, July 30, 1842.

GENERAL RAILWAYS, WITH THE DATE OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT
AND OPENING:—

Railways.	Established.	Opened.
Aboyne and Braemar	28 & 29 Vict. c. cclxix., Jul. 5, 1865	
Arbroath and Forfar	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. xxxii., May 19, 1836	Jan. 3, 1839
Alexandria & Suez, <i>via</i> Azazieh . . . . .	... ..	Sep. 6, 1868
Aylesbury and Bucking- hamshire	23 & 24 Vict. c. cxcii., 1860	
Basingstoke and Salis- bury... ..	9 & 10 Vict. c. cclxx.	Aug. 13, 1846
Belfast and Co. Down	9 & 10 Vict. c. lxxxvii., Jun. 26, 1846 16 & 17 Vict. c. lxxviii., Jun. 28, 1853; 23 & 24 Vict. c. xlvi., 1860	Apr. 1850

Railways.	Established.	Opened.
Birkenhead and Chester	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. cvii., Jul. 12, 1837	Feb. 22, 1840
Birkenhead, Lancashire and Chester	9 & 10 Vict. c. xci., Jun. 26, 1846	Feb. 10, 1842
Birmingham and Derby	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. xxxv., May 19, 1836	Aug. 10, 1842
Birmingham and Gloucester	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. xiv., Apr. 22, 1836	Sep. 17, 1840
Bishop Auckland and Weardale	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. cxxii., Jul. 15, 1837	Nov. 8, 1843
Blackburn and Preston	8 & 9 Vict. c. xliv., Jun. 30, 1845	Jun. 1, 1846
Blyth and Tyne	15 & 16 Vict. c. cxxii., Jun. 3, 1852	
Bodmin and Wade-bridge	2 & 3 Will. IV. c. xlvii., May 23, 1832	1834
Bolton and Preston	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. cxxi., Jul. 15, 1837	Jun. 22, 1843
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	18 & 19 Vict. c. cxiii., Jul. 2, 1855; further regulated, 22 & 23 Vict. c. cii., 1859	
Bradford and Leeds	7 & 8 Vict. c. lix., Jul. 4, 1844	Jun. 30, 1846
Brandling Junction	17 & 18 Vict. c. clx., Jul. 10, 1854; amalgamated with the Great Northern, 28 & 29 Vict. c. cccxxxi., Sep. 5, 1865	Jul. 5, 1865
Brighton and Chichester	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxxvii., Jul. 4, 1844	Jun. 8, 1846
Brighton and Hastings	7 & 8 Vict. c. xci., Jul. 29, 1844	Jun. 27, 1846
Bristol and Exeter	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. xxxvi., May 19, 1836	May 1, 1844
Caledonian	8 & 9 Vict. c. clxii., Jul. 31, 1845	
Cannon-street Station, London	24 & 25 Vict. c. xciii., 1861	Sep. 1, 1866
Charing-cross to Greenwich	22 & 23 Vict. c. lxxxi., 1859	Dec. 1, 1863
Cheltenham and Swindon	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. lxxvii., Jun. 21, 1836	May 12, 1845
Chester and Holyhead	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxx., Jul. 4, 1844; and 8 & 9 Vict. c. xxxiii., Jun. 30, 1845	Part, 1847
Cockermouth and Workington	8 & 9 Vict. c. cxx., Jul. 21, 1845	Apr. 28, 1847
Colchester to Ipswich	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxxxv., Jul. 19, 1844	Jun. 15, 1846
Cork and Bandon	8 & 9 Vict. c. cxxii., Jul. 21, 1845	Dec., 1851
Cork and Limerick	23 & 24 Vict. c. c., 1860	
Cork and Waterford	9 & 10 Vict. c. cccxcvii., Aug. 26, 1846	
Cork and Youghal	18 & 19 Vict. c. ci., Jul. 2, 1855	
Coventry and Leamington	5 & 6 Vict. c. lxxxi., Jun. 18, 1842	Dec. 2, 1844
Devon and Cornwall	25 & 26 Vict. c. clxv., 1862	
Devon and Somerset	27 & 28 Vict. c. ccvii., Jul. 29, 1864	
Dublin and Drogheda	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. cxxxii., Aug. 13, 1836	May 24, 1844
Dublin and Kingston	1 & 2 Will. IV. c. lxix., Sep. 6, 1831	Dec. 17, 1834
Dundee and Arbroath	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. xxxii., May 19, 1836	Apr. 8, 1841
Dundee and Newtyle	7 Geo. IV. c. ci., May 26, 1826	Dec., 1831
Dundee and Perth	8 & 9 Vict. c. clvii., Jul. 31, 1845	May 22, 1847
Durham & Sunderland	4 & 5 Will. IV. c. xcvi., Aug. 13, 1834	Jun. 28, 1839
Eastern Counties. See Great Eastern.		
Edinburgh and Glasgow	1 & 2 Vict. c. lviii., Jul. 15, 1837	Feb. 21, 1842; to Wilsontown and Coltness, Jun. 21, 1845

Railways.	Established.	Opened.
Exeter to Plymouth ...	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxxviii., Jul. 4, 1844	Partly, May 29, 1846
East London ...	28 & 29 Vict. c. li., May 26, 1865	
Epsom & Leatherhead ...	19 & 20 Vict. c. xcii., July 14, 1856	
Furness ...	7 & 8 Vict. c. xxii., May 23, 1844	Jun. 12, 1846
Glasgow and Ayr ...	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. cxvii., Jul. 15, 1837	Aug. 12, 1840
Glasgow and Greenock ...	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. cxvi., Jul. 15, 1837	Mar. 30, 1841
Great Eastern ...	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. cvi., July 4, 1836; called the Eastern Counties; amalgamated with other railways, and called the Gt Eastern, 25 & 26 Vict. c. ccxxiii., 1862	To Romford, Jun. 18, 1839; to Bury St Edmund's and Ipswich, Dec. 24, 1846
Great Northern ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. lxxi., Jun. 26, 1846	To Peterboro', Aug. 6, 1850
Great North of Scotland	9 & 10 Vict. c. ciii., Jun. 26, 1846	
Great Western ...	Incorporated 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. cvii., Aug. 31, 1835	To Chippen'm May 31, 1841; to Bristol, Jun. 30, 1841
Hammersmith and City	24 & 25 Vict. c. clxiv., 1861	
Lancaster and Carlisle	7 & 8 Vict. c. xxxvii., Jun. 6, 1844	Dec. 16, 1846
Lancaster and Preston	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. xxii., May 5, 1837	Jul. 1, 1840
Leeds and Bradford ...	7 & 8 Vict. c. lix., Jul. 4, 1844	Jul. 1, 1846
Leeds and Derby ...	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. cvii., Jul. 4, 1836	Jul., 1840
Leeds and Selby ...	11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. lix., May 29, 1830	Sep., 1834
Leeds Central Railway Station ...	11 & 12 Vict. c. lxxi., Jul. 22, 1848	
Liverpool and Manchester ...	7 Geo. IV. c. xlix., May 5, 1826	Sep. 15, 1830
Liverpool and Preston	7 & 8 Vict. c. xxxiv., Jun. 8, 1844	Oct. 31, 1848
London and Blackwall	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. cxxiii., Jul. 28, 1836	Jul., 1840
London, Brighton, and South Coast ...	7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. cxix., Jul. 15, 1837	Sep. 21, 1841; to Chichester Jun. 8, 1846
London, Chatham, and Dover ...	18 & 19 Vict. c. clxxxvii., Jul. 30, 1855; present name, 22 & 23 Vict. c. liv., 1859 Connected with the Metropolitan Railway	Feb. 6, 1864 Jan. 1, 1866
London and Greenwich	3 & 4 Will. IV. c. xlvi., May 17, 1833	Dec. 26, 1838
London and North-Western ...	3 & 4 Will. IV. c. xxxvi., May 6, 1833	To Tring, Oct. 16, 1837; to Liverpool, Sep. 17, 1838.
London and Birmingham (first called the London and North-Western) ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. cciv., Jul. 16, 1846	
London and South-Western (incorporated as the London and Southampton)	4 & 5 Will. IV. c. lxxxviii., Jul. 25, 1834	To Woking, May 21, 1838; to Southampton, May 11, 1840; to Gosport, Nov. 29, 1841

Railways.	Established.	Opened.
London and Richmond	8 & 9 Vict. c. cxxi., Jul. 21, 1845	Jul. 27, 1846
London, Tilbury, and Southend	15 & 16 Vict. c. lxxxiv., June 17, 1852	1856
Londonderry and Enniskillen	8 & 9 Vict. c. xcvi., Jul. 21, 1845	Londonderry to Strabane, Apr. 19, 1847 Nov. 24, 1845 (Macclesfield Branch)
Manchester and Birmingham	7 Will. iv. and 1 Vict. c. lxix., Jun. 30, 1837, Aug. 10, 1842	May 29, 1838 Mar. 1, 1841; Oldham br'ch Mar. 31, 1842 Jul. 14, 1845; Sheffield to Rotherham, Oct. 31, 1838
Manchester and Bolton	1 & 2 Will. iv. c. lx., Aug. 23, 1831	{ To Farringdon-street, Jan. 9, 1863
Manchester and Leeds	6 & 7 Will. iv. c. cxi., Jul. 4, 1836	{
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire ...	7 Will. iv. and 1 Vict. c. xxi., May 5, 1837	{
Metropolitan, to Battle Bridge	16 & 17 Vict. c. clxxxvi., Aug. 15, 1853; extended 17 & 18 Vict. c. ccxxi., Aug. 17, 1854	{
Metropolitan District	27 & 28 Vict. c. cccxxii., Jul. 29, 1864; extended, 28 & 29, c. xxxi., May 26, 1865	{
Metropolitan and St John's Wood	27 & 28 Vict. c. ccciii., Jul. 29, 1864	1868
Mid-Kent	18 & 19 Vict. c. clxix., Jul. 23, 1855	Jan. 1, 1857
Middlesbrough and Guisbrough... ..	15 & 16 Vict. c. lxxiii., Jun. 17, 1852	Jun. 4, 1856
Midland	6 & 7 Will. iv. c. cvii., Jul. 4, 1844	To Lincoln, Aug. 3, 1846 Jun. 30, 1840
Midland Counties	6 & 7 Will. iv. c. lxxviii., Jun. 21, 1836	
Mid-Wales	22 & 23 Vict. c. lxiii., 1859	
Mont Cenis	The first train passed over this line, Aug. 20, 1867; the passengers' traffic opened, Jun. 15, 1868	
Montreal and Toronto		Oct. 27, 1856
Newcastle and Berwick	8 & 9 Vict. c. clxiii., Jul. 31, 1845	Jul., 1847
Newcastle and Carlisle	10 Geo. iv. c. lxxii., May 22, 1829	May, 1835
Newcastle and Darlington	6 & 7 Will. iv. c. cv., Jul. 4, 1836	Jun. 18, 1839
Newmarket to Chesterford	9 & 10 Vict. c. clxxii., Jul. 16, 1846	Apr. 15, 1848
Newry and Armagh	Extended 20 & 21 Vict. c. clvi., 1857	Apr. 1, 1854
Moscow and Kursk	Opened for traffic, Sept. 19, 1868	
North British	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxvi., Jul. 4, 1844	Jun. 18, 1846
North-Eastern	6 & 7 Will. iv. c. lxxxi., Jun. 21, 1836	York to Scarborough, Jul. 7, 1845; Stockton to Hartlepool, Feb. 10, 1841
North London	9 & 10 Vict. c. cccxcvi., Aug. 26, 1846; name changed to the North London, 16 & 17 Vict. c. xcvi., Jul. 8, 1853; City branch, 24 & 25 Vict. c. cxcvi., 1861	Broad-street, Dec. 1866

Railways.	Established.	Opened.
North and South-Western Junction ...	14 & 15 Vict. c. c., Jul. 24, 1851	
North Staffordshire ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. lxxxvi., Jun. 26, 1846	
North-Western ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. xcii., Jun. 26, 1846	Jul. 1, 1849
Nottingham and Grantham ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. clv., Jul. 16, 1846	
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton ...	8 & 9 Vict. c. clxxxiv., Aug. 4, 1845	
Richmond ...	8 & 9 Vict. c. cxxi., Jul. 21, 1845	Jul. 27, 1846
Royston and Hitchin ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. clxx., Jul. 16, 1846	Jul. 9, 1856
Sevenoaks ...	22 & 23 Vict. c. xlv., 1859	
Shrewsbury and Chester ...	8 & 9 Vict. c. xlii., Jun. 30, 1845	Partly Nov. 4, 1846
Somerset and Dorset ...	15 & 16 Vict. c. lxiii., Jun. 17, 1852	
South Devon ...	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxxviii., Jul. 4, 1844	Partly May 29, 1846
South-Eastern ...	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. lxxv., Jun. 21, 1836	To Folkstone, Jun. 28, 1843; to Dover, Feb. 7, 1844; to Ramsgate, Apr. 13, 1846; North Kent line, 1849
South Staffordshire ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. ccc., Aug. 3, 1846	
Staines and Woking ...	16 & 17 Vict. c. lxxxv., Jul. 8, 1853	
Stockton to Witton Park Colliery ...	1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. xlv., April 19, 1821	
Swansea Vale ...	18 & 19 Vict. c. lx., Jun. 15, 1855	
Taff Vale ...	6 & 7 Will. IV. c. lxxxii., Jun. 21, 1836	Apr. 12, 1841
Tottenham and Hampstead ...	25 & 26 Vict. c. cc., 1862	
Trent Valley ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. cccxvi., Aug. 3, 1846	Jun. 26, 1847
Vale of Neath ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. cccxli., Aug. 3, 1846	
Victoria Station and Pimlico ...	21 & 22 Vict. c. cxviii., 1858	
Waterford and Kilkenny ...	8 & 9 Vict. c. lxxxvii., Jul. 21, 1845	
Waterford and Limerick ...	7 Geo. IV. c. cxxxix., May 31, 1826	
West Cornwall ...	9 & 10 Vict. c. cccxxxvi., Aug. 3, 1846	
West Durham ...	2 & 3 Vict. c. lxxi., Jul. 4, 1839	Jun., 1840
West End of London, or London and the Crystal Palace }	16 & 17 Vict. c. clxxx., Aug. 4, 1853	{ To Wandsworth, Dec. 1, 1856
West London Extension ...	22 & 23 Vict. c. cxxxiv., 1859	
Westminster Terminus ...	18 & 19 Vict. c. cxcviii., Aug. 14, 1855	
Whitehaven Junction ...	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxiv., Jul. 4, 1844	Mar. 18, 1847
Wimbledon and Croydon ...	16 & 17 Vict. c. lxxxvi., Jul. 8, 1853	Oct. 22, 1855
York, Newcastle, and Darlington ...	5 & 6 Vict. c. lxxx., Jun. 18, 1842	Jan. 4, 1841; Boro' bridge branch, Jun. 17, 1847
York and Scarborough ...	7 & 8 Vict. c. lxi., Jul. 4, 1844	Jul. 7, 1845

RAILWAYS. Wooden rails were introduced, 1646 ; cast-iron rails, 1738 ; iron wheels first used, 1752 ; the carriages first linked together, 1763 ; malleable rails first used, 1805.

RAILWAYS, ATMOSPHERIC, first patented by Messrs Clegg and Samuda ; tried at Wormwood Scrubs, June 30, 1840 ; also upon the West London Railway the same year ; the Dublin and Kingston Company adopted it between Kingston and Dalkey, Sept., 1843 ; by the London and Croydon Company, 1843 ; abandoned generally.

RAILWAYS, STREET. Mr Curtis patented carriages for street railways, 1856, and worked a line in the Mersey Docks, March, 1859 ; Mr Train introduced this system first at Birkenhead, July 30, 1860 ; in Victoria-street, Westminster, April 15, 1861 ; others followed.

RAINBOW. The true theory of, first given by Antonio, bishop of Spalatro, but unknown to him ; the explanation suggested by Roger Bacon, *circa* 1280 ; afterwards by Mauroly in 1560 ; and by Fleschier of Breslau in 1571 ; explained by Newton, 1611.

RAINE, HENRY, by his will left marriage portions of £100 each to two young women of good character who were to be brought up in his free school, Oct. 17, 1736 ; the same to be given annually, and £10 to keep the marriage feast.

RAISONABLE, man-of-war, taken from the French, May 2, 1758.

RATCLIFF CROSS, Middlesex, about 900 houses destroyed by fire, and several persons injured, July 24, 1794.

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, discovered Virginia, 1584 ; attacked the Spanish settlements in America, and took a galleon, worth £150,000, 1592 ; seduced one of the royal attendants, and went out on an expedition to America, 1595 ; tried for treason, being detected in a conspiracy to place Arabella Stuart on the throne ; seized in July, 1603, but reprieved ; sailed to America in search of a gold mine, without success, 1617 ; returned in October, and executed by James I., Oct. 29, 1618.

RAM, the battering, or Aries, is probably the earliest of war engines, mentioned in Ex. iv. 2, xxi. 22. Used by Dionysius at the siege of Rhegium and Moglya, B.C. 370 and 388 ; and at Rhodes by Demetrius Polycrates, 303 ; this siege continued for 12 months, and occupied 30,000 men ; used by Hannibal at Saguntum, 219.

RAMILIES, battle, between the Duke of Marlborough and the French under Marshal Villeroi, May 23, 1706 ; the French were defeated with loss of 13,000 men, that of the allies was about 4000 men ; the Duke followed up his success by conquest of the whole of Brabant and the greater part of Flanders.

RAMNUGGER, Hindustan, taken by Maha Sing, 1778 ; the repulse of the British army under Lord Gough at, Nov. 22, 1848 ; he subsequently defeated the Sikhs with great loss, Dec. 3.

RAMSAY ABBEY, Hants, founded by Oswald, 986 ; consecrated by him, Nov. 19.

RAMSGATE, Kent, a fishing village as late as 1690 ; terrible storm which destroyed the pier and part of the town, Dec., 1748 ; new harbour built, 1750—1770 ; the new pier built by Smeaton, 1788 ; the harbour constructed by Smeaton and Rennie, 1780-95.

RANELAGH GARDENS, London. This fashionable place of amusement was erected in the grounds of Ranelagh House, the residence of Jones, the first Earl of Ranelagh, 1691 ; the rotunda was 185 feet in diameter, and was opened by Lacy, with a public breakfast, April 7, 1742 ; the last entertainment at, Sept. 9, 1803 ; taken down, 1804.

RANGOON, Hindustan, first built by Alompra, founder of the Burmese monarchy, 1753 ; 6000 houses destroyed by fire in 1814 ; captured by the British forces, June, 1824 ; besieged by the Burmese, Dec. 1, 1824 ; the siege raised, Feb. 13, 1825 ; partially destroyed by fire, Feb. 14, 1852 ; stormed by the British, April 14, 1852 ; and became part of the British dominions in the same year.

RAPE, punished with death by the Saxon law, unless the female consented to receive the ravisher as husband ; punished by castration and loss of eyes by Will. I. ; punishment mitigated, 3 Edw. I., 1274 ; made felony, 12 Edw. III., 1338 ; without benefit of clergy, Eliz., 1575 ; punished by death, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, June 27, 1828 ; capital punishment abolished, and transportation for life substituted, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56, June 22, 1841.

RAPHAEL D'URBINO, the most perfect of artists in the line of painting, in the modern school, born, 1483 ; died, 1520.

RAPHAEL TAPESTRIES exhibited in London, 1825, including two new cartoons.

RAPHOE, an Irish bishopric ; St Eunan said to be the first bishop ; united to Derry, 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1833.

RAPPAHANNOCK, North America, taken by the English under Captain Barrie, Nov. 29, 1814.

RASTADT, Baden, the peace of, signed here, 1714 ; taken by the Austrians from the French in 1734 ; a peace congress held here in 1797-9 ; insurrection in, 1849.

RATISBON, Bavaria, the cathedral of St Peter begun, 1275 ; finished, 1633 ; taken by the Elector of Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1703 ; peace of, signed between France and the Elector of Germany, Oct. 13, 1630 ; a treaty of peace between France, Spain, and the empire signed at, Aug. 15, 1684 ; congress held at, Aug. 3, 1802 ; diet held at, when the German princes seceded from the empire and placed themselves under Napoleon, Aug. 1, 1806 ; captured by Austrians, March 19, 1809 ; evacuated by them, April 23, 1809 ; taken by the French, July, 1809 ; restored to Bavaria same year ; the Walhalla founded by Lewis of Bavaria, begun, 1830 ; finished, 1842.

RATTAN Island, fortified by the Spaniards, 1752.

RAUCOUX, battle. The French army under Marshal Saxe defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine at Raucoux on the Meuse, near Liège, and became masters of the whole of Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746.

RAVAILLAC, François, murdered Henry IV. of France, in Paris, May 14, 1610. Horribly tortured for the crime, human ingenuity being racked to increase his torments ; executed, May 27, 1610.

RAVENNA, Italy, taken by the Goths under Alaric, and given up to plunder, Aug. 24, 410 ; besieged by Odoacer, and captured, 493 ; conquered by Pepin, and given to the Pope, 774 ; placed under the protection of Venice, 1441 ; restored to the Pope, 1509 ; captured by the French, 1790 ; captured by the allied Russians and Prussians, 1799 ; occupied by the Papal troops, Jan. 20, 1832 ; annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

RAVENNA, battle, between the French and the Spanish and Papal forces, April 11, 1512 ; the allies lost 12,000 men ; the French were commanded by Gaston de Foix, who fell in the moment of victory.

RAVENSTONE PRIORY, Bucks, founded by Henry III., 1254.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, Durham, rebuilt by Sir H. J. Liddell, from the designs of Mr Nash, 1821.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, Yorkshire, built, 1030.

RAYMOND, Count of Toulouse, so renowned in the history of his time, died, 1105.

RAY SOCIETY, instituted in London for the publication of works on natural history, 1844; the first work published was 'Observations on Zoology in Europe,' by Charles Lucien Bonaparte.

READ, an alderman of London, pressed for a common soldier, for refusing the king an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.

READING, Berkshire, taken by the Danes, and made the head-quarters of Ivar the freebooter, 868; they evacuated it, 872; returned, under Sweyn, and burnt the town, 1006. The abbey founded by Hen. I., 1120, who was buried therein, 1135. The abbey church consecrated by Thomas à Becket, 1164. The first parliament met at, 1171; Henry III. granted the town their first charter, 1253. The Barons reconciled to the king, and met in grand council, 1389. The parliament adjourned here from Westminster on account of the plague, 1452 and 1466. Free grammar-school founded, 1556. The town re-incorporated by Charles I., 1639. Held by the Royalists, 1642; taken by the Parliamentarians, under Essex, April 27, 1643. Mechanics' Institute established, 1828.

READING, N. America, founded by Richard Penn, 1748; incorporated, 1783; made a city, 1847.

REAPING MACHINE. The first invented by the Rev. Patrick Bell, and called the Bell Reaper, 1826; first used, 1827; a trial made with, against the American machines, 1852, when the judges awarded the prize to Bell's reapers; American reapers first patented at Washington, 1833-34.

REASON, the feast of, established in France, after the revolution; first meeting held at the cathedral of Nôtre Dame, Nov. 10, 1793.

REBECCA RIOTS, a conspiracy organized in South Wales, led by a chief dressed in female attire; they met at night, and destroyed the toll-gates, 1843.

REBELLIONS. The Scots and Danes, in favour of Edgar Atheling, against Will. I., 1069; the same, in favour of Robert, brother of Will. II., against that king, 1088; suppressed, 1090. The Welsh against the Normans and English; the Welsh victorious, 1095. In favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153. Richard, son of Hen. II., against his father, 1179. Of the Barons, when they obtained Magna Charta, 1215. The Barons again, 1262; ended, 1267. The lords spiritual and temporal, on account of the Gavestons, against Edw. II., 1312. The rudeness of the collectors of the poll-tax, and the increased oppression of the Crown, led to the rising, at Deptford, of the followers of Wat Tyler, who was killed in Smithfield, June 14, 1381. Of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, for the deposition of Rich. II., 1399. Against Roger, Earl of March, viceroy of Ireland, and presumptive heir to the crown, who was killed, 1399. The rising of the Welsh, under Owen Glendower, 1400. Of Owen Glendower, the Earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, and their confederates, 1403. The insurrection of Cade, at Blackheath, June 1, 1450; the leader killed by the Sheriff of Kent, July 11, 1450. The Yorkists, in favour of Edw. IV., against the Lancastrians, 1452. Of the inhabitants of York, against the proposed encroachments upon their municipal rights, 1469. Of Warwick and Clarence, commanding the Lancastrian party, against Edw. IV., 1470. The Yorkists, under Edw. IV., 1471. Against Rich. III., led by the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Hen. VII., 1485. The followers of Lambert Simnel, the Pretender, 1486. The conspirators, under Perkin Warbeck, who claimed the throne, 1492; he was executed, Nov. 16, 1499. Of the people of Cornwall, under Flammoock, an attorney, against the increased taxes, Feb. 13, 1497; they marched to Blackheath, where they were attacked by Hen. VII., and their leaders hanged, June 22. Against the depreciation of the currency, inclosure laws, and the oppression of the landlords in most

of the English shires, June and July, 1549. Of the people of Norfolk, against the inclosure laws, led by Robert Kett, June 20, 1549; the leader was hanged, Dec. 7, 1549. The Dukes of Northumberland, Suffolk, and their adherents, in favour of Lady Jane Grey's title to the throne, July, 1553; the Earl of Northumberland executed, Aug. 21; she suffered with her husband, Feb. 12, 1554. Sir Thomas Wyatt, Croft, Courtenay, and others, against Queen Mary; discovered, Jan. 21, 1554; Wyatt entered Southwark, Feb. 6; taken prisoner, Feb. 8; executed, April 11; claims for losses during the riots amounted to £792,506. Rising of the Romanists, against Queen Elizabeth, June and July, 1559. In the north of England, 1569. The Irish discontents, commanded by Tyrone, 1599; the Earl of Essex refused to march against him, May 21; made a truce with him, Sept. 8; Tyrone submitted, Jan., 1602. The Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, Feb. 2, 1600; he was taken and executed, Feb. 25. The Irish in Ulster, Dec. 3, 1641. The civil war against the despotism of Chas. I.; standard raised by the king, Aug. 22, 1642; executed, Jan. 30, 1648. Of O'Neil, in Ireland, 1648; suppressed by Cromwell, May 10, 1650. Rising in Cheshire, in favour of the Stuarts, Aug. 1, 1659. In London, against Chas. II., headed by Venner, Jan. 9, 1661. The Scotch, under the leadership of the Duke of Monmouth, who landed, May 6, 1685; arrived at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, June 11; taken, July 8; beheaded, July 15; the rebels tried by Jeffreys, Sept. and Oct. In Scotland, on behalf of James Edward, the Chevalier de St George, or the Pretender; the forces commanded by the Earl of Mar defeated, Nov. 13, 1715, and those commanded by the Earl of Derwentwater the same day; the Pretender escaped into France, 1716. Of Charles, the Young Pretender, who defeated the Royalists at Prestonpans, Sept. 20, 1745; defeated at Culloden, April 16, 1746, and escaped to France. Of the American colonists, 1775; their independence recognized, Nov. 30, 1782. The rising in Ireland, which commenced May 24, 1798; suppressed at the end of the year. In Ireland, under Emmet and others, when Lord Kilwarden was put to death by the insurgents, 1803. Again in Ireland, fermented by Smith O'Brien, who was captured, July 29, 1848. In the Indian empire; broke out, April 3, 1857; ended, 1858. The United States; the South against the North, 1861. *See also Riots.*

RECOGNITION BILL, brought in by the Whigs for recognizing their Majesties King William III. and Queen Mary, but not carried, 1690.

RECOLETS, Order of, established in France, 1594.

RECORDER, the first judicial officer of a municipal corporation; Jeffery de Norton, Alderman, appointed Recorder of London, 26 Edw. I., 1298; salary, £10 per annum. *For List of, see London.*

RECIPROCITY TREATY, between the United States and Canada, signed, June 7, 1854; terminated in accordance with notice given by the former power, March 17, 1866.

RECORDS of the Acts of the Crown, regularly kept and preserved from the reign of Henry I., 1100, to the present time; the earliest written upon paper is in the reign of Edward II.; the Master of the Rolls appointed keeper by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94, Aug. 14, 1838, and one general depository ordered to be erected. The early Scotch records lost on their way from London to Scotland, 1298; the Irish, burnt, 1711. An act passed for the safe keeping of, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 70, Aug. 12, 1867. The new building, in Fetter Lane, erected from the designs of Mr Penere-thorne; begun, 1851.

RECVLVER, Kent, the *Regulbium* of the Romans; the castrum built by the Emperor Severus, *circa* 205.—*Kilburn's Kent*. Ethelbert built a palace here, 602; called Raculfcester in a charter of King Edmund, 784. Augustin established a

monastery here, 597 ; dissolved, 949. Church of, built, *circa* 1080. The new church built, 1811.

REDEEMER, Order of Knighthood, established by King Otho of Greece, in commemoration of the deliverance of the kingdom, June 1, 1833.

REDAN, one of the defensive works of Sebastopol, first attacked by the English, under Gen. Brown, but repulsed, June 18, 1855 ; again, under Sir Wm. Codrington, Sept. 8 ; evacuated, Sept. 9.

RED EAGLE, order of knighthood, reorganized in Prussia by Prince G. F. Charles of Brandenburg, July 13, 1734 ; regulated by an ordinance of, Jan. 22, 1832.

REDHILL Reformatory, established in St George's-in-the-Fields, by Mr Young, 1788 ; removed to Redhill and opened in April, 1849.

REDHINA, battle, the French army under Massena and Ney defeated the English, commanded by Wellington, Mar. 12, 1812.

REDHOUSE, Deptford, burnt down, Feb. 26, 1761.

REDPATH, LEOPOLD, convicted and transported for life for defrauding the Gt. Northern Railway company of £150,000, Jan. 15, 1857.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES invented, 1657.

REFLECTORS, or concave glasses, or plates of metal of that form, to concentrate the sun's rays ; diamonds dissipated by the heat of, 1695.

REFORM in Parliament, necessity of, first pointed out by Mr Pitt (Earl of Chatham) in 1782 ; his son made a motion for a reform in parliament, May 7, 1782, when the House divided, 141 for and 161 against the motion ; Mr Pitt abandoned the cause, and declared all supporters of it seditious, 1794 ; Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall arrested for belonging to a reform society, May 10, 1794 ; tried and acquitted, Nov. 5 to Dec. 5, 1794, being accused of pretended high treason for its advocacy ; Major Cartwright sentenced to pay a fine of £100 for attending a parliamentary reform meeting at Birmingham, June, 1821 ; Lord John Russell's motion for a reform in parliament, lost, April 25, 1822. Lord John Russell prepared the first reform bill, Mar. 1, 1831 ;—first division for the second reading was taken Mar. 22, the numbers—for, 302—against, 301, majority, 1 ; General Gascoyne, on the motion for a committee, moved the following amendment, 'That the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished ;' the division being taken, the numbers were, 299 to 291, majority 8, April 19 ; the bill abandoned, and parliament dissolved, April 22. The new parliament assembled, June 14 ; the bill again brought in, June 24 ; numbers on second reading—for, 367—against, 251, majority, 116, July 4 ; numbers on the third reading of the bill—for, 349—against, 236, majority, 113, Sept. 21 ; in the Lords—Lord Wharncliffe moved on the second reading, 'That the bill be read that day six months ;'—for the amendment, 199—against it, 158, majority, 41, Oct. 8. Prorogation of parliament, Oct. 20, 1831. Lord John Russell's second bill read in the Commons a first time, Dec. 12, 1831 ;—second reading, for the bill, 324—against it, 162, majority, 162, Dec. 17 ;—third reading, the numbers for the bill, 355—against it, 239, majority, 116, March 23, 1832 ; read a first time in the Lords, on the motion of Earl Grey, Mar. 26 ;—upon the second reading the numbers were—for the bill, 184—against it, 175, majority, 9, April 14 ; Lord Lyndhurst moved in Lords committee, 'That the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement ;'—the division being taken, the numbers were 151 and 116—majority against, 35, May 7 ; resignation of the ministers, May 9 ; they resume office, the king giving them power to create new peers, May 18 ; in consequence, some of the dissentient lords absented themselves ; the bill passed the committee, May 30, 1832 ; the third reading carried by a majority of 84. The bill received the royal assent, June 7 ; to the bill for Scotland, July 17 ;

and for Ireland, Aug. 7. Lord John Russell introduced a second measure, Feb. 13, 1854, which was withdrawn. The Tory bill of Disraeli brought in, Feb. 28, 1859; rejected on the second reading, Mar. 31. Lord John Russell introduced another bill, Mar. 1, 1860, which suffered the fate of its predecessors, June 11. A bill introduced by Mr Gladstone, Mar. 12, 1866, reducing the occupation franchise to £14, the borough to £7, and the right of voting extended to all persons having £50 in the savings' bank for two years, and to lodgers rented at £10; the second reading carried by a majority of 5,318 for, and 313 against, April 27. A bill for the redistribution of seats brought in by Mr Gladstone, May 7; second reading carried, May 14; Lord Dunkellin moved an amendment, fixing the borough franchise at a ratable value of £7; the government defeated by a majority of 11,315 for, 304 against, June 18; the ministers resigned, June 19. Mr Disraeli, the chancellor of the exchequer, asked leave to introduce several resolutions upon reform, Feb. 11, 1867; resolutions brought in, Feb. 25; resolutions withdrawn, Feb. 26; Gen. Peel, Lord Cranbourne, and Lord Carnarvon, resigned their seats in the Cabinet, Mar. 4; leave given to bring in a bill on reform, Mar. 18; second reading moved, Mar. 25, carried, Mar. 26. Meeting of the Liberal party at Mr Gladstone's residence; amendment to the bill agreed to, April 5. Meeting of the Liberal members in the Tea-room; resolution passed to oppose the amendment, April 8; the amendment withdrawn by Mr Coleridge; the amendment of Mr Gladstone on personal rating, April 10, defeated by a majority of 21, April 12; the residential clause carried by a majority of 81, May 2; compound householders abolished upon the motion of Mr Hodgkinson, May 17. Mr Mill introduced an amendment that the right of voting should be extended to women, May 20; negatived by a majority of 123. An amendment to the redistribution scheme proposed by Mr Laing, adopted by a majority of 52, May 31; third reading carried, July 15. The ministerial scheme introduced, June 13; read a first time in the House of Lords, July 16; the second reading moved, July 22, carried, July 23. Lord Cairns moved a clause for the representation of minorities, carried by a majority of 91, 142 for, 51 against, July 30; Lord Grey proposed an amendment, providing that no borough which had a population less than 10,000 at the census of 1861, shall return more than one member, defeated by a majority of 12, 86 for, 98 against, Aug. 1; a clause for the use of voting-papers, moved by the Marquis of Salisbury, carried by a majority of 78, Aug. 2; the lodger franchise fixed £10, Aug. 5; the third reading carried, Aug. 6; the amendments of the Lords considered by the Commons. The representation of minorities carried by a majority of 49, 253 for, and 204 against; the votes of the electors for the city of London restricted to 3, carried, and the use of voting-papers rejected by a majority of 52, 206 for, and 258 against, Aug. 8; report of the committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments, agreed to, Aug. 9; the Lords agreed to the alterations, Aug. 12; the royal assent given to the bill, Aug. 15.

DIVISIONS AT DIFFERENT TIMES.

		Negatived by				Negatived by	
1793	Mr (afterwards Earl) Grey	241	1821	Lord John Russell	...	31	
1797	Ditto	...	1822	Ditto	...	105	
1800	Ditto	...	1823	Ditto	...	98	
1809	Sir Francis Burdett	...	1824	Ditto	...	111	
1810	Honourable T. Brand	...	1825	Hon. Mr Abercrombie	...	24	
1812	Ditto	...	1826	Lord John Russell	...	124	
1817	Sir Francis Burdett	...	1829	Marquis of Blandford	...	74	
1818	Ditto	...	1830	Ditto	...	113	
1819	Ditto	...	1830	Mr O'Connell	...	306	
1821	Mr Lambton	...					

REFORM ASSOCIATION established at Westminster, May 20, 1835.

REFORM CLUB, established by the Liberals, to aid in carrying the Reform Bill, 1830-32; the club-house built from the designs of Barry, R.A., 1838-9.

REFORM DEMONSTRATIONS. Public meeting held at Trafalgar Square, June 29, 1866; at the Guildhall, Aug. 8; Manchester, Sept. 24; Leeds, Oct. 8; Glasgow, Oct. 16; Edinburgh, Nov. 17; Beaufort House, Kensington, Dec. 3; at the Agricultural Hall, Feb. 11, 1867; Bristol, Feb. 18; a deputation of the Reform League waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, April 2; meeting at Birmingham, April 22; Hyde Park, May 6; the National Reform Union Society held a meeting to protest against the lodger franchise, and at St James's Hall, May 25; another, the representation of minorities, Aug. 7; another meeting held in the Guildhall, to protest against the Lords' amendments, Aug. 8; Dublin, Sept. 3; fête in honour of the passing of the bill, held at the Crystal Palace, Sept. 30.

REFORMATION, begun in England, by Wickliffe, in 1360; in Bohemia, 1405; in Switzerland, 1519; Saxony, 1520, favoured by the diet of Spire; in Denmark, 1521; in France, under Calvin, 1529; in Sweden, 1530; in Ireland, 1535; in Spain, 1545; in Scotland, 1560; in the Netherlands, 1562; in Germany, by Jerome of Prague and Luther, 1517; in England, completed in the time of Henry VIII., 1534; established by Queen Elizabeth, 1558. The Pope consented to a meeting of the Council at Trent, to take it into consideration, 1542, but the Reformers refused, held, 1546-9. Treaty of Augsburg, Sept. 25, 1555.

REFORMATION OF THE CLERGY ordered by act of parliament, 1530.

REFORMATION OF MANNERS, Society for, established 1689; it brought a vocalist before a judge for singing Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast'; the judge told the jury that, as he could find nothing to support the indictment in the words, he supposed it must be looked for in the singing, which he desired the defendant to try; he obeyed, and was instantly acquitted.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, &c., one founded at Dantzic by Johannes Falk, 1813; a large one established at Berlin, 1824; in New York, 1823. An act passed legalizing them in Scotland by the generous labours of Mr Dunlop, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 7, 1854; amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 87, Aug. 14, 1855; an act for extending the system to Great Britain, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86, Aug. 10, 1854; amended by the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 87, Aug. 14, 1855. County Industrial School, regulated and maintained in Middlesex, 17 & 18 Vict. c. clxix., July 24, 1854.

REFRESHMENT and **PUBLIC HOUSES**, wine licences granted to, and the duty fixed, 23 Vict. c. 27, June 14, 1860; an act for regulating the closing of, in London and other towns, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 64, July 25, 1864.

REFUGEES sheltered in England, 1568; protected and relieved, Sept. 7, 1681, and April, 1687; allowed £15,000 per annum, Oct., 1696.

REGATTA, the first public, held upon the Thames, June 23, 1775; the Lord Mayor arrived at 6 o'clock, and afterwards went up to Ranelagh.

REGENCY BILL proposed to parliament on the first attack by insanity of Geo. III., Dec. 10, 1788; abandoned upon his recovery, Feb. 27, 1789; regency act passed on the king's second attack, 51 Geo. III. c. 1, Feb. 5, 1811, and the Prince of Wales sworn in as Regent of the kingdom the same day; regency bill, should the crown descend to Princess Victoria before she was 18 years of age, 1 Will. IV. c. 2, Dec. 23, 1830; regency bill appointing Prince Albert Regent in the event of the decease of Queen Victoria, should the next successor be under age on such an event, 3 & 4 Vict., Aug. 4, 1840.

REGENT'S CANAL from Paddington to Limehouse, begun, Oct. 14, 1812; 12 men buried by a fall of earth during the construction of, July, 1813; opened, Aug. 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK, the plan of Mr Nash for, adopted, 1812; Mr Bishop erected his observatory in, 1837; 40 persons drowned through the breaking of the ice on the ornamental water, Jan. 15, 1867.

REGENT-STREET, designed by Mr John Nash in 1813, and named after his patron, the Prince Regent; it is 1730 yards in length; the colonnade of the quadrant removed, Sept. 11, 1848.

REGICIDES, 19 surrendered, whose lives were spared, June 6, 1660; 27 tried and executed, and their estates confiscated, 1660 and 1661.

REGIFUGIUM, a Romish festival celebrated annually, Feb. 24.

REGISTRATION of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. Cardinal Pole, in 1554, gave directions for a register to be kept in each parish; ordered to be systematically kept in England by Thomas, Lord Cromwell, 30 Henry VIII., Sept., 1543; confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, 1559; to be preserved in a parchment book, 1597; by the act passed, the clergy were compelled to keep a registry, 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6, 1695; the penalty repealed by the 4 Anne, c. 12, s. 10, 1705; an act passed for the better preservation and regulation of, 52 Geo. III. c. 146, July 28, 1812; amended, 6 Will. IV. c. 85, Aug. 17, 1836; and again amended, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 22, June 30, 1837; further amended, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, July 29, 1856; and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 25, June 14, 1858.

REGISTRATION of Deeds and Wills. A public registry provided for all deeds relating to York, by 6 Anne, c. 35, 1707; extended to the North Riding, by 8 Geo. II. c. 6, 1735. A registry for the county of Middlesex, 7 Anne, c. 20, 1708. Registry of deeds, of arrangements, of trust, and composition deeds by bankrupts, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, ss. 187—194, Aug. 6, 1861. Lord Elcho introduced a measure to provide for the better registration in Scotland, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80, Aug. 7, 1854. In Dr Williams's Library there are several registers of Dissenters kept, the earliest is 1716. Bunhill Fields registers deposited in the College of Arms.

REGISTRATION of Shipping begun in the Thames, 1786; became general, 1787; new act passed for, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 4, 1845; partially repealed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, June 26, 1849.

REGISTRATION of Voters established, by 2 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1832; amended by 6 Vict. c. 18, May 31, 1843, and temporary for the year 1868, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 58, July 16, 1868.

REGIUM DONUM originated in Ireland by Charles II., who gave £600 to Sir Arthur Forbes to be applied to the use of the Presbyterian ministers in that country, 1672; George I., in 1723, lodged annually a sum of money with the heads of the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, to assist the poor ministers; augmented and new arrangements adopted, 1803, and in 1868 reached £40,548.

REICHSTADT, Duke of, the title conferred on the son of Napoleon, June 22, 1818; born at Paris, March 20, 1811, and died, July 22, 1832.

REIGATE, Surrey, overrun by the Danes, in 841. The priory founded, in 1240; the priory destroyed, and the site given to Lord William Howard, in 1541; the castle built in the 13th century, and destroyed, 1648; the town chartered by Edw. II., 1313; made a parliamentary borough, 1294; by the Reform Act the members reduced from 2 to 1, June, 1832; disfranchised by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 12.

REIGN OF TERROR in France, began in July, 1793, ended April 1, 1795.

RELIGION, Six Articles of, for non-observance of which Protestants and Catholics suffered death alike, 1539; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church established, 1552; being reduced from 42 to 39, Jan., 1563; sanctioned by parliament, 1571.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS tolerated among the inhabitants of different States and Countries in the 19th century :—

Austria, Papists.

Bavaria, Papists.

Bohemia, Papists and Lutherans.

Brandenburgh, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Brunswick, Lutherans.

Cologne, an archbishopric, Papists.

Courland, Papists and Protestants.

Denmark, Lutherans.

England, Church of England, and all others.

France, Papists; but Protestants and Jews tolerated.

Genoa, Papists; but the Jews tolerated.

Germany, Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

Greece, Christians, Mahometans, &c.

Hanover, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.

Hesse-Cassel, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Hungary, Papists and Protestants.

Ireland, all religions tolerated.

Italy, various states, Papists.

Lucca, Papists.

Malta, Papists and Protestants.

Mantua, Papists.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Lutherans.

—Strelitz, Lutherans.

Milan, Papists.

Modena, Papists.

Naples, Papists.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES in England, 1041, suppressed, 1540; in France, 4500, in 1790; in Germany about 2000, 1785; in Italy, 2382, suppressed, 1866.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS of the Papal Church :—

Abstinent	...	...	...	170
Monks	...	...	...	328
Augustines	...	...	...	389
Benedictines	...	...	...	548
Black Friars	...	...	...	1071
Minors	...	...	...	1099
Carthusians	...	...	...	1084
Cisterians	...	...	...	1094
Carmelites	...	...	...	1098
Grey Friars	...	...	...	1122
Crossed Friars	...	...	...	1169
Holy Trinity	...	...	...	1197
Ursulines	...	...	...	1198
Franciscans	...	...	...	1206
Dominicans	...	...	...	1215

Netherlands, Papists, Calvinists, &c.

Norway, Lutherans.

Osnaburgh, Catholics and Protestants.

Palatine, Papists and Lutherans.

Parma and Placentia, Papists.

Piedmont, Papists.

Portugal, Papists.

Prussia, Lutherans, Calvinists, & Papists.

Rome, Papists.

Russia, Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.

Sardinia, Papists.

Savoy, Papists.

Saxony, Papists, and Lutherans.

Scotland, Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.

Siberia, Greeks and Arminians.

Sicily, Papists.

Spain, Papists and others.

Sweden, Lutherans, Popery abolished, 1544.

Switzerland, 13 cantons, a republic, 6 are Protestants, 7 are Papists.

Tartary, various states, partly in Europe, Arminians, Mahometans, and Greeks.

Turkey, partly in Europe, Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.

Tuscany, Papists.

Venice, Papists, Greeks, and Jews.

United States of North America, Protestants, Episcopalians, all creeds.

Anchorites	...	...	...	1255
Celestines	...	...	...	1255
Bethlehemites	...	...	...	1257
Sack of Penitencia	...	...	...	1258
De Domina	...	...	...	1288
Bartholomites	...	...	...	1307
White Monks	...	...	...	1349
Minims	...	...	...	1450
Capuchins	...	...	...	1525
Barnabites	...	...	...	1533
Begging Friars	...	...	...	1587
Theatines	...	...	...	1594
Trappists	...	...	...	1815
Ligorists	...	...	...	1820

RELIGIOUS SECTS :—

Adamites, or Preadamites ...	130	Methodists ...	1729
Agnacobites, fanatics ...	701	Moravians, or <i>Unitas Fratrum</i> , appeared, in Bohemia, 1457 ;	
Albigenses ...	1160	in England ...	1750
Anabaptists ...	1521	Muggletonians, from L. Muggle-	
Antinomians ...	1538	ton, a journeyman tailor ...	1657
Antonines ...	329	Pelagians... ..	382
Arians ...	320	Predestinarians ...	371
Arminians ...	1591	Presbyterians ...	1572
Bartholomites ...	1307	Protestants ...	1529
Bohemian Brethren, the sect of, began in Bohemia ...	1467	Puritans ...	1545
Brigantines ...	1370	Publican sect, came first to Eng-	
Brownists ...	1660	land ...	1162
Calvinists ...	1546	Quakers ...	1550
Canons, regular ...	400	Quietists ...	1685
Dunkers ...	1724	Repentants ...	1360
Episcopals in Great Britain ...	1530	Sabbatarians ...	1633
Flagellants ...	1260	Sacramentarians ...	878
Huguenots, French Protestants ...	1561	Sandemanians ...	1728
Independents ...	1593	Shakers ...	1801
Jumpers, England ...	1760	Southcotians ...	1792
Jumpers, America ...	1810	Swedenborgians... ..	1780
Latter-day Saints, or Mormons ...	1830	Trinitarians, order of ...	1198
Lollards ...	1315	Tritheites ...	560
Lutherans ...	1580	Ubiquarians ...	1540
Mahometans ...	622	Unitarians ...	1553

REMONSTRANCE, The Grand, condemning the acts of Charles I., carried in the House of Commons after a debate of 14 hours, by a majority of 11, Nov. 22, 1641 ; presented to his Majesty, Dec. 1, 1641.

REMONSTRANTS, a religious sect in Holland, Arminians, who were named from a remonstrance, reducing their doctrine to five articles, presented to the States, 1611 ; the Calvinists persecuted them, and at Dort, when a synod was held, it lasted six months, condemned their opinions, 1618-19.

RENDSBURG, Denmark, fortified in 1539 ; rebuilt by Frederick III., 1669-72 ; taken by the Prussians, 1848 ; the defences destroyed, 1852.

RENNES, France, the town destroyed by fire, which lasted for 7 days, it consumed almost all the public buildings and 850 private houses, 1720 ; the Palais de Justice erected, 1670 ; restored in 1858.

RENT, in England, first payable in the coin of the realm in place of kind, 1135 ; no goods to be removed until the rent is paid by the landlord to the sheriff, 8 Anne, c. 14, 1709 ; made recoverable in law, 4 Geo. II. c. 28, 1731 ; the rental of England, including lands, houses, and mines, in 1600, was supposed to be £6,000,000, and 12 years' purchase the value ; in 1690 it was estimated at £14,000,000 rent and 18 years' purchase ; in 1815, land alone was assessed to the property-tax at £34,330,463 ; and in 1848, at £42,347,870 for England and Wales only. Scotland was assessed in 1851 on land only, £5,075,242 ; and in 1848, £5,634,351, including messuages, tithes, manors, fines, quarries, mines, iron-works, fisheries, canals, railways, gas-works ; in England and Scotland, the total was, in 1815, £60,138,330 ; in 1848, £105,252,895.

REPEAL OF THE IRISH UNION, association formed for, in Ireland, 1829 ; meetings for, prohibited, Oct. 18, 1830 ; new association for, established, 1841-42, and one formed by D. O'Connell, 1843 ; monster meetings held for, at Trim,

March 16, 1843; a meeting at Clontarf, Oct. 8, was suppressed by the government; O'Connell and those concerned with him arrested, and brought to trial, Jan. 15, 1844; convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and one year's imprisonment, May 30; sentence reversed by the House of Peers. The Association kept a short time after O'Connell's decease, but ultimately died out; the sum of £134,379 had been collected in support of the object by the end of 1846.

REPRISALS AT SEA first granted, 1295.

REPTON PRIORY, Derbyshire, formerly a nunnery, 660; refounded by Maud, widow of Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, 1172.

REQUEST. *See* Courts of.

RESTORATION of Charles II. and monarchy, May 29, 1660, after the Commonwealth of 11 years' duration, or from Jan. 30, 1649.

RESTORATION of Learning in France, 778.

RESTORMEL CASTLE, Cornwall, built, 1100.

RETFORD, Nottinghamshire. A charter of privileges granted to the town by Edward I., 1279. A fair granted to, by Henry III., 1259. The church founded, 1208; rebuilt, 1658. The town incorporated by Edward III., 1336. Henry VI. increased their privileges, 1424. Returned two members to parliament, 9 Edw. II., 1315, but in 1826, on account of repeated acts of bribery, the borough was added to Bassetlaw.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND Greeks, under Xenophon, B.C. 401. After the army of Cyrus the Younger had been defeated by the Persians on the plain of Cunaxa, Cyrus being killed, the Greeks were left without a leader, and they chose Xenophon, who led them over the high lands to the Mediterranean.

REVEL, Russia, founded by Valdemar II., King of Denmark, *circa* 1218. The church, the *Olaikirche*, built, 1329; partially destroyed, 1820; restored, 1840. St Nicholas Church built, 1317. Two ships captured in the port of, by Capt. Wilcox, in the Dragon, May, 1854.

REVELATION, written by St John the Divine, in the island of Patmos, *circa* 97; its authenticity has been doubted by some Biblical writers.

REVELS. *See* Master of the.

REVENUE OF ENGLAND. Income, from the Conquest:—

William the Conqueror	...	1066	...	£400,000	Henry VII.	...	1485	...	£400,000
William Rufus	...	1087	...	350,000	Henry VIII.	...	1509	...	800,000
Henry I.	...	1100	...	300,000	Edward VI.	...	1547	...	400,000
Stephen	...	1135	...	250,000	Mary	...	1553	...	450,000
Henry II.	...	1154	...	200,000	Elizabeth	...	1558	...	500,000
Richard I.	...	1189	...	150,000	James I.	...	1602	...	600,000
John	...	1199	...	100,000	Charles I.	...	1625	...	895,819
Henry III.	...	1216	...	80,000	Commonwealth	}	1648	}	1,517,247
Edward I.	...	1272	...	150,000	Charles II.				
Edward II.	...	1307	...	100,000	James II.	...	1685	...	2,001,155
Edward III.	...	1327	...	154,140	William III.	...	1688	...	3,895,205
Richard II.	...	1377	...	130,000	Queen Anne (at the Union)	...	1706	...	5,691,803
Henry IV.	...	1399	...	100,000	George I.	...	1714	...	6,762,643
Henry V.	...	1413	...	76,643	George II.	...	1727	...	8,522,540
Henry VI.	...	1422	...	64,976	George III. (1788)	...	1760	...	15,372,971
Edward IV.	...	1460	}	100,000	Ditto	...	1800	...	36,728,000
Edward V.	...	1483			Ditto	...	(war) 1815	...	72,210,512
Richard III.	...	1483			George IV.	...	1820	...	54,282,958

William IV. ...	1830	£50,056,616	Victoria ...	1853	£54,430,344
Victoria ...	1837	46,475,194	„ ...	1854	56,822,509
„ ...	1838	47,333,460	„ ...	1855	63,364,605
„ ...	1839	47,844,899	„ ...	1856	68,008,623
„ ...	1840	47,567,565	„ ...	1857	66,056,055
„ ...	1841	48,084,360	„ ...	1858	61,812,555
„ ...	1842	46,965,631	„ ...	1859	68,226,114
„ ...	1843	52,582,817	„ ...	1860	73,717,419
„ ...	1844	54,003,745	„ ...	1861	73,080,771
„ ...	1845	53,060,354	„ ...	1862	72,575,477
„ ...	1846	53,790,138	„ ...	1863	70,433,620
„ ...	1847	51,546,265	„ ...	1864	70,125,374
„ ...	1848	53,388,717	„ ...	1865	69,196,478
„ ...	1849	52,951,749	„ ...	1866	68,785,662
„ ...	1850	52,810,680	„ ...	1867	69,434,567
„ ...	1851	52,233,006	„ ...	1868	69,600,218
„ ...	1852	53,210,071			

The consolidation of the revenue was effected by 56 Geo. III. c. 98, 1816. *Supply*: The following sums were voted in *Supply* during the undermentioned years:—1835, £14,123,255; 1836, £14,652,572; 1837, £15,138,576; 1838, £15,726,987; 1839, £17,219,692; 1840, £17,622,513; 1841, £18,949,740; 1842, £19,585,763; 1843, £19,921,283; 1844, £17,732,181; 1845, £18,736,591; 1846, £20,198,912; 1847, £22,822,709; 1848, £22,880,658; 1849, £21,072,745; 1850, £20,012,735; 1851, £19,746,941; 1852, £20,981,609; 1853, £22,237,472; 1854, £43,310,665; 1855, £62,307,822; 1856, £50,564,624; 1857, £36,774,300; 1858, £34,260,197; 1859, £39,742,376; 1860, £45,511,153; 1861, £42,180,031; 1862, £70,341,552; 1863, £67,749,000; 1864, £66,890,000; 1865, £66,462,206; 1866, £66,474,356; 1867, £68,134,000; 1868, £71,236,241.

REVESBY ABBEY, Lincolnshire, built by Will. de Romare, Earl of Lincoln, 1142.

REVOLT of the Bees, an allegory of society, published, Oct., 1829.

REVOLUTIONS: the Eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A.D. 306. The empire of the western Franks began under Charlemagne, 802; this empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the house of Austria, 1273. The empire of the East passed into the hands of the Turks, 1293. Revolutions in Portugal, 1640; Poland, 1704, 1795, 1830, 1863; in Russia, 1730, 1762, 1796; Sweden, 1772, 1809; North America, 1775; France, 1789, 1830, 1848; in Holland, 1795, counter-revolution, 1813; in Venice, 1797, 1848; Rome, 1798, and 1848; in the Netherlands, 1830; Brazil, 1831; Mexico, 1858; Bavaria, 1848; Sicily, 1848, 1860; Spain, 1868-9; Tuscany, 1859; Parma, 1859; Naples, 1860; United States, 1860.

REVOLUTIONS in England, 1649; 1688, Nov. 5, generally called the 'glorious revolution of 1688.'

REVOLVERS. This principle of making fire-arms is of early origin. John the Almain (German) invented an arquebuse that contained ten balls, 1580. They are also mentioned in 'Ward's Animadversions of Warre,' 1639. Samuel Colt of America first introduced his pistol or revolver, 1830; and patented it, 1835.

REYGATE PRIORY, Surrey, founded by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, *circa* 1236-8.

RHE, Isle of France, taken by the Huguenots, 1625; besieged by the English, under the Duke of Buckingham, July 12, 1627; the expedition failed through the want of generalship of its leader, and the siege raised, Oct. 27.

RHEIMS or **REIMS**, France, an ancient Roman city. The four gates were the Porta Martis, Cereris, Veneris, and Bacchi; Martis alone remains; it is a splendid triumphal arch. Clovis baptized here, 496. Philip Augustus crowned, 1179. Cathedral begun, 1212; finished, 1241. Charles VII. crowned in, Joan of Arc bearing the sacred banner, July, 1429. Insurrection at, and atrocities committed by the mob, Sept. 2 and 3, 1792. Taken by the Russians, under Gen. St Priest, March 12, 1814; recaptured by the French, under Napoleon, with 3000 prisoners and 11 guns, March 13; taken by the Prussians, under Blucher, March 18, 1814.

RIEINFELD, battle. The French, under Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, defeated the Austrians at this place, March 3, 1638.

RHINE, passage of, by the French, under Louis XIV., June 12, 1672; again, under Massena, and entrance into Switzerland, Feb. 12, 1799; the confederation of, July 12, 1806.

RIHODE ISLAND, N. America, colonized, 1636; Providence settled, 1637; chartered by Charles II., 1663; taken by the English, under Clifton and Parker, Dec. 6, 1776; besieged unsuccessfully by the Americans, 1778; evacuated by the British, Oct. 25, 1779; constitution adopted, 1790.

RIHODES. The city founded, B.C. 400. St Paul landed at this island on his return to Syria, Acts xxi. 1. Expedition against, commanded by Demetrius, who, after besieging it for 12 months, was forced to retire, B.C. 301. Plundered by Cassius, B.C. 42. Was a Roman possession until A.D. 616. Granted to the Knights of St John of Malta, 1308; fortified by them, 1312. Besieged by Mahomet II., unsuccessfully, 1480. Taken by the Ottomans, after a desperate siege of four months, 1522. Evacuated by the Knights, Jan. 1, 1523.

RHUBARB. The Society of Arts gave a gold medal to Mr Ball for the cultivation of this esculent, 1790; to Mr Thomas Jones of Enfield, 1793, and again in 1797.

RHUDDLAN CASTLE, North Wales, built before the Conquest; rebuilt, 1063; repaired, 1231. Edward I. resided at, for some time, 1281-2.

RHYNOPLASTIC ART, the revived art of making false or artificial noses, practised by the French anew, 1827. *See* Noses.

RIALS, or **ROYALS**, a gold coin issued during the reign of Hen. VIII., worth 11s. 3d.; half and quarter rials were also coined.

RIALTO, the, a noted bridge in Venice, across the great canal, designed by Ant. da Ponte, built, 1588, consisting of a single arch of marble, of 91 feet span, 24½ feet elevation, and 72 feet wide.

RIBBONMEN, disorders caused by, in Ireland; agrarian outbreak, Mar. 1, 1820.

RICCI, LAWRENCE, the last general of the order of the Jesuits; appointed, May 21, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died, Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.

RICE, cultivated in South Carolina, 1702.

RICHARD I., II., and III. *See* England, Kings of.

RICHMOND, America. 100 houses destroyed by fire, Dec. 17, 1786; theatre burnt, Dec. 26, 1811. Made the capital of the Confederate Union, 1861; the first meeting of the Congress of the States removed from Montgomery, in Alabama, to, July 20; Mr Davis elected President of the South for six years, and Mr Stephens, Vice-President, Nov. 30; the Federal army, under Gen. M'Clellan, advanced within six miles of Richmond; they were defeated, at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. President Davis addressed the Congress, which assembled here, Aug. 18. Surrendered to Gen. Grant, April 9, 1865.

RICHMOND, Surrey, once called *Sheen*. A site of one of the royal palaces, where Edward III. died. Destroyed by fire, 1497; rebuilt by Henry VII., who

died there, 1509; Elizabeth kept prisoner here when she was a princess, and died in the palace, March 24, 1603; the park enclosed by Charles I., 1636; sold by order of the Commonwealth; the public excluded from, by the ranger, 1752; opened, Dec. 20, 1752, by order of the judge of assize.

RICHMOND, Yorkshire, held by Edwin, brother of Morcar, by presentation, 1070-2. The castle was built by Alan the Red, who was made first Earl of Richmond, 1069-72; the keep was erected by Conan, the fifth Earl, 1146-1171. The church of, erected, *circa* 1370; since rebuilt by G. G. Scott. The crown estate settled by Charles II. upon his son, Charles Lennox, 1675. Tate's Grammar School erected, 1850.

RICHMOND HOUSE, Whitehall, destroyed by fire, Dec. 14, 1791.

RIDLEY, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 15, 1555.

RIFLE, first patent granted for, June 24, 1635; the Minié system of rifling invented, 1833; the Chassepot invented by M. A. Chassepot, 1866; adopted in the French army, Aug. 30, 1866; Needle Gun, 1848; several others since introduced.

RIFLE, The National Association. *See* National.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER GROUNDS. An act passed facilitating the acquisition of grounds for rifle practice, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 140, Aug. 28, 1860; amended, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 41, July 17, 1862.

RIGA, in the Baltic, founded by a colony from Bremen, 1158; town built by Bishop Albert, 1200; taken by Gustavus Adolphus, when half the town was burnt, 1710; serious fire at, 1812; great export of flax-seed from, to Ireland, to the extent of 47,400 barrels, 1845; fortification removed, 1858.

RIGHT OF SEARCH, settled with America, 1843; with France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England, by treaty, Dec. 20, 1841; confirmed with France, May 29, 1849.

RIGHTS, Bill of, extorted by parliament from the king, 3 Chas. I. c. 1, after he had endeavoured by all means in his power to avoid consenting to it, June 7, 1628; the declaration of rights was made to the Prince and Princess of Orange, on their coming to the throne of England, Feb. 13, 1688-9; and recognized by 1 Will. & Mary, st. ii. c. 2, Nov. 16, 1689.

RINGS, the inventors of, are said to be the Egyptians, which seems confirmed by the gift of a ring from Pharaoh to Joseph, Gen. xli. 42; and Josephus in the 3rd Book of Jewish Antiquities, says they (the Israelites) forged the golden calf from their wives' rings. The high-priest Aaron wore a diamond ring. Queen Jezebel to destroy Naboth used the ring of Ahab, 1 Kings xxi. 8. The signet-ring was worn on the right hand, Jer. xxii. 24. In Rome the bridegroom sent the bride an iron ring before marriage. Alexander the Great used the ring of King Darius after his death. All rings exempted from assay, except mourning rings, 12 Geo. II. c. 26, 1739.

RIO DE LA PLATA, S. America, discovered by de Solis, 1515-16; surveyed by Sebastian Cabot, 1526; reciprocity treaty signed with Gt. Britain, 1823.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, first discovered by Martin Affonso de Souza, a Portuguese, Jan. 22, 1531; taken possession of by the French, 1555, who were expelled and the city of Rio founded, 1567; made the capital, 1763; made the residence of the Court, 1808; made the capital of the Independent Empire of Brazil, Sep. 7, 1822; revolution in, Don Pedro abdicated in favour of his son Pedro II., 1831; the yellow fever carried off 14,000 of the inhabitants, July, 1850; the Duke of Edinburgh visited the island in the Galatea, July 15, 1867; repulse of the Paraguayans at Humaita, in Oct.

RIO SECO, battle, the Spaniards under Gen. Blake and Cuesta were defeated by the French under Bessi eres, with great loss, July 13, 1808.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND. The convent of Westminster Abbey demolished; thering-leaders hanged, and others had their hands and feet cut off, 1221. The companies of goldsmiths and tailors fought in the streets of London, several were killed on both sides; the riot quelled by the sheriffs, and thirteen of the ringleaders hanged, 1262. Riot at Norwich, the cathedral and monastery burnt, the ringleaders executed, 1271. Riot broke out among several of the city companies at the entrance of the Princess Philippa into London, 1328. Wat Tyler in Southwark and London, June 10, 1381. Serious riots in Cheapside; the Italian merchants' stores plundered, the ringleader hanged at Tyburn, May, 1456. The evil May-day riot, 1517. The apprentices of London and the Tower Warders had a severe engagement with stones, and wounded the city sword-bearer and several officers, June 29, 1595. A riot in London, and Dr Lamb killed by the mob; another, under pretence of pulling down a brothel, four of the ringleaders hanged, June, 1628. Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682, where they seized the lord mayor, but the city lieutenant raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined. At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union, 1707. In London, on the trial of Dr Sacheverel, 1710; of the Whig and Tory mobs, called the Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2 Geo. I., 1715. The Mughouse riot in Salisbury-court between the Jacobites, the leader shot by the master of the house, quelled by the Guards, 1716. The Shawfield riots at Glasgow, 1725. Riots at Westminster and London upon the excise bill; resolutions against, passed by the Commons, April 12, 1733. Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes, quelled after a smart engagement with the *posse comitatus*, 1735. At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out Captain Porteous (who had been reprieved for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot), hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736. Of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearness of corn, 1737. Of the nailers in Worcestershire, who marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737. Of the Spitalfield weavers, 1765. Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766 and 1767. A mob in St George's Fields, to see Mr Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military fired upon the mob, killing young Allen and several others, 1768. £200,000 damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June (the Gordon riots), 1780. At Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, Sept. 4, 1787. At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, when several houses were destroyed, July 14, 1791. In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, several persons were killed, Aug. and Sept., 1797. At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor, and others, May 22, 1798; the Earl of Thanet, Mr Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799. Of weavers, near Manchester, May 24, 1808. At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a pressgang, June 27, 1809. O. P. at Covent-garden theatre, Sept. 17, 1809; terminated Dec. 15, 1809. In Piccadilly, in consequence of the House of Commons committing Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, April 6 and 9, 1810. O. P. riot at the Liverpool theatre, July, 1810. Of weavers, under the name of Luddites, Nov., 1811. At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812. Among the sailors at Lynn, quelled without bloodshed, Dec. 9, 1814. At St Ives, Huntingdonshire, on account of a proposed increased assessment of the property tax, which was appeased by the commissioners relinquishing their purpose, Dec. 13, 1814. In Westminster, on account of the corn bill, which lasted several days, Mar. 6, 1815. At Bishopwearmouth, near Durham, by the keelmen, who destroyed an expensive waggon road, and set fire to an immense pile of coals, March 20, 1815. At the depot at Dartmoor among the prisoners, in quell-

ing which seven Americans were killed, and 35 others wounded, April 8, 1815. By the seamen of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, which, after continuing several weeks, terminated without bloodshed, Oct. 21, 1815. By the miners and men employed in the iron works at Wolverhampton, on account of wages, quelled by the military without bloodshed, Nov. 14, 1815. By the tanners in Bermondsey, during which several persons were wounded by Mr Timbrel, whose house they attacked, April 7, 1816. At Bridport, on account of the price of bread, May 6, 1816. On the same account and in the same month, at Brandon, near Bury in Suffolk, and the city of Norwich. At Bideford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of potatoes, May 20, 1816. At Bury, to destroy a spinning-jenny, May 20. At Littleport and Ely, by a body of insurgent fenmen, on the same day, which was quelled by the military, after some bloodshed, May 20. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the pitmen and others, May 28. At Halstead, Essex, to liberate four persons who had been taken up for destroying machinery, May 28, 1816. At the village of Great Barnfield, Essex, to destroy threshing machines, in which they were defeated by the spirited exertions of Mr Spicer and his neighbours, whose house they attacked, May 31, 1816. At the Calton, one of the suburbs of Glasgow, on account of the soup kitchens, which was quelled after several had been wounded by the military, Aug. 2, 1816. At Preston on account of the diminution of wages, Aug. 17, 1816; at the same place, by the unemployed and distressed workmen, Sept., 1816. Among the convicts in Newgate, which was quelled by threatening to withhold their allowance of food, Aug. 26, 1816. At Nottingham, by the Luddites, who destroyed more than thirty frames, Oct. 12, 1816. At Merthyr-Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, by the workmen in the iron works on account of a reduction of wages, Oct. 18, 1816. By the colliers at Calder iron-works, near Glasgow, on account of a suspension of wages, in consequence of arrests for debt, which continued for several days, Oct. 19, 1816. In the town of Birmingham, Oct. 28, 1816. In the town of Walsall, during which the windows of several bakers were broken, and the house and mills of Mr Jones completely gutted, Oct. 30, 1816. In London, in consequence of a popular meeting in Spafields, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics, the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms, and in that of Mr Beckwith on Snowhill, a Mr Platt was shot in the body by one of the rioters, Dec. 2, 1816; several of the rioters were apprehended, and one of the name of Watson was tried for high treason and acquitted, June 16, 1817. At Dundee, on account of the sudden rise in the price of meal; upwards of 100 shops of various descriptions were plundered, and the house of Mr Lindsay, an extensive corn-dealer, was set on fire, Dec. 7, 1816. In the Park, on the Prince Regent going to the House, in which an air-gun was fired at his Royal Highness, Jan. 28, 1817. At Radstock and Poulton, near Bath, by the colliers, who assembled to the number of 3000, threatening destruction to the pits and buildings, but dispersed without doing mischief at the appearance of the military, Feb. 28, 1817. At Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, March 3, 1817. At Alfreton, in Derbyshire, being part of an intended general insurrection; it was, however, easily quelled, June 9, 1817, and Jeremiah Brandreth and others concerned in it were convicted in the following Oct. At the Westminster election, in which Sir Murray Maxwell was severely hurt, June 18, 19, and 20, 1818. In Covent-garden, on the chairing of Mr Lamb, who had been returned for Westminster, Feb. 13, 1819. At Liverpool, by the Irish, in an attempt to rescue one of their countrymen, July 1, 1819. At Manchester (Peterloo), in which the military killed and wounded many unarmed, people, Aug. 16, 1819. At Paisley and Glasgow, Sept. 14, 1819. Among the keelmen at North Shields, Oct. 14, 1819. At Dewsbury and its neighbourhood, by the members of the clothiers' union society, Feb. 21, 1820. At Culrain, in Scotland, in consequence of the expulsion of several tenants from an estate, March 1, 1820. At Grange

Moor, in Yorkshire, April 8, 1820. At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of Queen Caroline, Nov. 19, 1820; at the funeral of the Queen, in consequence of the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821. At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821. In the Isle of Man, on the high price of corn, Oct. 5, 1821. In various parts of the south of Ireland, for several months in 1821 and 1822. In Norfolk and Suffolk, to destroy threshing machines, March and April, 1822. At Chippenham, between the inhabitants and those of a neighbouring village, Sept., 1822. Among the keelmen on the river Tyne, Oct. and Nov., 1822. At the Dublin theatre, called the bottle conspiracy, from a bottle having been thrown at Lord Wellesley by some Orangemen, Dec. 14, 1822. At Norwich 13,000 weavers and others took possession of the town, Jan. 24, 1826. In Lancashire several mills and looms destroyed, April 24—28. At Manchester, May 3. At Oldham, Oct. 12. At Norwich the weavers destroyed the frames. At Wymondham, June, 1827. At Gloucester, the toll house destroyed, Sept. 20. The weavers of Macclesfield, April 27—29, 1829. At Bethnal Green, May 27. At Fermanagh several Romanists killed, July 12. At Ballybay the Orange party committed excesses, Oct. 9, 1828. At Limerick, the plunder of provisions by a mob, June 15, 1830. At Castlepollard, between the peasantry and police, at the fair, thirteen killed and above twice that number wounded, May 23, 1831. At Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales, among the iron-workers, who were fired upon, and several killed and wounded, June 3, 1831. At the forest of Dean, June 8, 1831, when the fences and plantations were torn down. At Bristol, when great injury was done, on the recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell, opposing the reform bill, the Bishop's palace, the Mansion house, and several houses in Queen's Square, burnt, and two persons killed, and 60 wounded, Oct. 29, 1831. In Kilkenny, where a number of the police were attacked by the people and killed with their inspector, Dec. 14, 1831. At Sheffield the medical school destroyed, Jan. 26, 1835. Election riot at Wolverhampton, May 27. At Liverpool, Romanists' riots, July 12. At Bedford, Poor Law riots, July 20. At Boytton, near Canterbury, where a man named Thoms, an insane fanatic, was killed, May 31, 1838. At the Garrick theatre, riots caused by the Chartists, suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838. Riots by the Chartists at Birmingham, July 15, 1839. At Newport, also by the Chartists, led by Frost, an ex-magistrate, several persons killed, Nov. 4, 1839. At Staleybridge, a mob of Chartists, 5000 strong, held a meeting, Aug. 4, 1842; Stockport plundered, Aug. 7; 4 persons wounded at Preston. Glasgow, riots at, 11; at Blackburn the military fired upon the mob; the court of requests at Stoke-upon-Trent destroyed, 15. Special commissions for the trial at Salford, Sept. 13; Stafford, Oct. 3; Cheshire, Oct. 5; Lancashire, Oct. 11. At Cork, called 'food riots,' June 10, 1842. The 'Rebecca riots' in Wales, 1843. At Sidwell, Exeter, on account of the innovations in the church service, Jan. 19, 1845. At Edinburgh and Glasgow, March 7, 1848. The 'Chartists proposed riots' meeting, at Kennington common, April 10, 1848. 'Orange riots' at Dolly's Brae in Ireland, July, 1849. Free-trade riots at Tamworth, May 28, 1851. Orange riots at Liverpool, July 14, 1851. At Stockport 'Roman Catholic' riots, June 29, 1852. At Belfast, July 14. At Six Mile bridge election riot, July 22. At Liverpool, bread riots, Feb. 19, 1853. At London, in Stepney, Bethnal Green, and other places, Feb. 21, 22. At Quebec, at Father Gavazzi's lectures, June 9, 1853. Bread riots in Devonshire, at Exeter, Jan. 9, 1854. At Hyde Park, Sunday Trading bill, June 24, 1855; and again, July 1—8; Bread riots, Oct. 14 and 28, 1855. At Kelso during St James' fair, Aug. 5, 1856. At Belfast, Roman Catholic riots, Sept. 16, 1857. At Galway during the lecture given by Father Gavazzi, March 29, 1859. At Limerick election, May 4. Between the military and militia at Aldershot, Dec. 25. High Church riots at St George's-in-the-East, Jan. 29, 1860. Orange riot at Lurgan, July 8. At Chatham

amongst the convicts, Feb. 11, 1861. The Garibaldians attacked by the Roman Catholics in Hyde Park, Oct. 5, 1862. At Birkenhead the Roman Catholics attacked the Protestants, many on both sides being wounded, the military were called out, Oct. 15. The operatives at Staleybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, broke open the stores, March, 1863. The O'Donoghue riots at Dublin, at a meeting for considering the propriety of erecting a statue to Prince Albert, Feb. 23, 1864. At Belfast, at the inauguration of the statue to the late Daniel O'Connell, Aug. 8—10, and again on the 23rd, 7 persons killed and upwards of 200 wounded. At Hyde Park, Reform League riots, the park wall thrown down, and several policemen wounded, July 23, 1866. Food riots at Greenwich and Deptford, Jan. 24, 1867. Anti-Popery riots at Birmingham, June 16. Bread riots at Exeter, Crediton, and Teignmouth, the military called out, Nov. 4, 5. Bread riots in Belfast, Nov. 23. Religious riots at Rochdale, March 6, 1868. Serious riots of the miners at Charleroi, Belgium, March 28 to April 4. Colliers created serious disturbances at Wigan, April 20. Religious riots at Ashton-under-Lyne, May 8, 9. Potato riot at Cork, 3000 persons were engaged, Sept. 3. No-Popery or Murphy riots in Manchester, Sept. 5, 6.

RIOT ACT, passed for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters, 1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 5, 1714; capital punishment for not dispersing after the proclamation abolished, and transportation, &c., substituted, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 91, July 17, 1837.

RIPON, Yorkshire. The monastery founded by Eata, abbot of Melrose; St Wilfrid appointed abbot, 664; rebuilt by him, 690; Ripon honours his name still by an annual feast; made a bishop's see, for a short period; Athelstan made the church a sanctuary, 924; the town and monastery burned by the Danes, 950; made a borough by Alfred the Great; in 1069 ravaged by William the Conqueror, and laid waste 16 years; it revived till 1319, when the Scotch barbarians burnt it in one of their forays; in 1604 James I. gave a new charter to the town; visited by James I., 1617; the town taken and plundered, and the Minster sacked by the Parliamentarians, 1643; the hospital founded by Thurston, archbishop of York, 1140; and one by the Nevils. The Minster began, 1154; completed, 1494; it is 260 feet in length, breadth of nave and aisles, 87 feet; central tower rebuilt, 1454; the chapter-house erected, 1100; town hall built, 1801; the Minster made a Cathedral in 1836, Dr C. T. Longley the first Bishop.

RITUALISTIC DOCTRINES in the English Church, commission appointed to inquire into the differences of practice, and the varying interpretations put upon the rubrics, orders, and directions for regulating the conduct of public worship, June 3, 1867; the MS. copy of the Prayer-book attached to the Act of Uniformity discovered, July 30; first report presented for regulating the vestments worn by the ministers of the United Church, Aug. 19.

RIVAULX ABBEY, Yorkshire, built by Walter Espec, 1132.

RIVOLI, Sardinia, the French under Massena defeated the Austrians, 1797; captured by the Sardinians, June 16, 1848; the Austrians repulsed at, July 22.

RIZZIO, David, an Italian musician, assassinated, March 9, 1566, by Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, in her presence.

ROAD MURDER. A village near Trowbridge; William Saville Kent, the son of Mr S. S. Kent, sub-inspector of factories, was murdered under mysterious circumstances, June 29, 1860. The nursemaid, Elizabeth Gough, was charged with the crime but acquitted; his sister, Constance, was also suspected, but discharged; she subsequently made a voluntary confession to the Rev. Arthur D. Wagner, of St Paul's, Brighton, and gave herself up at Bow-street, April 25, 1865; committed for trial by the magistrates at Trowbridge, April 26; tried at Salisbury, and sentenced to be hanged, July 20; commuted to transportation.

ROADS. The highways becoming in a dangerous state a statute was passed for the repair and widening of, 13 Edw. I., st. 2, c. 5, 1285. A toll upon all sorts of carriages granted to the master of the Hospital of St Giles-in-the-Fields for the repair of, Edw. III., 1346; regulations for the better management of, and surveyors appointed by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, 1555; the first turnpike act passed, 15 Chas. II. c. 1, 1663; all cart-ways leading to market towns to be made 8 feet wide at least, 3 Will. & Mary, c. 12, 1691; the weight of loads to be carried fixed, March 25, 1720; wooden blocks used in Oxford-street and Holborn, 1839-40. Made in the Highlands of Scotland by Gen. Wade, 1746; and by MacAdam, a commissioner of roads, 1783-98; generally adopted in England, 1829; an act passed for their better management, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, July 29, 1862; several toll-gates abolished by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 78, July 28, 1863; a steam roller used, 1867.

ROASTING ALIVE Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham charged with being a favourer of Wickliffe, and a heretic, condemned by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury; but, escaping into Wales, where a miserable wretch (Powis) betrayed him, his old sentence was carried out. He was hanged by the middle in chains over a fire, before his own residence in Smithfield, and slowly roasted, 5 Henry V., 1418; Sevetus burnt at Geneva for heresy, being condemned at the instigation of Calvin, Oct. 27, 1553.

ROBBERS, first punished with death by the laws of Edw. I.; robbing from the person made felony and punished with death, 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 29, s. 6, June 21, 1827; repealed, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 87, s. 1, July 17, 1837; altered 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 40, Aug. 6, 1861.

ROBESPIERRE, MAXIMILIAN, a leader in the atrocities committed during the French revolution, guillotined, July 24, 1794.

ROCHE ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded, 1147.

ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER, France, made a naval station, by Louis XIV., 1666. Here Napoleon gave himself up to Cap. Maitland of the Bellerophon, July 15, 1815.

ROCHELLE, France, besieged by the duke of Anjou, before which he lost 24,000 men, July 15, 1573; again besieged with an army of 25,000 men; Cardinal Richelieu erected a stone dyke across the mouth of the harbour to prevent the relief of, by a foreign fleet, after an heroic defence of 15 months, and when more than half of the population had perished it was taken, and only 5000 out of 15,000 remained alive, Oct. 28, 1628.

ROCHESTER, Kent. The *Durobrivæ* of the Romans. Captured by Ethelred, King of Mercia, 676; plundered by the Danes, 839 and 885; Athelstan established 3 mints here, 930; re-invaded by the Danes, 999; the castle erected by William the Conqueror, 1077; taken by King John from the Barons, 1215; Henry III. held a tournament at, 1251; the city nearly destroyed by fire, 1137; rebuilt and walled round, 1225; repaired, 1290; chartered by Edw. IV., 1460; confirmed by Chas. I., 1630. The castle taken by the Barons, 1215. Grand tournament, 1251; besieged by the Barons under Simon de Montfort, 1254; again assaulted by Wat Tyler. Edw. IV. repaired the castle; the town hall erected, 1687; the clock tower by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, 1706; fort Pitt erected, 1803; fort Clarence, 1812; 14 persons drowned passing under the bridge, Sept. 13, 1816. Atterbury, bishop, tried, May 27, 1723; quitted England, June 8, 1723; died, Feb. 22, 1731. The old bridge taken down, Jan. 13, 1857; made a bishopric by Ethelbert, 604; Justus was elected the first bishop. The Cathedral destroyed by the Danes; rebuilt by Bishop Gundulf, begun, 1077; finished and dedicated, May 11, 1130; injured by fire, 1138; and again, 1177; partially destroyed when the city was besieged by the Barons, 1264; tower taken down, 1763; length of the Cathedral, 306 feet, 68 broad. The palace of the bishop rebuilt, 1459; and

again in the 17th century; the foundation stone of a Jewish synagogue laid, Oct. 5, 1868.

ROCKETS, for war purposes, first used by the Venetians, 1380; by the French, 1449. One invented by Sir William Congreve, 1803; used at Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806; Sir W. Congreve's manufactory at West Ham, Essex, exploded, killing two men, and injuring several others, June 12, 1824. Mr Dennet of Newport invented rockets, to be projected over wrecked vessels, or from the vessel to the shore, where it would fix itself in the ground, 1828.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS; the first formed by the Marquis of, July, 1765; resigned, July, 1766; the second, March, 1782; dissolved, July, 1782.

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE, Northamptonshire, built by William I., 1070-80; a council held in, to settle the disputes between William Rufus and Archb. Anselm, as to Episcopal investiture, 1094; Thomas Lord Burleigh appointed warden, by Queen Elizabeth, 1598; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1646.

ROCKINGHAM HOUSE, Roscommon, Ireland, the seat of Lord Lorton, destroyed by fire, April 18, 1863.

ROCKING STONE, discovered in North America, in Savoy, Massachusetts, 1825, 26 feet long and 18 broad.

ROCROI, battle, the Spaniards under Francisco de Mello, invested this fortress with an army of 26,000 men; the place was relieved by the French army under the Prince de Condé, who entirely defeated the Spaniards with a loss of 15,000 men, May 19, 1643.

RODNEY, Lord, great naval victory of, near Cape St Vincent, over the Spanish admiral Langara, whom he made prisoner, destroying several sail and taking five, Jan. 16, 1780; he also defeated the French, under the Count de Grasse, when he took or destroyed five sail-of-the-line, and captured the commander-in-chief; Rodney's own ship fired 80 broadsides, April 12, 1782.

ROLICA, battle, the British forces, commanded by Wellesley, defeated a French division of 5000, commanded by Delaborde, Aug. 9, 1808.

ROLLS. A list of the Masters of, with the dates of their appointments:—

Alcock, John, April 29, 1471
 Arden, Sir Richard, June 4, 1788
 Ayremynne, William de, Aug. 19, 1316
 ——— Richard de, May 26, 1324
 Bainbrige, Christopher, Nov. 13, 1504
 Baron, William, Feb. 1, 1502
 Barrow, Thomas, Sept. 29, 1483
 Beaumont, John de, Dec. 13, 1550
 Bickersteth, Rt Hon. Hen., Jan. 19, 1836
 Blyth, John, May 14, 1492
 Bruce, Edward, May 18, 1603
 Bubbewyth, Nich. de, Sept. 24, 1402
 Burstall, William, March 28, 1371
 Burton, John de, Oct. 24, 1386
 Cæsar, Sir Julius, Oct. 1, 1614
 Cæsar, Sir Charles, March 18, 1639
 Churchill, Sir John, Oct. 20, Jan. 12, 1685
 Clarke, John, Oct. 20, 1522
 Clarke, Sir Thomas, May 29, 1754
 Clyff, Henry de, July 4, 1326
 Colepeper, Sir John, Jan. 28, 1643

Colepeper, John Lord, June 1, 1660
 Copley, Sir John Singleton, Sept. 14, 1826
 Cordell, Sir William, Nov. 5, 1557
 Cromwell, Thomas, Oct. 8, 1534
 Digges, Sir Dudley, April 12, 1636
 Egerton, Sir Thomas, April 10, 1594
 Evesham, Thomas de, Jan. 10, 1341
 Fortescue, William, Nov. 5, 1741
 Franuke, John, Oct. 28, 1423
 Gauntstede, Simon de, June 3, 1415
 Gerrard, Gilbert, May 30, 1581
 Gifford, Robt. Lord, April 5, 1824
 Grant, Sir William, May 27, 1801
 Grimstone, Sir Harbottle, Nov. 3, 1660
 Hales, Christopher, July 10, 1536
 Hannibal, Thomas, Oct. 9, 1523
 Hare, Sir Nicholas, Sept. 18, 1553
 Jekyll, Sir Joseph, July 13, 1717
 Johnson, George, Aug. 15, 1667
 Kenyon, Sir Lloyd, March 30, 1784
 Kirkeby, Thomas de, March 29, 1447
 Kirkeham, Robert de, Dec. 23, 1461

Langton, John de, 1286
 Leach, Sir John, May 3, 1827
 Lenthall, William, Nov. 8, 1643
 May, Sir Humphrey, April 10, 1629
 Morland, William, Feb. 22, 1471
 Morton, John, March 16, 1472
 Morton, Robert, May 30, 1477
 Morton, Robert, Nov. 13, 1485
 Osgodeby, Adam de, Oct. 1, 1295
 Paul, John de St, April 28, 1337
 Pepys, Sir Chas Christop, Sept. 29, 1834
 Phillips, Sir Edward, Jan. 14, 1610
 Plumer, Sir Thomas, Jan. 6, 1818
 Powle, Henry, March 13, 1689
 Romilly, Sir John, March 28, 1851
 Scarle, John de, July 22, 1394
 Sewell, Sir Thomas, Dec. 4, 1764
 Southwell, Sir Robert, July 1, 1541;

June 18, 1552
 Stanley, Thomas, Sept. 11, 1397
 Stoppynden, John, Nov. 13, 1438
 Strange, Sir John, Jan. 11, 1750
 Taylour, John, June 26, 1527
 Thoresby, John de, Feb. 21, 1341
 Trevor, Sir John, Oct. 20, 1685; Jan. 18, 1693
 Tunstall, Cuthbert, May 12, 1516
 Verney, John, Oct. 9, 1738
 Waking, John de, March 2, 1405
 Wallore, David de, July 2, 1346
 Waltham, John de, Sept. 8, 1381
 Warham, William, Feb. 13, 1494
 Wath, Michael de, Jan. 20, 1334
 Williams, David, Nov. 26, 1487
 Yonge, John, Jan. 22, 1508; June 11, 1509

ROLLS CHAPEL, Chancery-lane, founded by Henry III., 1233, for the maintaining and ordaining of converted Jews. The records first deposited here in the 14th century. Rolls House, Chancery-lane, erected, Sept. 18, 1717.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, a society established in Ireland, to remove the disabilities to which the Roman Catholics were subjected in regard to their civil rights, founded by Daniel O'Connell, 1824. An act of parliament was passed to suppress it, March 5, 1829, after the disabilities which it was its object to remove were no more: the society had previously voted its own dissolution, Feb. 12, 1829.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH. The precise date of the foundation of this creed is uncertain. Some give it to the time when Constantine made such an adroit use of the Christians to aid in his conquests, or A.D. 323. Others date it from Boniface III., 606, when he assumed the title of universal bishop; this, however, only applies to the title of its head.

ROMAN CATHOLICS. Henry VIII. destroyed the power of the Pope in England, 1534; several members of that faith executed, 1535; Henry styled Defender of the Faith, 1539; the priests forbidden to make proselytes by 23 Eliz. c. 1, 1581; not to be relieved by Protestants, 1593; not permitted to hold Government offices, 1672; forbidden to appear at court, 1673; excluded from Parliament, 1677; in 1685 they were restored to their privileges; they were disabled from holding offices of trust, 1689; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717; some relaxations of these hard conditions took place, 1778, and they were permitted to purchase land and take it by descent, 1780; yet these trivial concessions caused a riot, headed by Lord George Gordon, 1780, and dreadful excesses followed. An act passed relieving them, upon conditions and under restrictions, from certain penalties and disabilities, 31 Geo. III. c. 32, 1791. A bill introduced into the House of Commons for the relief of, March 6, 1829; majority for going into Committee, 188; March 18, majority for second reading, 180; March 30, majority for third reading, 170: in the House of Lords, March 31, no division; April 4, second reading, for, 217; against, 112; April 10, third reading, for, 213; against, 109; receives the royal sanction, April 13, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7. Mr O'Connell, the first Catholic member, took his seat for Clare, July 5, 1829; the first English Catholic member was the Earl of Surrey, for Horsham, May 4, 1829. The double land tax charged upon the property of, reduced, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 21, Sept. 22, 1831. The charity bequests of, places

of worship, and education, regulated by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 115, Aug. 15, 1832. Abolishing the Roman Catholic oath at elections, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 28, July 4, 1843. Several penal statutes repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 102, Aug. 9, 1844. An act passed relieving them of penalties and disabilities, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 59, Aug. 18, 1846. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill passed, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 1, 1851. The Roman Catholic Charities regulated by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 134, Aug. 28, 1860. In 1868, the number of priests in the united kingdom was 1489; churches and chapels, 1122; monasteries, 67; convents, 214; colleges, 18.

ROMANS, Epistle to the, written from Corinth, by St Paul, A.D. 58.

ROME, Ancient:—Founded by Romulus (according to Varro), B.C. 753; he is succeeded by Numa Pompilius, 715; the Capitol founded, 615; the first census taken, 566; the second, 508. The dictatorship instituted, 501; secession of the Plebeians to the Mons Sacer, 494; tribunes instituted, 494; Coriolanus banished, 491. First war with Veii begun, 483; ended, 474. The Volscian war begun, 459; Decemvirs instituted, 452; secession (second) of the Plebeians to the Mons Sacer, 449; second war with Veii, 406; Veii captured by Camillus, 396; the Gauls take Rome, 390; the first war with the Samnites, 343. The first war with the Latins, 340. Second war with the Samnites begun, 326; ended, 304; third war with the Samnites begun, 298; ended, 290. Aqua Appia built, 311; Pyrrhus invaded Italy, 281. First Punic war, begun, 264; ended, 241; second begun, 218; ended, 201; third begun, 149; ended, 146. The Empire first mentioned in the Bible, 161; Carthage destroyed, 146; Numantine war, 143. The Jugurthine war begun, 111; ended, 106. Social war begun, 90; ended, 88. First Mithridatic war with, 88; second, 74. The Temple of Jupiter burnt, 83. Cateline's conspiracy, first, 65; second, 63. First Triumvirate established (Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus), 63; civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, 49; battle of Pharsalia, 44; Julius Cæsar assassinated, 44; second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus), 43; battle of Philippi, 42; Herod the Great was made king, 40; and confirmed in his government by Augustus, 30. Aqua Julia, built by Augustus, 34; battle of Actium, 31; the Pantheon erected by Agrippa, 27; Public Baths erected by Agrippa, 24; peace declared with all the world, 5.

ROME, Modern:—The principal events which have taken place in Rome since the commencement of the Christian era are as follows: Ovid banished to Tomi, A.D. 9; Cappadocia added to Rome, 17; Tiberius retired to his debaucheries at Capræ, 26; Caractacus brought in chains to, 50; Agrippina put to death by her son Nero, 59; St Paul brought prisoner to, 62; the city burnt by Nero, 64; Seneca, Lucan, and the apostles Peter and Paul put to death, 65; Jerusalem taken, and levelled by Titus, Sept. 8, 70; the Colosseum begun by Vespasian, 72; revolt of the Parthians, 77; the theatre of Pompey, the library of Augustus, and the Capitol, destroyed by fire, 80; the Dacian war begun, 86; Pliny, Junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sent Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians, 102; Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, 106; Trajan's column erected at Rome, 114; the Mausoleum of Hadrian erected, 130. The Jewish war begun, 131; ended, 135. The Capitol destroyed by lightning, 188. Byzantium taken; its walls razed, 196. Severus erected a triumphal arch, 202; the Goths received tribute, 222; Pompey's amphitheatre burnt, 241; the Goths invaded, 250; pestilence throughout the empire, 252; Claudius obtains a great victory over the Goths, at Naissus, 300,000 slain, 269; the Emperor Aurelian erected a new wall round the city, 270-1; Longinus put to death, 273; the barbarians obtain Dacia, 274; the era of the martyrs, 284; the Franks settled in Gaul, 287; Constantius died at York, 306; four emperors reigned at one time, 308; Maximus strangled, 310. Constantine the Great, in consequence of a vision, placed the cross on his banners, and arrived at Rome, 312; began to favour the Christians, 319; tolerated the Christian faith, 323; convoked the first general

council of Christians at Nice, 325. The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 328; Constantine ordered the destruction of the heathen temples, 331; revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves from their masters, suppressed with difficulty, 334. Death of Constantine;—succeeded by his three sons, Constans, Constantius II., and Constantine II., 337. The army proclaimed Julian emperor at Paris, 360; Julian abjured Christianity, and opened all the heathen temples, 361; Julian killed in battle, in Persia, 363. Jovian restored Christianity, 363; found dead, supposed to be poisoned, 364. The Roman empire divided between Eastern and Western, by Valentinian and Valens, brothers; the former had the West, 364. The Goths permitted to settle in Thrace, 376; they entered the Roman territories, 382. Valentinian deposed by Maximus, who restored Paganism, 387. Arcadius and Honorius, emperors, 395; the walls repaired by Honorius, 404; 200,000 Goths defeated, 405; the Vandals, Alani, and Suevi permitted to settle in France and Spain, by Honorius, 406; the city taken and pillaged, then burned, by the Goths under Alaric, Aug. 24, 410; the kingdom of Thoulouse begun, 411; the Vandals began their empire in Spain, 412; the city restored, 417; Pharamond commenced the empire of the Franks, 420; the Vandals retired into Africa, 427; Genseric captured Carthage, 439; Attila the Hun ravaged Europe, 447; the Vandals entered and ravaged Sicily, 454. Valentinian dishonoured the wife of Maximus, 454; he was killed by the soldiers on the side of Maximus, who married his widow, Eudoxia, 455; Eudoxia, to avenge Valentinian and punish Maximus, invited Genseric and the Vandals into Italy, 455; the city taken and sacked by the Vandals under Genseric, the pillage lasting for 14 days, June 15—29, 455; Maximus stoned to death, and Eudoxia and her family, with thousands more, sent captive to Africa, 455; the Emperor Majorianus fixed his residence at Ravenna, 455; the Vandals expelled from Sicily, 464; the Goths defeated in Gaul, 466; the city pillaged, 472; great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 472; Odoacer entered Italy, took Rome and the title of King of Italy, terminating the Western Roman empire, 476; besieged by a Gothic army of 150,000 men, and successfully defended by Belisarius for 12 months, when the siege was raised, 538; retaken by the Goths under Totila and sacked, Dec. 17, 546; retaken by Belisarius, Feb., 547; again taken by Totila, 549; recovered by Narses, July, 552. The papal usurpation established, 606; Rome revolted from the Greek emperors, 726; the Greek emperors extinguished and a republic established, 732; Pope Stephen II. got temporal rule; Charlemagne became Emperor of the West, 800; crowned, Dec. 25, 800. The suburbs plundered by the Arabs, 846; besieged by Henri IV., 1081; partially burnt by the Saracens, under Robert Guiscard, 1084; the Pope removed his government to Avignon, 1309; the last gladiatorial combat held in the Colosseum, 1332; Petrarch crowned at the Capitol, April 8, 1341. Rienzi made Dictator, May 20, 1347; abdicated, Dec. 15; restored, 1354; murdered by the Plebs, Sept. 8, 1354. The populace revolted against the Pope's authority, May 29, 1434; the library of the Vatican founded, 1447; St Peter's begun, 1450. The Duke Charles of Bourbon, with a force of 14,000 German lansquenets, attacked Rome, but he was killed whilst placing the first ladder with his own hands; his infuriated followers stormed the city, and slaughtered the garrison, May 6, 1527; the city was given up to pillage for seven months, and the Pope imprisoned in the castle of St Angelo. Porta del Popolo erected, 1561. The obelisk of the Vatican erected by Sixtus V., 1586; the obelisk of St Maria Maggiore, 1587. The Fontana Paolina on the Janiculum erected by Paul V., 1612; St Peter's dedicated by Urban VIII., 1626; Benedict XIV. restored the walls, 1749; the Jesuits expelled from, Aug. 1773; M. Basseville, the French ambassador, shot in the streets of, Jan. 14, 1793; Bonaparte took the city, and plundered the Vatican and other celebrated galleries of their treasures, which he sent to France, 1797; invaded by the French, under Berthier, Feb. 16, 1798; the Pope sent from the city, and a republic established,

March 20 ; captured by the Neapolitans, and the King of Naples made his triumphal entry into, Nov. 29, 1798 ; reoccupied by the French, Dec. 8, 1798 ; the Pope restored to his kingdom, July 3, 1800 ; the French again entered, Feb. 2, 1808 ; annexed by Napoleon to Italy, May 21, 1808 ; made a free city by, May 17, 1809 ; the Pope taken prisoner by the French, July 5. The French undertook the restoration of the city, 1809 ; the city incorporated with France, Dec. 12, 1809. Murat entered the city at the head of 20,000 men, Jan. 19, 1813 ; Pope Pius VII. returned to the city, May 24, 1814. Pope Pius IX. elected, June 16, 1846 ; crowned, June 21. The Pope declared war against Austria, May 1, 1848 ; Count Rossi formed a new ministry, Sept. 14 ; assassinated, Nov. 15. The people demanded a democratic ministry ; a conflict ensued between the papal and civic guard ; the troops invested the Quirinal, and placed cannon against the entrance ; the Pope was forced to accept a popular ministry, Nov. 16, 1848 ; Cardinal Palma, the Pope's secretary, was shot in the conflict, Nov. 16 ; the Pope escaped in disguise from Rome to Gaëta, Nov. 24 ; M. de Corcelles left Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition having preceded him, to afford protection to the Pope, Nov. 27 ; protest of the Pope against the acts of the provisional government, Nov. 28, 1848. A constituent assembly met at Rome, Feb. 5, 1849 ; the Roman National Assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power, and adopted the republican form of government, Feb. 8 ; the republican flag hoisted on the tower of the Capitol ; the Pope protested against the decree for his dethronement, Feb. 14 ; his Holiness appealed to the great Roman Catholic powers for an armed intervention in his behalf, Feb. 18 ; Civita Vecchia occupied by the French forces, under Marshal Oudinot, April 26 ; a small French force repulsed from Rome by Garibaldi, April 29 ; in this action the French were driven back from the city with the loss of about 700 men. Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans ; the former captured 60 prisoners and 400 muskets, May 5 ; the French, under Marshal Oudinot, commenced an attack, June 3 ; they made a breach in the walls, June 14 ; the French sent storming parties through the breaches in the walls, June 21 ; a deputation sent to Marshal Oudinot, to treat for a surrender, and they eventually capitulated to the French army, July 3 ; the Roman Assembly dissolved, July 4 ; an officer from Oudinot's camp arrived at Gaëta, to present the Pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city, July 4 ; the re-establishment of the Pope's authority proclaimed at Rome, July 15 ; Oudinot issued a general order, stating that the Pope (or his representative) now repossessed the administration of affairs, but that public security in the Pontifical dominions still remained under the special guarantee of the French army, Aug. 3 ; his Holiness arrived at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples, Sept. 4 ; he issued from Portici a *motu proprio* to his subjects, Sept. 12. The Pope left Portici for Rome, where he arrived, April 13, 1850 ; he issued the bull, establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Sept. 24. A concordat was agreed to with Tuscany, April 25, 1851 ; with Austria, Aug. 18, 1855 ; with Spain, Aug. 26, 1859. The National Assembly opened, Sept. 1, 1859 ; vote in favour of the separation of the temporal power of the Pope, Sept. 7 ; all their acts annulled by the Pope, Sept. 26 ; the Sardinian minister left Rome, Oct. 9 ; the surrender of the legations demanded, Dec. 31 ; The Pope refused, Jan. 8, 1860 ; disturbance amongst the students at, Feb. 1 ; popular outbreak put down with great barbarity, March 19 ; sentence of excommunication issued against the kings of Italy and France, March 29 ; the Sardinian forces invaded the Roman States, Sept. 11 ; Pesaro captured, Sept. 12 ; Sinigaglia, Sept. 13 ; Perugia, Sept. 14 ; Ancona bombarded ; the Papal army, with their commander, Gen. Lamoricière, surrendered, Sept. 29 ; evacuated, Oct. 6. Treaty between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of Italy for the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15, 1864. The inhabitants petition for the withdrawal of the French army of occupation, May, 1861 ; withdrawn, Dec.

11, 1866, after an occupation of 17 years; cost France, 61,524,000 francs. The Antibes legion for the service of the Pope left France, Sept. 13, 1866. Meeting at St Peter's held for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, June 29, 1867. A literary copyright convention concluded between France and Rome, July 21. Societies formed in Italy for the conquest of Rome, 1866-7. Garibaldi taken by the Italians whilst on his way to take command of the volunteers at; several engagements on the frontier between the volunteers and the troops, Oct. 5; the invaders, under Menotti Garibaldi, defeated at Nerola, Oct. 18; Garibaldi left Caprera secretly, and arrived at Florence, Oct. 21; the attempt of the brothers Cairoli defeated, and 70 of their followers killed, and one of their leaders, Oct. 22; the volunteers, under Garibaldi, defeated the Papal forces at Monte Rondo, Oct. 26, but they were defeated at Viterbo, Oct. 24; the French army arrived at Civita Vecchia, Oct. 29; the Italian army entered the Roman States, Oct. 29; the French army entered Rome, Oct. 30; Garibaldi defeated at Montana by the combined forces, Nov. 2, and surrendered to the Italians, Nov. 3; the Italian troops evacuated the States, Nov. 5; the French officers received by the Pope, and thanked for their services, Nov. 13; returned to France, and the French flag lowered, Dec. 3. The population in 1867 was 215,573.

KINGS.			ceeded by his sons	...	193
Romulus	...	...	Caracalla M. Aurelius, and Septimius Geta; Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone until 217, when he was slain by his successor	...	211
Numa Pompilius	...	...	Macrinus M. Opilius	...	217
Tullus Hostilius	...	...	Elagabalus, M. Aurelius	...	218
Ancus Martius	...	...	Severus Alexander; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus	...	222
Tarquinius Priscus	...	...	Maximinus Pius	...	235
Servius Tullius	...	...	Gordianus M. Antonius	...	238
Tarquinius Superbus	...	...	Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death	...	238
EMPERORS.			Gordian, junior, grandson of the elder Gordian	...	238
Augustus Cæsar	...	...	Philippus	...	244
Tiberius Claudius Nero	...	...	Decius Metius	...	249
Caligula	...	...	Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus, both slain by the soldiers	...	251
Claudius	...	...	Æmilianus Volusianus	...	252
Claudius Nero	...	...	Valerianus and his son Gallienus	...	253
Galba Sulpicius	...	...	Gallienus reigned alone	...	260
Otho	...	...	Claudianus Gothicus II.	...	268
Vitellius	...	...	Aurelianus L. Domitius	...	270
Vespasianus	...	...	Tacitus, elected, Oct. 25; died at Tarsus, in Cilicia, April 13	...	275
Vespasianus, his son	...	...	Florianus, his brother	...	276
Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus, last of the Twelve Cæsars, assassinated	...	...	Probus M. Aurelius	...	276
Nerva	...	...	Carus M. Aurelius	...	282
Trajanus	...	...	Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated	...	283
Hadrianus	...	...			
Antoninus	...	...			
Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died, 169	...	...			
Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus)	...	...			
Pertinax Publius Helvius	...	...			
Didius Julianus	...	...			
Pescennius Niger	...	...			
Severus Lucius Septimius; died at York, in Britain, 211; suc-	...	...			

Diocletianus	284	Valentinianus II.	383
Maximilianus Hercules: the two		Honorius	395
emperors resign in favour of	286	Valentinianus III.	425
Constantius and Galerius Max-		Petronius Maximus	455
imianus: the first died at		Avitus Flavius Cæcilius	455
York, in Britain, 306 ...	305	Marjoranus Julius	457
Constantinus, afterwards styled		Severus Libius	461
the Great	306	Anthenius Procopius	467
Maxentius, the son of Maximi-		Olybius Anicius	472
anus Hercules. Besides these,		Glycerius Flavius	473
were	306	Nepos Julius	474
Maximianus Hercules, who en-		Romulus Augustulus	475
deavoured to recover his power	306	Fall of the Western Empire.	
Severus Flavius Valerius ...	306	<i>Eastern.</i>	
Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the		Valens	364
brother-in-law of Constantine	307	Theodosius the Great	379
Constantine the Great reigned		Arcadius	383
alone; died on Whitsunday,		Theodosius II.	408
May 22, 337	324	Pulcheria and Marcianus	450
Constantinus II., Constans, and		Leo I.	457
Constantius II., sons of Con-		Leo II.	474
stantine; divided the empire		Zeno	474
between them: the first was		Anastasius I.	491
slain, 340, and the second		Justinus I.	518
murdered, 350, when the third		Justinus II.	565
became sole emperor ...	337	Tiberius II.	578
Julian, the Apostate, so called		Mauritius	582
for abjuring Christianity,		Phocas	602
having been educated for the		Heraclius	610
priesthood: mortally wounded		Heraclius, Constantinus, and	
in a battle with the Persians	361	Heracleonas	641
Jovianus, reigned eight months	363	Constans II.	641
Valentinian I.	364	Constantinus III.	668
The Roman empire terminated		Justinianus II.	685
here as a single dominion.		Philippus Bardanes	711
Valentinian, the son of Gra-		Anastasius II.	713
tian, took the Western, and		Theodosius III.	716
his brother Valens the East-		Leo III.	718
ern, Empire.		Constantinus IV.	741
DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE.		Leo IV.	775
<i>Western.</i>		Constantinus V.	780
Valentinianus and Gratianus	364	Irene	797
Gratianus and Valentinianus II.	375	Nicephorus	802

For Popes of, *see List under Popes.*

ROMFORD, Essex, the Roman *Durolitum*. The name first appeared in the Red-book of the Exchequer; the manor held by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, 1166; Giddea Hall begun by Sir Thomas Cooke, ald. of London, 1467; Town-hall rebuilt, 1768.

ROMFORD BARRACKS destroyed by fire, May 27, 1745; rebuilt, 1795.

RONCESVALLES, Spain, invaded by Charlemagne, who was defeated here, 778; the pillar erected to commemorate that event destroyed, 1794; the French captured the passes of, June 3, 1794; and defeated the Spaniards, Oct. 16; the English under Stewart and Hill, defeated by the French under Soult, July 25, 1813; Don Carlos proclaimed king, Oct. 12, 1833.

ROPEMAKING, Mr Sylvester invented a machine for, 1783, and substituted horse for hand power, 1784; Mr John Belfour obtained a patent for, March 16, 1793; improved by Richard Fothergill, April 12; and by Joseph Huddart, April 25; further improved by William Chapman, 1797; still further improved by William Hoard, 1801. Messrs Chapman patented a method for making flat mining ropes, Oct. 30, 1807; the method of spinning much improved and simplified by Mr Lang, 1832; since improved upon by Mr Stewart, 1838, and subsequently.

ROSAMOND the Fair, and Rosamond's Bower; the lady was the favourite of Henry II. of England, the daughter of Lord Clifford, and the mother of William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey, Bishop of Lincoln, against whom the queen and others conspired for her destruction; Queen Eleanor, it is said, poisoned her; her remains were buried at Godstow church, afterwards removed by Hough, Bishop of Lincoln, under circumstances of great indignity, 1191.

ROSARY, an office of the Roman Church, made up of beads, to a certain number of which a pater-noster must be said on counting them; the invention ascribed to Dominic de Guzman, 1202, according to some writers, 1093; the festival of, is held the first Sunday in October.

ROSAS, Spain, besieged by the French, Nov., 1794; Isquierdo embarked with the garrison, Feb. 3, 1795; taken by the French, Feb. 4; Gen. Reille attempted to carry the fortress by a *coup-de-main*, July 11, 1808; the town besieged, Nov. 4, 1808; surrendered to the French under Gen. St Cyr, Dec. 5; surrendered at the peace of 1814.

ROSCOMMON, Ireland. The abbey founded, 1148; castle built, 1269; the gallery of a chapel gave way, killing 14 persons, April 17, 1804; the English defeated the forces of O'Connor, 1815.

ROSE. The damask rose introduced from the south of France, in the 16th century; the Provence rose from the same country about 1596; the moss rose from N. America, *circa* 1724; the thornless rose from N. America in the beginning of the sixteenth century; the China rose from China, *circa* 1789; the sweet-scented Guelder from China, 1821.

ROSE, order of Knighthood, instituted in Brazil by Don Pedro upon his second marriage, Oct. 17, 1829.

ROSEBECQUE, battle; the French army under the Constable Olivier de Clisson was attacked by Philip van Artevelde with 50,000 Flemings; the French were victorious, the Flemings losing 25,000 men, Artevelde was among the number, Nov. 29, 1382.

ROSE CASTLE, Cumberland, the residence of the Bishops of Carlisle; Edward I. lodged at, 1299; fortified by John de Kirtly, 1336; Bishop Markland built the tower, 1416; destroyed by fire, 1652; rebuilt by Bishop Stern, 1660-64; two towers added by Bishops Rainbow and Smith, 1664—1702.

ROSEMARY BRANCH Theatre destroyed by fire, July 27, 1853.

ROSES, the Wars of the White and Red, which were the symbols of the houses of York and Lancaster; the Yorkists carried the white and the Lancastrians the red; the first battle in that sanguinary contest was fought May 22, 1455, at St Albans: the union of the roses took place by the marriage of Henry VII. with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., Jan. 18, 1486; she died, Feb. 11, 1503.

ROSETTA, Egypt, taken by the French, 1791; fortified, 1798; captured by the English and Turks, April 19, 1801; the English repulsed here by the Turks,

March, 1807; this place stands near where Nelson defeated the French in the battle of the Nile, 1791.

ROSETTA STONE, the, found near this town, by a French officer, 1799, in the ruins of the Fort St Julien. Claimed by the English upon the surrender of the French army, 1802; brought to England by Major-Gen. Turner; deposited in the British Museum, 1802. It is inscribed in three different kinds of character; it was erected to the memory of Ptolemy Epiphanes.

ROSICRUCIAN Philosophers, first founded by Christian Rosencreutz, 1484; in Germany, 1302, and in the 17th century, they laid claim to the possession of divers secrets, among which was the Philosopher's Stone; they wrote in hieroglyphics, and swore fidelity to each other, declaring that the ancient Magi and Egyptian philosophers taught the same doctrine as they professed. The Illuminati of Spain was a branch of this sect, 1612-13.

ROSS, battle, in Ireland, when the rebels were defeated, and left 2600 men on the field of battle, June 4, 1798.

ROSS, bishopric of, Ireland, founded in the 7th century, united to Cork, 1340, and Cloyne added to the others by the act 4 Will. IV., 1833; John Gregg, the present bishop, appointed, 1862.

ROSSBACH, battle, between the French and the Flemings, under the Duke of Burgundy; the king of France, Charles IV., fell in this battle, Nov. 17, 1352; a battle so named between the Austrians and French, and the Prussians under Frederick the Great, in which the former were signally defeated, Nov. 3, 1757; town of, totally disappeared, supposed by an earthquake, Oct. 17, 1792.

ROTA CLUB, a political society that met at the Turks-head in New Palace Yard, established by the republicans. Mr James Harrington was one of the leaders; Henry Nevil proposed that the Members of Parliament should go out by rotation.

ROTHERHAM, Yorkshire, a Saxon town, a charter granted to, by Edward I., 1307; a college founded by the archbishop of, 1482; suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; free grammar-school founded, 1584; a public library established, 1775; new building erected, 1828.

ROTHERHITHE, Surrey, part of the Royal Manor of Bermondsey, 1068; Henry IV. lodged here, 1412; the church of St Mary's rebuilt, 1736-39; Prince Le Boo buried here, Jan., 1785; 206 houses destroyed by fire, June 1, 1765; a tunnel beneath the Thames begun by Thevethick, 1804, and failed; the commercial docks opened, 1809; granaries, valued at £50,000, destroyed at, Sept. 1, 1868.

ROTHESAY, Scotland, the castle built in the 11th century; besieged unsuccessfully, 1263; taken by Bruce, 1311; burned, 1685; the town made a royal burgh, 1400.

ROTHESAY CASTLE, steamer, from Liverpool to Beaumaris, wrecked near the latter place, when 180 persons perished, Aug. 17, 1831.

ROUNDHEADS and **CAVALIERS**. The king, Charles I., being insulted, Dec., 1641, several gentlemen offered their services to protect him, and hence rose the *term*. Rushworth, vol. 1, p. 463, gives the origin from David Hide, an officer in the Scots army, who remarked, upon being appointed to some command in Ireland, he would cut the throats of those round-headed dogs that bawled against the Bishops.

ROUEN, France, the *Rotomagus* of the Romans. The first treaty made between England and France signed here, March 1, 991; the first bridge over the Seine built, 1167; a stone bridge superseded it, 1829; Prince Arthur murdered by his uncle John, in this town, 1203; it was taken by Henry V. of England, Jan. 19, 1419; Joan of Arc burnt at, May 30, 1431. The city besieged by the King of Navarre, with 18,000 men; after a severe struggle the city was taken by storm,

Oct. 26, 1562 ; the pillage lasted for eight days ; retaken by the Duke of Guise the same year ; besieged by Henri IV., Nov. 26, 1593. 500 Huguenots massacred at, on St Bartholomew's Eve, Aug. 24, 1572. The Cathedral begun in the 13th century ; damaged by lightning, Aug. 5, 1822. The Museum founded, 1833-4. The first Railway in France open to, 1839. Exhibition of Industrial Products at, opened, June 15, 1859.

ROUGEMONT CASTLE, Exeter, built, 750.

ROUMANIA. *See* Danubian Principalities.

ROUPELL, WILLIAM, late M.P. for Lambeth, sentenced to penal servitude for life for forgery, Sept. 24, 1862.

ROVEREDO, battle. The French attacked the Austrian army near this town and defeated them, Sept. 4, 1796 ; the French under Gen. Landon defeated at, 1801 ; evacuated by the French, 1809, and occupied by the Austrians.

ROXBURG, Scotland. The castle supposed to have been built by the Romans ; ceded to England, 1175 ; sold by Richard I., for 10,000 marks, 1189 ; captured by Bruce, 1313 ; besieged, Aug., 1436 ; James II. killed at the siege of, July, 1460 ; the first plough used in Scotland, drawn by horses, introduced here by Mr Dawson, 1760.

ROXBURGHE CLUB, founded by the Rev. T. Frognall Dibden, at St Alban's Tavern, St James's, June 17, 1812 ; first limited to 31 members, but subsequently increased to 40 ; the first work published (*Certaine Bokes of Vergiles Aenaeis* turned into English meter, by the Earle of Surrey, 60 copies printed), 1814.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ART, charter granted to, Jan. 26, 1765, as the Incorporated Society of British Artists ; afterwards, and in consequence of some dispute and a separation of parties, the title was changed, Dec. 10, 1768 ; first exhibition held, April 26, 1769 ; apartments granted to them in old Somerset House by Geo. III., 1771 ; first exhibition in their apartments in new Somerset House, held May, 1780 ; removed to the National Gallery, and first exhibition opened, May 1, 1838.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, established, to support the Italian Opera, £50,000 raised by subscription, 1719 ; opened, April 2, 1720.

ROYAL ASSENT, the consent of the Crown that Bills or Measures which have passed both Houses of Parliament may become legal ; statute 33 Henry VIII. c. 21, ss. 3 and 4, 1541-2, permits the royal assent to be given by letters patent. The date of assent to be inserted upon all acts passed after April 8, 1793, 33 Geo. III. c. 13, 1793.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST ANN'S, for the education of orphans, established, 1709.

ROYAL CHARTER, steamer, from Australia, wrecked off the coast of Anglesey, 450 passengers, and bullion valued at £600,000, lost, Oct. 25, 1859.

ROYAL CIRCUS, St George's Fields, burned, Aug. 12, 1805 ; rebuilt, and called the Surrey Theatre, April 23, 1810. *See* Theatres.

ROYAL EXCHANGE. *See* Exchange.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE, incorporated 6 Geo. I., June 22, 1720.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, began 1769, and completed in ten years, the expenses defrayed by a lottery scheme ; accident at, by which nine persons were killed, owing to the parapet giving way, through pressure of the crowd, April 24, 1815.

- ROYAL FAMILY, marriages of, restrained through the dislike of George III. to the marriage of his brother the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldegrave, 12 Geo. III. c. 11, 1772.
- ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND, established to assist actors and actresses in distress, 1839; incorporated, 1853.
- ROYAL GEORGE, of 100 guns, lost by heeling her too far over at Spithead, when Admiral Kempenfeldt and several hundred persons perished, Aug. 29, 1782.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle-street, founded, 1799; incorporated, Jan. 13, 1800; Humphrey Davy gave his first lecture at, April 25, 1801; a professorship created at, 1833; rebuilt from the design of Vulliamy, 1839.
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND, instituted to assist authors in distress, 1790; incorporated, 1818.
- ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, ordered to be erected out of the forfeited and unclaimed Army Prize Fund, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 103, Sept. 4, 1848.
- ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, Chelsea, first stone laid, June 19, 1801.
- ROYAL MINERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 1564.
- ROYAL NAVY HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, Greenwich, instituted, 1801; incorporated with the Hospital, 1821.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for assisting officers who are members of the society, instituted, 1739.
- ROYAL NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS. *See* Navy.
- ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE. *See* Navy.
- ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Greenwich Park, foundation laid, Aug. 10, 1675; finished, July, 1676.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH CORPORATION, established in London; a second charter of incorporation granted by Char. II., 1676; re-incorporated by Geo. III., 1775.
- ROYAL SOCIETY for the Protection of Life from Fire. *See* Fire Engines.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, instituted in 1645; divided, part meeting at Oxford, 1649, and part at Gresham College; incorporated by Charles II., April 22, 1662; the Philosophical Transactions first published, 1663; apartments in Chelsea Hospital granted to, 1667; their meetings held at Gresham College, 1674; Sir Isaac Newton elected president, 1703; apartments granted to, at Somerset House, 1782; removed to Burlington House, 1857.
- ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB, formed, 1743; first held at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street; removed to the Crown and Anchor, Strand, 1780; and subsequently to the Free-masons' Tavern.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, instituted, 1754; removed to the Adelphi, 1774.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, founded, 1738.
- ROYALTY THEATRE, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened, April 20, 1787; burned down, April 11, 1826.
- RUE CROWN, order of merit, instituted in Saxony, when raised to a kingdom by Napoleon I., July 20, 1807.
- RUFFO, CARDINAL, at the head of the Russians and Calabrian banditti, committed great cruelties on the French in Naples, June 20, 1799.
- RUFFS first worn, *temp.* Edward VI., 1551.
- RUGBY, Warwickshire, the school founded by Lawrence Sheriff, 1567; an act

of parliament passed for the better regulation of, 1777 ; Dr Arnold, head-master of, 1827—1842.

RUGEN, on the Baltic, taken by Waldemar I. of Denmark, in 1169 ; ceded to Sweden, 1648 ; taken by the Russians, Nov. 17, 1715 ; restored to Sweden, Aug. 30, 1721 ; capitulated to the French, Sept. 7, 1807 ; ceded by Sweden to Denmark, Jan. 14, 1814, and by Denmark to Prussia, June 4, 1815.

RULE BRITANNIA. This political hymn was composed by Dr Arne for his *Masque of Alfred*, and first performed at Cliefden House, near Maidenhead, to commemorate the accession of Geo. I., Aug. 1, 1740 ; first performed in public at Drury Lane Theatre, March 20, 1745.

RULING MACHINES invented, 1782 ; improved, 1803.

RUM, first made in Jamaica, 1530 ; became general, 1544. 3,300,000 gallons imported, 1789 ; in 1796, 4,196,198 gallons ; in 1848, 5,653,840 gallons imperial were imported, or 6,784,608 old gallons. Importation of, prohibited in casks of less than 20 gallons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 144, Aug. 20, 1853 ; the duties charged upon, fixed at 8s. 2d. per gallon, 21 Vict., c. 16, May 11, 1858.

RUMP PARLIAMENT, 47 members seized and 96 excluded by Colonel Pride, Dec. 6, 1648 ; voted the late treaty with the king, dishonourable and dangerous, Dec. 13 ; passed the ordinance for the trial of Charles I., Jan. 8, 1649 ; abolished the House of Lords, Feb. 6, 1649, and the office of king, Feb. 7 ; expelled by Cromwell, April 20, 1653.

RUNNYMEDE, Surrey. Here King John accepted Magna Charta in the presence of the Barons, June 15, 1215.

RUPERT, ST. order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1702.

RUREMONDE, Belgium, taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702 ; the Austrians defeated by the French under Jourdan, Oct. 5, 1794.

RUSHEN ABBEY, Isle of Man, founded by King Guttred, 947 ; ordered to be dissolved by Sir John Stanley, 1543, but not finally closed until 1553.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION, established in 1808 ; Haydon's picture of the Ten Thousand presented by the Duke of Bedford, 1836 ; opened in June. Library opened, March 23, 1814.

RUSSELL'S, LORD JOHN, administrations. First entered upon office, July, 1846, upon the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, and resigned Feb. 21, 1851. Second, on the failure of Lord Stanley to form an administration, March 3, 1851 ; remained in office until Feb. 23, 1852 ; succeeded by the ministry of the Earl of Derby. Third ministry formed, Nov., 1865 ; resigned, June 26, 1866.

RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM, tried for high treason at the Old Bailey, July 13, 1683, found guilty and beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, July 21, for pretended participation in the Rye-house plot ; his attainder reversed, 1 Will. III., 1689.

RUSSIA. The early records of this kingdom are very obscure. Vladimir founded and made the capital of the nation, by the Emperor Yury, 1157-8 ; invaded by the Tartars, 1224-38 ; the Swedes defeated at the battle of Neva by Newski, 1241 ; Moscow made the seat of government by Dimitri Ivanovitch, 1362, and the Tartars defeated, 1378 ; Moscow burned by the Tartars, 1383 ; invaded and conquered by Tamerlane, 1395 ; Ivan Basilowitz defeated the Tartars, 1470, and is called Czar, 1472 ; the city of Novgorod besieged for several years, and captured in 1485 ; the Tartars totally defeated by Ivan Vasiliivitch, 1552 ; Siberia discovered, 1554 ; England discovered the navigation to Russia, through Robert Chancellor, 1554 ; war declared against Poland, 1562 ; the Tartars take Moscow by surprise, massacre 100,000 of its inhabitants, and burn the city, 1571 ; the city almost depopulated by famine, 1598 ; Ladislas of Poland seized the throne,

1610; Michael Feodorowicz, of the house of Romanof, ascended the throne, 1613; Finland ceded to Sweden, 1617; peace concluded with Poland, June 15, 1634; peace concluded with Sweden, July 1, 1661; Peter I. and Ivan V. crowned, May 6, 1682; Ivan V. resigns his share of the government, 1688; Archangel made the seat of the navy, 1692; Peter I. visited England, and worked in Deptford dockyard, 1697; order of St Andrew instituted, Dec. 20, 1698; the new year appointed to begin Jan. 1, 1700; the Russian army totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden at Narva, 30,000 were slain, and the Swedes captured 150 pieces of artillery and all their baggage, Nov. 30; Peter I. founded the navy, 1701; St Petersburg founded, 1703; the Cossacks under Mazeppa revolted, 1708; Charles XII. of Sweden defeated by the Russians in the battle of Pultowa, July 8, 1709; order of St Catherine, established, Dec. 7, 1714; Russian youths sent to England to learn the English arts, Jan. 27, 1718; Livonia and all the islands in the Baltic ceded to Russia, by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721; the title of Emperor of all the Russias adopted by Peter the Great, 1722-3; the order of Newskoi established by the Empress Catherine, April 8, 1725; Peter II. deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland, 1730; the lake of Ladoga made navigable to the Volga, 1730; Poland invaded, 1733; Azof and Moldavia restored to the Porte, 1739; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., raised to the throne, and Ivan VI., an infant, deposed, 1742; Peter III. dethroned and murdered, and succeeded by his Empress Catherine, July, 1762; Ivan VI. murdered by order of the Empress, 1764; Catherine II. promulgated a new code of laws, 1768; the dismemberment of Poland commenced by Catherine, 1st partition, 1772; the Crimea added to Russia, Jan. 13, 1775; the kingdom divided into viceroalties, 1779; the first public school instituted at St Petersburg, April 5, 1781; the order of St Vladimir instituted, Nov. 22, 1782; a school of surgery established, Nov. 18, 1783; Georgia annexed to the Russian empire, 1784; a treaty of commerce with France concluded, Dec. 31, 1786; war declared against Sweden, 1788; defeated at Memel, April 24, 1790; peace concluded with, Aug. 14, and with the Turks, 1791; the Crimea ceded to, by the treaty of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792; war declared against Poland, 1792; the 2nd partition of Poland, 1793; war declared against France, 1793; the Poles defeated, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, 1795; cocked hats and bags for the hair ordered to be worn, Jan. 3, 1797; the government prohibited the freedom of the press, July 12, 1798; the Emperor attacked the French in Italy, 1798; treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain and Austria, against France, Dec. 29, 1798; treaty with Great Britain for the invasion of Holland, June 22, 1799; the treaty with Great Britain broken, and a coalition formed with France against, 1799; British vessels seized in Russian ports, Nov., 1800; Paul I. assassinated, March 23, 1801; the union of Georgia proclaimed, Sept. 12; a university established in Lithuania, 1804; the treaty renewed with Great Britain against France, April 11, 1805; Moldavia and Wallachia invaded, Nov. 23, 1806; Warsaw occupied by the French, Nov. 28; war declared against Turkey, Dec. 30; the battle of Eylau, the Russians remained masters of the field, Feb. 7, 1807; interview of Alexander and Napoleon on a raft at Niemen, when a treaty of peace was discussed, June 25; the treaty signed (Tilsit), July 7; war declared against Sweden, Oct. 6, and against Great Britain, Oct. 26; an embargo laid on English vessels and goods, Nov. 10; war declared against Austria, May 5, 1809; peace restored with Sweden, and Finland ceded to Russia, Sept. 17; the Russians seized Hamburg, March 19, 1810, and Dresden, March 21; Moldavia and Wallachia annexed to Russia, 1810; peace restored with Great Britain, Aug. 17, 1812. The French invaded Russia, July 18, and defeated the Russians and captured Smolensko, Aug. 17; and again at Borodino, Sept. 7; entered Moscow, Sept. 14; Moscow burnt, Sept. 15—19; retreat of the French from, Oct. 19; the French lost 24 generals, 2000 staff

and other officers, and 204,400 men, and 43 generals, 3441 staff and other officers, and 233,222 men, prisoners. Bessarabia annexed to Russia, 1812; the Emperor Alexander at Paris with the allies, March 31, 1814; visited England, June 6; entertained by the Corporation of London at Guildhall, June 18, 1814; the Emperor took the title of King of Poland, June 20, 1815; the Jesuits expelled from the country, 1820; the Freemasons and other secret societies suppressed, Oct. 15, 1823; inundation at St Petersburg, Nov. 19, 1824; treaty with the United States settling the boundaries of North America 54° north latitude, April 27; the Emperor Alexander dies at Taganrog, Nov. 26, 1825; revolt of the troops at St Petersburg, Dec. 26; the revolt suppressed in Poland, Jan. 12, 1826; the leader hanged at St Petersburg, July 25; the Emperor Nicholas I. and Empress crowned at Moscow, Sept. 3; war declared against Persia, Sept. 28; the Emperor visited England and was invested with the Order of the Garter, July 9, 1827; peace concluded with Persia, Feb. 22, 1828. War declared against the Ottoman Porte, and the Russian army crossed the Pruth, May 7; captured the fortress of Silistria, June 30; a new code of laws composed, 1828-30; the Emperor crowned King of Poland at Warsaw, May 24, 1829; the war concluded with Turkey, and Circassia annexed to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14; the War of Independence in Poland broke out, Nov. 29, 1830; the Poles defeated, and Warsaw taken, Sept. 8, 1831; Cracow, which had been erected into a republic, and its independence guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, was occupied by a Russian and Austrian army, and the other powers made no reclamation of the breach of treaty, Feb. 13, 1836; the Winter Palace at St Petersburg burnt, Dec. 29, 1837; failure of the Russian expedition against Khiva in Central Asia, Jan. 3, 1840; treaty of London, July 15; war against Circassia commenced, 1841; the Emperor Nicholas visited England, June 1, 1844; the Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Portsmouth in the Ingermanland, of 74 guns, June 9, 1846. The expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey demanded by Russia, Nov. 5, 1849; this demand, which had interrupted the diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte, induced the latter to send the Hungarian and Polish refugees to Konia, in Asia Minor, Jan., 1850. Conspiracy against the Emperor's life and policy detected, Jan. 6; the Porte declared war against, Sept. 27, 1853; the Turks, under Omar Pacha, crossed the Danube and defeated the Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 2-4; the Turkish fleet destroyed in the harbour of Sinope, Nov. 30; the Russian ambassador (Baron Brunow) left London, Feb. 4, 1854; England and France declared war against, March 27 and 28 (*see* Russian War); the campaign on the Danube opened,—the Russians defeated at Citale, Jan. 6 (*see* Russian War); the Emperor Nicholas I. died at St Petersburg, March 2, 1855; Alexander II. succeeded to the throne, March 2; a levy of 10 men in every 1000 ordered, Oct. 15; the Emperor Alexander II. visited the army before Sebastopol, Nov. 10; treaty of peace signed at Paris, March 30, 1856; the Emperor visited Warsaw and granted an amnesty to the Poles, May 27; the Emperor crowned at Moscow, Sept. 7; a committee appointed to consider the condition of the serfs, Jan. 15, 1858; the royal serfs made free in Dec.; commercial treaty signed with Great Britain, Dec. 31; expedition against the Circassians, 1859; defeated in several engagements, and Schamyl their leader captured, Aug. 26; a manifesto freeing the serfs, issued by the Emperor, March 3, 1861, to come into operation, March 3, 1863; the Russians seized in Poland and carried off from Warsaw 2500 young men for military service, Jan. 14, 1863; insurrection in consequence; the Secret Committee issues a manifesto, Jan. 22; Langrewicz appointed Dictator and defeated the Russian forces, March 18; appealed to Europe for help, March 24; a manifesto offering pardon, issued by the Emperor, March 31; despatches of Lord John Russell upon Polish affairs, March 2 and April 24; answer to, May 2; General Berg appointed commander of Warsaw, attempt upon his life, failed, Sept. 19; the Circassians defeated, March 31, 1864; the territory

added to the Russian empire, June 2 ; death of the Czarowitz at Nice, aged 21, April 24, 1865 ; his body brought to Russia and buried at St Petersburg, June 6 ; the provinces of Russian Turkestan incorporated, March 1, 1866 ; an attempt made to assassinate the Emperor whilst passing out of the Summer Garden by Karakarow, April 16, 1866 ; the assassin executed, Sept. 15 ; marriage of the Czarowitz with the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, celebrated, Nov. 17 ; attempt to assassinate the Emperor by Berezowski, a Pole, in the Bois de Boulogne, June 6, 1867 ; Russian America sold to the United States for 7,200,000 dollars in gold, by treaty, June 20 ; peace concluded with Bokhara, July 11 ; the Moscow and St Petersburg railway sold to Messrs Wyman of America, July 15 ; the Emperor invested with the Order of the Garter at the palace of Tsarskol Selo, St Petersburg, July 28 ; rules for regulating the Russian and Polish clergy with the Holy See, Aug. 2 ; marriage of the King of Greece with the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, at St Petersburg, Oct. 27 ; Archbishop Philarete died at Moscow, aged 83, Dec. 67.

THE DUKES OF KIEF :—

Rurick	862
Olega, Regent for his son Sviattoslaw	955
Waldimir I., styled the Great	976
Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaf I.	1015
Isjidlaw I.	1054
Wsewolod I.	1078
Swiatopalk	1093
Vladimir II.	1114
Michael I.	1125
Jaropalk II.	1132
Wiatschelow	1138
Wsewolod II.	1139
Isjidlaw II.	1146
Rotislaw	1154

GRAND DUKES OF WLADIMIR.

George I.	1156
Andrew I.	1175
Michael I.	1157
Wsewolod III.	1177
George II.	1213
Jaraslaw II.	1238
Alexander Newsky	1245
Jaraslaw III.	1263
Basil I.	1270
Demetrius I.	1277
Daniel	1294
George III., deposed	1302
Michael II.	1305
George III. restored	1325

GRAND DUKES OF MOSCOW.

Ivan, or John I.	1328
Ivan, or John II.	1353
Demetrius II. deposed	1362
Demetrius III.	1362
Basil II.	1389
Basil III.	1425

Ivan (Basilowitz) or John III.	1462
Basil IV.	1505

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

Ivan (Basilowitz) IV., first czar, in 1547	1533
Theodore Ivanowitz I.	1584
Boris-Godunow usurped the throne	1598
Demetrius the impostor, crowned at Moscow, 1605 ; put to death	1606
Basil Ivanovitz Zuinskoi, elected, 1606 ; deposed	1610
Ladislaw elected, 1610 ; abdicated	1613
Michael-Theodorowitz, of the house of Romanof	1613
Alexius Michaelowitz	1645
Theodore II.	1676
Ivan IV., and Peter I., brothers of Theodore	1682
Peter I., the Great, alone : who took the title of Emperor, 1721, and founded St Petersburg ...	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II., son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great : elected, 1725 ; deposed	1727
Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the Czar Ivan ...	1730
Ivan III., an infant grand-nephew to Peter the Great, 1741 ; immured in a dungeon for 18 years ; murdered	1764
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity	1741
Peter III., son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, 1762 ; deposed, and murdered by the	

connivance of her paramour,	Alexander I.	1801
Orloff, July 9	Nicholas, brother to Alexander:	
Catharine II., his consort	succeeded to the throne, Dec. 1	1825
Paul, her son, 1796; found dead	Alexander II., succeeded his	
in his chamber; murdered by	father, March 2	1855
Pahlen		1801

RUSSIA MERCHANTS' COMPANY, incorporated and arms granted to, Feb. 1, 1555; charter confirmed and powers enlarged, 1614.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S celebrated entertainment, given at Somerset House, Feb. 5, 1755.

RUSSIAN WAR. The British fleet, under Admiral Dundas, entered the Bosphorus, Oct. 30, 1853; the Russians defeated with great loss at Oltenitza, Nov. 4; the combined fleets of England and France entered the Black Sea, Jan. 4, 1854; the Russian forces defeated by the Turks under Omar Pasha, at Citale, Jan. 5; the first division of the British army embarked for Turkey, Feb. 23; the Baltic fleet, under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead, March 11; the first division of the French army embarked for Turkey, March 19; the French fleet sailed for the Baltic, March 20; England signed a declaration of war, March 28; a joint convention signed between England, France, and Turkey, April 14. Silistria besieged by the Russians, April 15; the Turks under Omar Pasha defeated the Russians under Gen. Lüders, near Rassava, April 18; the *Furious*, steamer, under a flag of truce, fired upon by the Russians off Odessa; Odessa bombarded by the combined fleets, April 22; the *Tiger*, steam vessel of war, 16 guns, run aground off Odessa in a fog, and lost the crew; captured by the Russians, May 12; the siege of Silistria raised by the Russians, June 23; Bomarsund captured by the allied fleets, Aug. 19; the town of Kola in the White Sea, bombarded and destroyed by the *Miranda*, Aug. 24; Petropavlovski, Kamschatka, attacked unsuccessfully by the land and sea forces, Aug. 31, Sept. 4; the landing of the allied armies at Old Ford, Sept. 14; Eupatoria taken, Sept. 15; Moldavia evacuated by the Russians, Sept. 15; the Russians defeated at the Alma, Sept. 20; the Russian fleet sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol, Sept. 23; the English arrived at Balacava, Sept. 26; the allied army encamped before Sebastopol, Oct. 2; Eupatoria attacked unsuccessfully by the Russians, Oct. 11; first bombardment of Sebastopol commenced by the land and sea forces, Oct. 17; the battle of Balacava and charge of the Light Brigade under Lord Cardigan, Oct. 25; the battle of Inkerman, called the "soldiers' battle," the Russians defeated, Nov. 5; fearful storm on the Crimean coast, the *Prince*, with stores for the army, totally lost at Balacava, and several other vessels lost, Nov. 14; Admiral Lyons succeeded Admiral Dundas in command of the fleet, Dec. 22; railway from Balacava begun, Feb., 1855; the Russians defeated at Eupatoria by the Turks under Omar Pasha, Feb. 18; reconnaissance made to the Tchernaya under Sir Colin Campbell; but compelled to return by a heavy snow-storm, Feb. 19; the Mamelon fortified by the Russians, Feb. 22; the French attacked unsuccessfully these works, Feb. 24; conference of Vienna commenced, March 15; second bombardment of Sebastopol opened, April 9—17; the Sardinian army, 15,000 strong, embarked at Genoa, April 23; the Vienna conference closed, April 24; the French captured the rifle pits in front of the flagstaff battery, May 1; Gen. Pelissier took the command of the French army, May 19; the central bastion taken by the French, May 26, 27; Kertch and Yenikale captured, May 25; above 100 vessels destroyed in the Sea of Azof, by the fleet under Admiral Lyons, May 27, 28; the town of Taganrog taken, June 3; the boat's crew of the *Cossack* massacred under a flag of truce, while engaged landing some prisoners, only one man escaping, June 5; the third bombardment of Sebastopol commenced, June 6, 7; the quarries, Mamelon, and

white works captured, the former by the English and the latter by the French, June 8; the fourth bombardment commenced, June 17; the French repulsed at the Malakoff, and the English at the Redan, with great loss, June 18; the British under Gen. Eyre captured and held the cemetery and that quarter of the town for 18 hours, June 18; Lord Raglan died, June 28, Gen. Simpson succeeded him; Sweaborg attacked by the allied fleet and partially destroyed, Aug. 9, 10, and 11; the Russians, 60,000 strong, under Gen. Liprandi, attacked the allied French and Sardinians, on the Tchernaya, but were defeated with a loss of 300 killed and 5000 wounded, August 16; the fifth and final bombardment commenced, Sept. 5, 6, 7; the English repulsed at the Redan; the French carried the Malakoff, Sept. 8; the Russians evacuate the town, blowing up the forts, after a siege unparalleled, lasting 49 weeks, 70 miles of trenches being constructed, and upwards of 1,500,000 shots and shells had been fired into the town, Sept. 9,—the allies occupied the town; the Russian cavalry defeated at Eupatoria by the French and Turks, Sept. 29; Kars assaulted by the Russians under Gen. Mouravieff, repulsed by the Turkish forces under Gen. Williams and Kmeti, with a loss of 2,500 men, Sept. 29; the three forts at Kinburn captured by the allied fleets, under Admiral Lyons and Bruat, Oct. 17; the Russians, 16,000 strong, defeated on the Ingour in Georgia, by the Turks commanded by Omar Pasha, Nov. 6; Kars surrendered to Gen. Mouravieff, Nov. 25; an armistice agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries of Gt Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, Feb. 25, 1856; hostilities suspended in the Crimea, Feb. 29; Treaty of Peace agreed to and signed, March 30; the blockade raised, April 16; treaty ratified, April 27; the Crimea evacuated, the docks being previously destroyed, in July; visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, April 13, 1869.

RUTH, the Book of, contains the history of David's ancestors, and is said by some writers to be a part of the Book of Samuel, *circa* B.C. 1322.

RUTHVEN, Raid of, which overthrew the power of Lords Lennox and Arran in Scotland, James IV. being taken prisoner, Aug. 23, 1582.

RUTI, battle, in which General Pepe was repulsed by the Austrians, and his army dispersed, March 7, 1821.

RYE, Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, taken by the Danes, 893; the fort called Yprès Tower, built by William de Yprès, Earl of Kent, 1143-6; the town fortified, 1196; burned by the French, 1377; the free grammar school founded by Thomas Peacock, 1638; the old harbour restored, 1778-81.

RYECAUT, Oxfordshire, the seat of Lord Abingdon, burnt to the ground, Nov. 12, 1745; Lord Norrey, his son, killed.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a pretended conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother James, afterwards king, at a place called the Rye-house, between London and Newmarket, March, 1683; the plot, said to have been discovered, June 12, afterwards:—the probability is that it was a scheme to get rid of persons obnoxious to the Stuarts; for among those who, it was pretended, were directly involved, Lord William Russell was executed, July 21, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.

RYSWICK, Holland, a congress opened by William III., at his château of Neu-berg, May 9, 1697; peace of, signed between England, France, Spain, Holland, and the Emperor of Germany, Sept. 11, 1697; and signed by Germany, Oct. 30.

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SAALFELD, Germany. The church of St John, built, 1212 ; the French defeated the Prussian forces at, Oct. 10, 1806 ; the town nearly destroyed by fire, with the whole produce of its harvests, July 28, 1811.

SABBATARIANS, or 7th-day Baptists, are distinguished by religiously observing the 7th day of the week. 1. That God hath required the 7th or last day of the week to be observed. 2. That this command is binding. 3. That this command has never been changed by Divine authority. They rose into existence about 1628, when Brabourne, a clergyman, published his declaration that the 7th day was the only Sabbath. By another authority, Saturday is said to have been first called *Dies Sabbati*, 1554. There are two congregations in London, Mill-yard, Goodman's-Fields, and Eldon-street, Finsbury.

SABBATH, appointed by God himself in the beginning, Gen. ii. 2, 3 ; by some it is maintained that it is an institution of Moses, observed, in commemoration of the creation of the world, by the Jews. Christians observe the first day of the week, because it was that of the resurrection, and it was ordered to be kept holy in England from Saturday at 3 p.m. to Monday at day-break, 4 Canon, Edgar, 960. 3 James I., c. 4, s. 27, 1606, levied a shilling on every one absent from church on Sunday. An act was passed restraining amusements on Sundays, 1 Charles I., 1625 ; an act passed for the better observation of the Lord's day, and penalties of 5s. to 40s. inflicted for breaking it, 29 Charles II., c. 7, 1676.

SABBATICAL YEAR of the Jews, the first A.C. 1451 ; it was every seventh year ; the commandment is, to sow and reap for six years, and to let the land rest on the seventh, Ex. xxiii. 10, 11.

SACHEVERELL, DR, impeached for treason, Dec. 15, 1709 ; tried, and sentenced not to preach for 3 years, and his sermons to be burned by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange, March 23, 1710.

SACKBUT, an early musical wind instrument, mentioned in Dan. iii. 5—15.

SACRAMENT, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, administered in the modes in which the supper actually occurred in the first year of the church, but since altered according to the taste of the popes ; the table changed to an altar, and the wine laid aside to the laity, from the time of Pope Urban II., 1096. An act passed inflicting a penalty for speaking irreverently of the, 1 Edw. VI., c. 1. 1547.

SACRAMENTARIANS, a sect that appeared in 1048, and opposed the doctrine of the real presence ; they afterwards were accused of teaching that their women were to be held in common.

SACRAMENTO, California, founded, 1849 ; the rising town of Marysville totally consumed by fire, Dec. 16, 1852 ; made the capital of California, 1854.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. The first meeting held, Nov. 20, 1832 ; first meeting held in Exeter Hall, June 24, 1834 ; first amateur musical festival held, Oct., 1834 ; the 500th concert held, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

SACRILEGE. By the civil law it is punished with greater severity than other thefts ; and the common law denies the benefit of the clergy to the offender. The old statutes are repealed, and the offence is now made felony, and punishable with penal servitude for life or not less than three years, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 50, Aug. 6, 1861.

SADDLE-HORSE, duty levied, 1784 ; increased, 1808.

SADDLERS' COMPANY, founded by 1 Edw. I., 1272 ; serious riots between this craft and the men of the craft of joiners, painters, and lorimers, in Chepe and Cripplegate, 1327 ; incorporated 3 Edw. III., Dec. 1, 1364 ; confirmed by 18 Rich. II., March 20, 1394 ; the serving men of the trade forbidden to form fraternities, 1396 ; re-incorporated, 36 Charles II., Dec. 24, 1684.

SADDLES, first used of leather, 304 ; in England, 600 ; side-saddles for ladies introduced by the Saxons ; the seal of Joanna de Stuteville gives a lady sitting on a side-saddle, 1227.

SADDUCEES, an ancient Jewish sect, arose *circa* B.C. 260 ; they denied the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body ; they denied also that the oral law was a revelation of God to the Israelites, and deemed the written law alone to be obligatory on the nation, as of Divine authority, Matt. iii. 7, *et seq.*

SADLER'S WELLS, celebrated for its mineral waters, close to the theatre on land belonging to Mr Sadler, discovered 1683 ; it was visited by Evelyn, June 11, 1686.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, first opened as a music hall, for tumblers and rope-dancers, June 3, 1683 ; the theatre rebuilt, 1765 ; Grimaldi, the father of the celebrated Joe, first appeared, 1763 ; the interior of the building remodeled, 1778 ; Joe Grimaldi first appeared, 1782 ; water first introduced into the performances, April 2, 1804 ; 18 persons trodden to death upon an alarm of fire, Oct. 15, 1807 ; the use of water discontinued, 1823 ; Grimaldi took his farewell benefit, March 17, 1828 ; Mr Phelps introduced the Plays of Shakespeare, 1844 ; he retired from the theatre, March, 1862.

SAFETY LAMP, for the use of miners, called the 'Davy Lamp,' invented by Sir H. Davy, 1815 ; the 'Geordy Lamp,' by G. Stephenson, 1815. According to *Smiles's Life*, Stephenson was the prior inventor.

SAFFRON PLANT, first brought into England by a pilgrim, 1389 ; cultivated first at Saffron Walden, Essex, 1582.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex, received its first charter from Edward VI., 1550 ; the best saffron is grown near this place. The free Grammar School founded, 1522 ; Natural History Society constituted, November, 1832 ; Museum opened to the public, May 12, 1835.

SAGAN, Prussia, sold by Ferdinand II. to Wallenstein, 1628, after whose death it passed to Lobkowitz, who sold it to Duke Peter of Courland, 1785, he abdicated his sovereignty in 1795 ; his second daughter created duchess of, 1845.

SAGE, an herb of early date in England ; the Mexican sage introduced, 1724 ; the two African varieties from the Cape of Good Hope, 1731.

SAGUNTUM, Spain, a Greek colony, founded B.C. 1384 ; besieged by Hannibal, 219, and taken, all the adult males being put to the sword ; recovered by the Romans, 210, and made a Roman colony.

SAGUNTUM, battle, the Spaniards, under Gen. Blake, defeated by the French, commanded by Gen. Suchet, with a loss of 3000 men and 12 guns, Oct. 25, 1811.

SAILCLOTH, first made in England, 1590 ; encouraged by Queen Anne, and the manufacture supported by bounties, 1713.

SAILORS, first registered in France, 1670 ; in England, 1548 ; Greenwich Hospital made an asylum for the aged and maimed, 1694 ; the British and Foreign Sailors' Society for the social elevation of, established at Shadwell, 1818.

SAILORS' HOME, founded near the London Docks, 1829 ; new building erected by Mr Green, May, 1835 ; one opened by the Prince of Wales, in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, May, 1865.

SAINTES, battle, the French defeated the English, under Henry III., and their allies, with severe loss, July 22, 1242.

SALADINE, the name of a tax imposed in England and France to raise a fund for carrying on the crusades against Saladin, 1188.

SALAMANCA, Spain, taken by Hannibal, B.C. 532; ravaged several times by the Moors, but finally reconquered by the Spaniards, A.D. 1095; the University founded, 1200; joined to Valencia, 1239; new statutes granted to, 1243; Cathedral begun, 1513; taken by the Spaniards, 1809; by the French, who destroyed most of the public buildings; besieged by Wellington, and captured, June 26, 1812.

SALAMANCA, battle, between Wellington and Marmont, 7141 prisoners, with 11 pieces of cannon, were taken, and 8000 killed on the side of the French; the English lost 6000 men killed and wounded; this victory laid open the road to Madrid, where 2500 prisoners, and a large quantity of military stores, fell into the hands of the English, July 22, 1812.

SALAMIS, Greece, captured by the Megarians, B.C. 620, but was retaken by the Athenians the same year; captured by the Macedonians, B.C. 318; purchased by Athens, A.D. 232; visited by Paul and Barnabas, on their first missionary journey, Acts xiii. 15.

SALAMIS, naval battle, the Greek fleet, under Themistocles, defeated the Persian fleet, under Xerxes, B.C. 480.

SALDANHA BAY, Cape of Good Hope; here three Dutch line-of-battle ships and nine frigates surrendered to Admiral Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALEM, New England, United States, settled, 1626; fitted out 158 privateers in the war, from 1776-1783.

SALERNO, Italy, colonized by the Romans, B.C. 194; taken by the Saracens, A.D. 905; besieged by Robert Guiscard for 8 months, captured, 1076; the kingdom of Naples founded by the election of Roger II. to the crown, 1127; the town destroyed by the Emperor Henry VI., 1193; the port of, commenced by Manfred, 1260; completed by King Robert, 1318.

SALIQUE LAW, excluding females from inheriting the throne. Confirmed in France, 424; also by Clovis, 511; abolished in Spain, March 29, 1830.

SALISBURY PLAIN, 300 English nobles massacred on, by Hengist, May 1, 474.

SALISBURY, or New Sarum, Wiltshire. The Cathedral founded, the corner-stone laid by Henry III., April 20, 1220; finished, 1258, at a cost of 40,000 marks; built in the Gothic style, 474 feet long, 99 broad; length of great transept, 230 feet, nave, 229; the spire, 404 feet high. The ancient Cathedral of Old Sarum built by Bishop Herman, 1045-50; the town rose quickly in importance; made a free city by Henry III.; Edward I. held a Parliament here in 1296, and Edw. III. in 1328 and 1384; a Library established, 1819; the Blackmore Museum, founded by Mr Wm. Blackmore, opened, Sept. 4, 1867.

SALISBURY, See of, established, and St Aldhelm appointed the first Bishop, 705; it was removed to Old Sarum by Bishop Herman, 1072.

SALT, the Romans worked the salt mines at Ostia, on the river Tiber, 500 B.C. The famous mines of Wielitska, Poland, ten miles from Cracow, were discovered by a shepherd (Wielitz), 1250; came into the possession of Austria, 1772; now produce a revenue annually of £600,000. There is a subterranean village of about 1000 inhabitants. A stream of water broke into the mine, threatening its destruction, Nov. 19, 1868. The Droitwich mines were discovered, A.D. 950; those of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 1650; the rock-salt mines of Cheshire discovered by John Jackson, 1670; the Church Lawton mines discovered, 1779;

Dr Brownrigg published his *Art of Making Common Salt*, 1748; the duty fixed upon rock-salt, 10 & 11 Will. III., c. 22, 1699; reduced from 20s. to 15s. per bushel, fixed at 10s. a bushel, 1798; increased to 15s., 1805; reduced to 2s. by 5 Geo. IV., c. 65, June 17, 1824; the duty ordered to cease, Jan. 5, 1825. The *Gabelle*, or salt tax, established in France, 1344.

SALTERO, DON, Coffee House, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, opened, 1695.

SALTERS' COMPANY, London, founded, *circa* 1483; incorporated by 22 Hen. VIII., 1530; confirmed by 1 Eliz., July 20; reincorporated by 5 James I., May 15, 1607; arms granted to, 1530; crest and supporters, 29 Eliz., 1587; confirmed, 1634; their first hall was in Bread-street; rebuilt in Cannon-street, 1641; destroyed in the fire of 1666, and rebuilt, 1668; the present hall built from the designs of Henry Carr, 1823-27.

SALT LAKE CITY, N. America, founded by the Mormons, 1847.

SALT, SITTING BELOW, an ancient custom, the salt-vat being placed about the centre of the table, to mark the place where the servitors and tenants should sit in the presence of their lord; the salt-cellar of Archbishop Fox, dated 1517, is preserved at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

SALTPETRE, mentioned in the writings of Roger Bacon, *circa* 1290; first made in England, 1625.

SALTWOOD CASTLE, Kent, built by Henry de Essex, standard-bearer to Henry II., *circa* 1158; rebuilt by William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1385.

SALUTE AT SEA. Generally by firing a certain number of guns, the ship that returns firing the fewest; merchantmen lower the mainyard; men-of-war strike their topsails. The English claim the right of being first saluted in all places as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians, in the Gulf of Venice; the honour yielded by the Dutch to the English, 1673.

SALVADOR, SAN, Central America, revolted from Spain, 1821; united to Mexico, 1823; joined the 4 confederate states of Central America, 1824; declared their independence, 1840; destroyed by an earthquake, with upwards of 100 of its inhabitants, April 16, 1854; treaty of navigation, Oct. 24, 1862; the town besieged and taken by the Nicaraguans, Oct. 26, 1863.

SALVAGE. In war times when British merchantmen were recaptured by British ships-of-war from the enemy, they were allowed one-eighth part of the value, by 43 Geo. III., c. 160, Aug. 12, 1803; regulated by 16 & 17 Vict., c. 131, Aug. 20, 1853.

SALZBURG, Austria. Archbishopric founded, 798; St Margaret's church built, 1485; the University founded, 1620; the Cathedral built, 1614-60; ceded to Austria, Oct. 18, 1797; defeat of the French by the Austrians, at, Dec. 13, 1800; 10,000 acres of forest land burnt, Aug.; captured by the French, Dec. 14; ceded to the Duke of Tuscany, Feb. 25, 1803; occupied by the French, 1805; again ceded to Austria, Dec. 27; annexed to Austria, 1806; the Austrians defeated at, under Jellachich, April 24, 1809; ceded to Bavaria, Oct. 14; restored to Austria, 1815; a meeting of the Emperor and Empress of the French with the Emperor and Empress of Austria, held here, Aug. 18, 1867.

SAMARA, European Russia, founded, 1591; fortifications destroyed, 1703.

SAMARIA, Palestine, at first included all the cities on the east or west of the river Jordan, 1 Kings xiii. 32; the territory became contracted, B.C. 771-746; besieged and taken by Shalmaneser after 3 years, *circa* 720; taken by Alexander, 329. The city and temple destroyed by the Jews, 109; rebuilt by Herod, 25.

SAMOA, naval battle. The Turkish fleet of 40 sail attacked and defeated by the Greeks under Canaris, losing 3 vessels, 100 guns, and 1200 men, Aug. 17, 1824.

SAMOS, Asia Minor, battle between the Greeks and Persians, B.C. 479; massacre of the Turks at, May 19, 1821; ceded to Turkey by treaty, March 22, 1829.

SAMUEL, the 1st and 2nd Books of, formerly one; supposed to have been partially written by that prophet, B.C. 1171; divided into two books in the Septuagint.

SANCTUARIES, places privileged for the refuge of criminals; the first law regulating the privileges of, was established by Theodosius, 392; received the sanction of Pope Boniface I., 620; by the laws of King Alfred, criminals were allowed 3 days and nights' refuge, 887; Canute confirmed the right, 1017. St John's of Beverley, Yorkshire, was one from the time of the Saxons; St Burian in Cornwall so privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; and St Martin's-le-Grand, London, 1529. The right of, limited by Pope Alexander VI., 1503; regulated by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 1531; abridged by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 19, 1535-6; and further abridged by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1540; totally abolished by 21 James I. c. 28, 1623-4.

SANDAL CASTLE, Yorkshire, built by John Plantagenet, the last Earl of Warrene, 1317; fortified by the Royalists, 1644-5; taken and demolished by the Parliamentarians, 1646.

SANDEMANIANS, founded by Robert Sandeman, 1755; he was born 1723, at Perth; died in New England, 1771. He asserted that justifying faith meant no more than a simple assent to the divine mission of Christ; he administered the Lord's Supper weekly, and his followers washed each other's feet.

SANDFORD CASTLE, Dorset, built, 1540.

SANDGATE CASTLE, Kent, re-built by Henry VIII., 1539-40; Queen Elizabeth lived here, 1588.

SANDHURST, Berkshire. Military college founded at High Wycombe, 1799; removed to Great Marlow, 1802, and to Sandhurst, 1812; it will accommodate 400 cadets and 30 students in the senior department, which last prepare themselves for the staff. Fire at, doing considerable damage, Jan. 21, 1868.

SANDOWN CASTLE, Deal, erected by Henry VIII., 1539.

SANDWICH, Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, built, 957; the Danes landed here and destroyed the fortifications, 1011; re-fortified by Richard II.; plundered by the French, 1435; and again, 1456; and in the following year, a force of 5000 Frenchmen, under Marshal de Bréze, plundered the town, 1457; re-fortified, 1493; a number of Flemish artisans settled in the town, 1572-4; the port destroyed by an earthquake, 1580; bridge at, built, 1756.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, discovered by Captain Cook, 1778; eleven in number; the capacity of the natives was found not to be beneath the common standard of man. At one of the islands Cook was killed, Feb. 14, 1779. King and Queen of, died in London of the small-pox—the former, July 8; the latter, July 14, 1824; a convention of friendship and commerce, signed July 27; a treaty between France and King Kamehameha III., signed, July 17, 1839; Kamehameha IV., the Good, ascended the throne, Dec. 15, 1854; he married Emma Young, June 19, 1856; commercial treaty with England, signed at Honolulu, March 26, 1846; King Kamehameha V. succeeded to the throne, Nov. 30, 1863; eruption of volcanoes in, April 7, 1868.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, founded by the Spaniards, 1776; the new city founded, 1839; gold discovered at, 1847; ceded to the United States, 1848; a great part of the town destroyed by fire, May 4, 1850; another conflagration, which nearly consumed the whole city, May 3, 1851; another one, which caused considerable suffering to the inhabitants, June 22; mint established, 1853.

SANHEDRIM, a Jewish council of the highest order, of seventy members. The origin of this assembly is traced in the *Mishna* to the seventy elders whom Moses was directed to associate with him in the government of the Israelites, Num. xi. 16, 17, B.C. 1490. A Sanhedrim was summoned by the Emperor Napoleon to meet at Paris, July 23, 1806; it assembled there accordingly, Jan. 20, 1807.

SANITORY ACTS : *Alkaline Works*, an act passed for the effectual condensation of muriatic gas in, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 124, July 28, 1863. *Building*, an act passed for amending the laws relating to the construction of buildings in the Metropolis, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, Aug. 14, 1855. *Cattle Infectious Diseases Prevention* act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, Sept. 41, 1848. *City of London Sewers* act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. clxiii., Sept. 5, 1848; 14 & 15 Vict. c. xci., July 24, 1851. *Common Lodging Houses*, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28, July 24, 1851; 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41, Aug. 4, 1853. *Diseases Prevention* act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116, Aug. 14, 1855. *Health*, an act passed for promoting, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 31, 1848; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 2, 1858. *Local Towns*, *ibid.*, c. 98, Aug. 2, 1858; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61, Aug. 1, 1861. *Metropolis Improvement* act, 57 Geo. III. c. xxix., June 16, 1817. *Town Improvements*, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34, June 21, 1847. *Metropolis Local Management* act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, Aug. 14, 1855; amended, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, Aug. 7, 1862. *Nuisances Removal* act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, Aug. 14, 1855; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, Aug. 6, 1860; 26 & 27 Vict. c. 117, July 28, 1863. *Slaughter-Houses Licensing* act, 26 Geo. III. c. 71, 1786. *Smoke Nuisance* acts, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, Aug. 20, 1853; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107, July 29, 1856. *Thames Purification* act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 2, 1858. *Vaccination* acts, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100, Aug. 20, 1853; amended and consolidated, Aug. 12, 1867. *Water Supply to the Metropolis*, 15 & 16 Vict., c. 84, July 1, 1852.

SANTA CASA, the holy house of our Lady of Loretto, which it is pretended was brought from Palestine into Illyria, 1291, and thence to Loretto; the French plundered the image of its decorations, and carried the idol to Paris, Feb. 12, 1797; it was afterwards sent back, bereft of its ornaments.

SANTA CRUZ, Isle of Teneriffe. Admiral Blake destroyed 16 Spanish ships that were protected by the forts, April 20, 1657; Lord Nelson repulsed in an attack on, losing his right arm, and 141 men, July 24, 1797.

SANTA LUCIA, battle. The Piedmontese, 45,000 strong, attacked the Austrians and captured the town, May 6, 1848.

SANTIAGO, Spain. The first cathedral built, 874; consecrated, May 17, 899; destroyed by Almansúr, Aug. 10, 997; rebuilt, 1082. An hospital for pilgrims built by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1504. University founded by Archbp. Fonseca, 1532. The college erected, 1777. The French took several holy vessels away, 1809.

SAPPERS AND MINERS. The Corps of Royal, was instituted at Gibraltar, and employed upon the works, and were then called military artificers, March 6, 1772; and added materially to the defence of that fortress, 1781—1783. The strength of the regiment increased, Aug. 31, 1782; and their title changed to the royal military artificers, Oct. 10, 1787; and to their present designation, March 5, 1813. A company of 62 formed for making the trigonometrical survey of England, Dec. 1, 1824.

SAPPHIRE is mentioned as one of the precious stones used in the breast-plate of the high priest, in the second row, Ex. xxviii. 18, B.C. 1491; Thomas Kouli Khan possessed one valued at £300,000, 1733.

SARACENS, an Eastern people of Arabian descent, professing Mahometanism; they conquered Spain, 713; were defeated with the loss of 70,000 men, by Ramirus, king of Spain, 844; their power terminated by the capture of Bagdad by the Tartars, 1258.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, colonized by the Romans under Augustus, B.C. 25 ; taken by the Goths, *circa* A.D. 470 ; by the Moors, 712 ; taken after a siege of 5 years by Alonzo el Batallador, 1118 ; taken by the English under Gen. Stanhope from the French, Aug. 20, 1710 ; 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire in the theatre, Dec., 1778 ; besieged by the French, June 15, 1808, raised, Aug. 15 ; again besieged by the French under Junot, Jan. 2, 1809 ; capitulated to Marshal Lannes, Feb. 20 ; 54,000 persons perished by a plague during the siege ; evacuated by the French, 1813 ; insurrection at, Feb. 24, 1820 ; constitution proclaimed, Mar. 9.

SARAH SANDS, screw transport ship, partially destroyed by fire and afterwards narrowly escaped shipwreck in a gale, but arrived safe at the Mauritius without loss of life, Nov. 11—13, 1857.

SARATOGA, N. America. Surrender of General Burgoyne and the British army at, in the American war, when nearly 6000 men laid down their arms to General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

SARAWAK, Borneo, discovered by the Portuguese, 1526 ; Mr Brooke visited the island, Aug., 1839 ; the Rajah of, solicited his assistance to quell the disturbances among his subjects, and made him governor, Sept. 24, 1841 ; confirmed by the Sultan, Aug. 1, 1842 ; made governor of Labuan, by Her Majesty Victoria, Oct. 2, 1848.

SARDINIA, Mediterranean, supposed to have been anciently subject to the Etrurians, and afterward to the Gauls, having subsequently had many masters ; the Romans held possession of it before the Christian era ; taken by the Moors, *circa* A.D. 728 ; and by the Genoese, 1115 ; Sardinia granted by the pope to the Pisanese, who were unable to expel the Saracens, 1132 ; Alphonsus IV. of Arragon made himself master of Sardinia, 1324 ; the French invaded Piedmont and annexed it to that country, Feb., 1537 ; treaty with the Vaudois Protestants, Oct. 20, 1690, and Aug. 4, 1704 ; all the possessions surrendered to Austria by the treaty of Turin, March 13, 1707 ; captured by the English naval forces, from the Spaniards, 1708 ; ceded to the king of Sicily in 1714 ; retaken by the Spaniards, 1717 ; they lost possession of it, 1719 ; ceded to the Duke of Savoy, for Sicily, 1720 ; Victor Amadeus, the King, abdicated in favour of his son, 1730 ; died in prison, 1732 ; invaded by France, 1795 ; the court was kept at Turin till 1796, the dominions overrun by the French arms, and annexed to the French empire ; recovered by England, March 3, 1799 ; the King resigned his crown to his brother, Duke of Aoust, June 4, 1802 ; Sardinia annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte crowned king, Dec. 26, 1805 ; restored to Victor-Emmanuel, Feb. 17, 1806 ; Genoa added to it, Dec., 1814 ; commercial treaty with England, May 20, 1815 ; revolution in, March. 1821 ; the Spanish constitution proclaimed in, March 12 ; abdication of the king, March 13 ; termination of the revolt, April 19 ; treaty with Austria, July 26 ; the king, Charles-Albert, defended the cause of the Italians against Austria, March 23, 1848 ; the Austrians defeated by the Sardinian army at Goito, May 29 ; and the fortress of Pescheira surrendered to the Sardinian troops, May 31 ; who were defeated at Custoza, July 23, and at Valeggio, July 25 ; the Sardinian army, which had fought with the greatest bravery for many weeks, forced to retreat towards Milan, July 27 ; the Sardinians, who had retreated to Milan, capitulated to the Austrian field-marshal Radetsky, Aug. 5 ; armistice between Sardinia and Austria, Sept. 21 ; the Sardinians resumed hostilities against Austria, March 12, 1849 ; Radetsky defeated a division of the Sardinian army, and occupied Mortara, March 21 ; the Sardinian army routed by the Austrians at Novara, March 23 ; Charles-Albert abdicated in favour of his son, the Duke of Savoy, March 23 ; the Austrians occupied Novara and other places, March 25 ; another armistice between Austria and Sardinia, March 26 ; the Duke of Savoy proclaimed King of Sardinia, by the title of Victor Emmanuel II., March 26 ; death of Charles-Albert, the ex-king, at Oporto, July 28 ; treaty of Milan, between Austria

and Sardinia, signed, Aug. 6; invaded by Austria, April, 1859.—*See Italy.* The sovereigns of this island date as kings from 1730 only; before which it was only a dukedom. Victor-Amadeus I., king (II. as duke), 1718; resigned in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732; Charles-Emmanuel I., his son, 1730; Victor-Amadeus II., his son, 1773; Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding, resigned his crown in favour of his brother, 1796; Victor-Emmanuel I., 1802; Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the Emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 26, 1805; Victor-Emmanuel restored, 1814; resigned in March, 1821, and died in 1824; Charles-Felix, 1821; succeeded by his nephew, Charles-Albert, 1831, who abdicated, March 23, 1849; Carlo-Alberto died at Oporto, July 28, 1849. Victor-Emmanuel, the present king, March 24, 1849; treaty of navigation between the King and Great Britain, signed, Feb. 27, 1851; death of the Queen-dowager of, Jan. 12, 1855; death of the Queen of, Jan. 20; suppression of convents in, March 2; Victor-Emmanuel, King of, arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, Nov. 30; address of the Corporation of London to, at Guildhall, Dec. 4; made a Knight of the Garter, Dec. 5; departure of, from Windsor, Dec. 6; general treaty of peace with Russia, March 30, 1856; Prince Napoleon married to the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the king, Jan. 30, 1859.—*See Italy.*

SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR'S CHAPEL, burned by accident, Nov. 4, 1759; again, in Lord George Gordon's riots, June 2, 1780.

SARDIUS, or **SARDINE STONE**, which occupied the first place in the first row of the high-priest's breastplate, Ex. xxviii. 17, B.C. 1491.

SARK, one of the Channel Islands, dependent upon Guernsey, six miles in compass; it has the benefit of a commodious haven, which the French observed in 1557; it was without men to defend it but a few hermits, whom the privacy of the place had invited. The island begirt with rocks, lying aloft above the sea, having only one straight passage or ascent up to it, scarcely capable of receiving two abreast. Of this island the French easily possessed themselves, dislodged the hermits, fortified the upper part of the ascent, and settled a small garrison in it. They had not nestled there long, when by a gentleman of the Netherlands, one of the subjects of King Philip, it was regained. The Flemish gentleman in a small bark came to anchor in the road, and pretending the death of his merchant, besought the French that they might bury him in the chapel of that island, offering a present to them of such commodities as they had on board. To this request the French were easily entreated, upon condition that they should not come on shore with any weapon. The Flemings rowed on shore with a coffin in their skiff filled with swords and arquebusses. They were permitted to draw the coffin up the rocks; some of the French, rowing back to the ship to fetch the present, were soon made fast enough. The Flemings in the mean time who were on the land had carried their coffin into the chapel, and having taken thence their weapons, gave an alarm. The French, caught upon the sudden, and seeing no hope of succour from their fellows, yielded. Taken by the English, as part of their old Norman dominion, 1589.

SARUM, OLD, Wiltshire, the Roman *Sorbeodunum*, fortified by King Alfred; a great council convoked by King Edgar, 960; the castle pillaged and burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; rebuilt, and William the Conqueror held a council in, 1086; William Rufus held a council here in 1095; Henry I. kept his court in, 1100-1106; held a council at, 1116; restored by Henry II., 1154; the cathedral removed to Salisbury, 1220; the town rapidly declined, and it was disenfranchised in 1832 for bribery and corruption.—*See Salisbury.*

SATELLITES of Saturn discovered: his ring, 1634, by Huygens, and his sixth satellite, 1655; his first and second satellites by Herschel, 1789; the others, be-

tween the time of Huygens and Herschel ; Jupiter has four satellites, discovered by Galileo ; Uranus six, all, with the planet, discovered by Herschel.

SATTARA, India, founded by the Mahratta confederation, 1644 ; captured by the British, 1817 ; incorporated into the British dominions, July 1, 1856.

SAUGOR, Hindostan, annexed to the empire of Delhi, by the Emperor Akbar, 1599 ; ceded to England, 1818 ; confirmed by treaty, 1826.

SAUMUR, France. The edict of Nantes annihilated the prosperity of this town. Captured by the Vendéan army, June 10, 1793, from the republican army ; defended by 100 guns, they took 11,000 prisoners, with 60 cannon and 10,000 muskets.

SAVANNAH, N. America, a city of Georgia on a sandy plain, founded, 1733, by General Oglethorpe ; taken by the English, 1778 ; given up, 1782 ; no less than 463 buildings burnt, valued at £700,000, June 10, 1820 ; taken by the Federals under Gen. Sherman, in conjunction with the fleet under Admiral Dahlgren, with 150 pieces of cannon and 25,000 bales of cotton. The Confederate Gen. Hardee abandoned the town after destroying two iron-clads and spiking the guns, Dec. 21, 1864.

SAVIGNY, order of Grey Friars founded by Vitalis of Tierceville near Bayeux, 1105 ; came to England, 1120 ; united to the Cistercian order, 1148.

SAVILLE HOUSE, Leicester-square, attacked by the rioters in 1780 and stripped of its furniture, &c. ; rebuilt from the designs of S. Page in the beginning of this century. Miss Linwood's exhibition of needlework at, opened, 1800 ; closed, 1845 ; destroyed by fire, Feb. 23, 1865.

SAVINGS' BANKS: the first established at Hamburg in 1778 ; the first in England by Priscilla Wakefield ; at Tottenham, for children, 1798 ; for adults, 1804 ; the first established in Scotland, by the Rev. John Muckersy, Oct., 1807 ; Dr Henry Duncan placed them upon a permanent basis, 1810 ; the provident institution for this purpose founded at Bath, Jan., 1815 ; the first established in Ireland, March, 1815 ; legally organized in England by the labours of Mr Geo. Rose, by the 57 Geo. III. c. 130, July 12, 1817 ; amended by the 58 Geo. III. c. 48, May 30, 1818 ; again amended by 1 Geo. IV. c. 83, July 24, 1820 ; consolidated by the 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, July 28, 1828 ; the responsibility of trustees fixed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83, s. 6, Aug. 9, 1844 ; the laws consolidated by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, Aug. 4, 1853 ; and again consolidated by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 87, July 28, 1863. The *Post-office Savings' Banks* established, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 14, May 17, 1861. An act passed for establishing a *Military Savings Bank*, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 71, July 30, 1842 ; this and all subsequent measures consolidated by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 30, Aug. 13, 1859. A bank for *Seamen* established, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 140, Aug. 10, 1854 ; amended, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 41, July 7, 1856.

SAVIOUR, ST, a Spanish order of knights, instituted by Alphonso I., king of Arragon, *circa* 1120.

SAVONA, Italy. Cathedral built in 1604 ; the Austrians and Piedmontese defeated by the French, 1794 ; occupied by them, 1795 ; captured by the Austrians, 1800 ; ceded to France, June, 1800.

SAVOY, Europe, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, B.C. 118 ; seized by the Alemans, A.D. 395 ; the Franks, 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, Emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of Earl. Amadeus VIII., Earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The last duke, having taken Sicily in 1713 by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but by the peace of Utrecht changed for Sardinia, 1718 ; incorporated with France, Nov. 27, 1792.

The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the King of Italy; but a great part of the country ceded to France in 1796; seized by the French, Dec., 1798, who were repulsed, 1799; but subjugated it again the year following. Restored to Sardinia, by the treaty of Paris, 1814.—*See* Sardinia.

SAVOY PALACE, Strand, London, built by Peter, Earl of Savoy, uncle to Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., 1245; rebuilt by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in a style of the most sumptuous magnificence, and cost 52,000 marks, 1328; totally destroyed by Wat Tyler and the Kentish rebels, 1381; it lay waste till the year 1509, when Hen. VII. commenced its rebuilding; Hen. VIII. completed it in pursuance of his father's will, and converted it into an hospital for the reception of 100 distressed pilgrims, endowing it with lands to the amount of 500 marks yearly, July 5, 1518; but, being perverted into a refuge for the idle and profligate, he rescinded the charter, 1553, its yearly value being £529 15s. 9d.; by his will he directed it to be granted to the mayor and citizens of London; refounded by Queen Mary; dissolved by Queen Anne, July 31, 1702; its revenues sequestered to the crown; burnt, March 2, 1776.—*Savoy Chapel*, Strand, built, 1505, upon a part of the site of the palace of Peter de Savoy. King John of France died here, April 8, 1384; the memorable conference between the Episcopalian and Presbyterian divines on the Book of Common Prayer was held in, 1661; Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, was consecrated by Archbishop Sharpe in, 1698; the chapel possessed the privilege of sanctuary; many persons of distinction were buried in the chapel; used as a barracks and a prison for deserters until 1819. Repaired by George I. in 1721, and by Queen Victoria in 1843; destroyed by fire, July 7, 1864; restored by the Queen, and opened, April 21, 1867.

SAWLEY ABBEY, Yorkshire, built, 1147.

SAWMILLS erected at Augsburg, 1322; Breslau, 1427; in Norway, 1530; in Italy, 1556; in England their introduction violently opposed,—one erected near London, in 1663, by a Dutchman, was abandoned on account of the determined opposition of the sawyers. Mr Houghton erected a mill at Limehouse, 1767-8, but the building and machinery were entirely destroyed by a mob. Considerably improved by Mr Brunel, 1812-13, and steam mills erected by, for the government, at Chatham, 1812-13.

SAWS. A circular saw invented by Mr Trotter, 1804; Mr Brunel took out a patent for sawing timber in an easy and expeditious manner, 1805; for cutting veneers, 1808; and for circular saws, 1808.

SAXO-GRAMMATICUS, Danish history, written, 1170.

SAXON GREEN, in dyeing, invented, 1174.

SAXONS, the ancient, first mentioned by Ptolemy, who placed them near the mouth of the Elbe, and on the Baltic shores; first appearance of at Kent, in England, A.D. 450; they made a second settlement at Chichester, 477; a third body landed at Southampton, 495; and a fourth landed in Sussex, 572. Their literature began, 570; the Heptarchy established, 582; the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms united by Egbert into one kingdom, 827.

SAXONY, made an electorate of Germany, 1422; formed into a kingdom, Dec. 11, 1806; consisting of the marquisates of Lusatia and Misnia, the larger part of Thuringia, and parts of Monspied and Hounenberg, with other cessions from Prussia; in 1815, the congress of Vienna reduced these territories to a population of no more than 1,237,000; Frederick Augustus was the first king, 1807; he was succeeded by his brother Anthony, May 5, 1827; then Frederick Augustus II., who ascended the throne, June 6, 1836. Upper Saxony was ceded to Prussia, 1815; insurrection in, April 17 and Aug. 30, 1830; reciprocity treaty with Holland, 1839; king of, visited England, June 1, 1844; joined the Zollverein, 1834;

constitution decreed, Sept. 4, 1831; altered, March 31, 1849, and Oct. 19, 1861; insurrection in, May 5, 1849; federal constitution adopted, May 30; Johann I. succeeded to the throne, Aug. 9, 1854; the king of, killed by a kick from one of the horses in his carriage which was overturned whilst travelling, Aug. 10; occupied by the Prussian army under Prince Frederick Charles, June 16, 1866; a treaty agreed to, by King John, who engaged to pay a large sum of money and to give up the fortress of Königstein, Oct. 21; the village of Johanngeargerstad destroyed by fire, consisting of 350 houses, Aug. 22, 1867.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, an act to punish all who gave out any reports, false or true, to the disadvantage of peers and public functionaries, by act 2 Rich. II. c. 5, 1378.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire, a Saxon town, the castle built by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, 1140; rebuilt, 1190; cliff at, sunk and spa removed, Dec. 18, 1237; made a royal burgh by 23 Edw. I., 1295; the castle besieged unsuccessfully in 1536; a mineral spa first discovered, 1620; taken by the Parliamentarians after a siege of 12 months, July 22, 1645; and the fortifications destroyed, 1648; George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, confined in it, 1665.

SCARCITY ROOT, a species of parsnips, introduced into England by Dr Lettson, 1787.

SCARLET, the colour extracted from the kermes insect, called cochineal, 1518; the first dye-house for this colour in England established at Bow, by one Kepler, 1643.

SCHAMYL, the famed leader of the Circassians, betrayed to the Russians, Aug. 28, 1859.

SCHELD, Netherlands. The navigation opened, May 19, 1833.—*The Toll*: the estimated sum required to defray the first moiety of the charge payable by Great Britain for the redemption of the Scheldt toll, under the treaty of July 16, 1863, is £175,650.

SCHISM, an act passed to prevent the growth of, and for the further security of the Churches of England and Ireland, as by law established, 12 Anne, c. 7, 1713; repealed, 5 Geo. I. c. 4, 1718.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, part of the possessions of the Danish crown, the right sold by Waldemar, king of Denmark, to Count Gerhard, Count of Holstein, 1326; their right to choose their own duke acknowledged by Christian I., Mar. 6, 1540; the right became obsolete in 1588; ceded by Christian IV., 1658; taken possession of by Denmark, 1714; guaranteed to Denmark perpetually, 1715; the Gottorp portion ceded by Russia to, 1773; constitution granted to, Jan. 28, 1848; insurrection in, March 24; invaded by Prussia, April 6; the insurgents defeated by the Danes, April 7; the Danevirke taken by the Prussian army, 30,000 strong, under Gen. von Wrangle, April 23; the Prussians defeated at Düppeln, June 5; an armistice agreed to, Aug. 26; hostilities renewed, April 3, 1849; Jutland invaded, April 20; the Prussians defeated at Frederica, May 3 and July 6; peace concluded, July 2; war renewed, July 15; the Prussians defeated with great loss at Idstedt, July 25; Friederickstadt bombarded, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 5; peace concluded, Oct. 30; the Danish army defeated the Schleswig-Holstein army, and occupied the town, July 25, 1850; Friederickstadt stormed by the Holstein army, the Danes repulsed them with great loss, Oct. 6; the Austrian army advanced and occupied Hesse-Cassel, Nov. 9; federal execution in, and entry of Prince Augustenburg, Dec. 24, 1863; granted to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, Oct. 30, 1864; convention signed, Aug. 15, 1865; any Schleswiger signing the address in favour of the Duke of Augustenburg liable to five years' imprisonment, March, 1866.

SCHÖNBRUNN, Vienna. Treaty of peace between France and Austria, signed at the camp, Oct. 15, 1809.

SCHOOLS, CHARITY, established in London to prevent the poor children from entering Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687; became general in England, 1698; Dr Bell's system adopted, 1796; Mr Lancaster's, 1798. Infant schools first established in London by Lord Lansdowne, 1818. Charity schools established in Ireland, 1733. The British and Foreign School Society, founded, 1805; the National Society, 1811. Every child in Saxony compelled to attend school, June 6, 1855. Increased facilities given for the endowment and conveyance of sites for building schools, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, June 21, 1841. In 1860 there were 10,403 daily schools under government inspection, having 962,932 scholars, 38 separate training colleges, having 8,826 students; 426 pauper schools, containing 27,728 children; and 72 Reformatory schools, containing 6,172 children; the parliamentary grants amounted to, with a balance from the preceding grant, £1,035,693. The Secretary of the Home Department substituted for the Committee of Council on Education, to exercise all the powers vested in him by the Industrial School act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48, 1857. In 1858 there were in England and Wales 58,975 day schools public and private, 33,872 Sunday schools, and 2,036 evening schools.

SCHUMLA, Turkey, taken by the Turks, 1389; besieged unsuccessfully by the Russians, 1810; blockaded by the Russians, July, 1828; defeated by the Turks, Aug. 25.

SCHWEIDNITZ, Prussia, the church erected in 1330; the town and castle fortified by Frederick the Great, 1747; taken by the Austrians, Nov. 12, 1757; retaken by Prussia, April 16, 1758, and by the Austrians, Oct. 1, 1761; they were subsequently defeated by the Prussians under Frederick II., May 16, 1762; captured by the French and the fortifications destroyed, 1806.

SCILLY ISLES, Cornwall, the ancient Cassiterides that traded with the Phœnicians in tin; conquered by King Athelstan, *circa* 938; taken by Admiral Blake in 1651; shipwreck of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with his two sons, and four men-of-war lost, with their crews, here, Oct. 22, 1707; the Prince of Wales visited the islands, July 25, 1865.

SCINDE, Hindostan, taken by Nadir Shah, a Persian prince, 1739; upon his death it reverted to the Imperial power at Delhi; a rebellion in, 1779; first treaty made with the English government, 1820; a commercial one, 1832, 1836, and in April 1838, giving the British power to have a resident at the Court; rebellion in, the Residency attacked, the Belooches defeated, Feb. 17, 1843.

SCIO, Ægean Sea, the ancient Chios, is mentioned by Herodotus as among the insular states of the Ionian confederation; they joined the Ionians, against the Persians, B.C. 499; after the defeat of the Confederates the Persians landed and carried off all the most beautiful girls; besieged and taken by the Athenians subsequently, and captured again, 357; taken by King Philip, 201; used as a depot by the Romans in their war with Antiochus, 190. Mithridates took the town and banished most of its inhabitants, 86; released by Sulla, 84. It was taken by the Turks in the 14th century, A.D., and sold to the Genoese, 1346; retaken by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, 1566. The inhabitants joined in the insurrection against their rulers; the Turkish fleet burnt the town, and massacred upwards of 30,000 of its inhabitants, April, 11—June 18, 1822.

SCONE ABBEY, near Perth, Scotland, founded, 1114; the Scotch Parliament assembled here in Feb. 9, 1292. Edward I. of England brought the old coronation stone on which the Scottish kings used to be crowned, to England, and deposited it in Westminster Abbey, 1296; Robert Bruce gave the Abbey a new charter in 1325; burnt by the populace at the period of the Reformation, 1559;

but afterwards rebuilt ; Charles II. the last king crowned here, Jan. 1, 1651 ; made the residence of the notorious Count d'Artois, 1798.

SCOTCH GOLD AND SILVER prohibited from passing current in England, 1393.

SCOTCH CORPORATION, founded, 1655.

SCOTCHMEN, upon an inquisition taken by Queen Elizabeth, only 58 were found in London, 1562.

SCOTLAND. The Romans under Agricola invaded the country, A.D. 80—85, and Hadrian made an expedition into this country, A.D. 121 ; again invaded by the Romans under Severus, when 50,000 Romans perished, 207. Inhabited by the Picts, 446. The Scots from Ireland settled in Kintire, 503. The capital of the Picts taken by Kenneth II., and every living creature put to death, 843 ; invaded by the Danes, 866 and 970 ; defeated by Malcolm, 1010 ; treaty made with Sweyn, 1014. Feudal system established by Malcolm II., 1004. Lothian added to, 1017. Invaded by the Danes under Canute, 1031 ; divided into baronies, 1032 ; Danes driven out of, 1040 ; Duncan I. murdered by Macbeth, by whom the crown was seized, 1039 ; Malcolm III., assisted by Edward the Confessor, defeated the usurper at Dunsinane, Macbeth being killed by Macduff, 1057, and Malcolm crowned at Scone, Apr. 29 ; invaded by William the Conqueror, 1073 ; the Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England, 1080 ; William Rufus invaded the country and received the submission of Malcolm I., 1191—2 ; Alnwick besieged, and Malcolm III. killed, 1093 ; David I. compiled a code of laws, 1124 ; Turgot appointed by Alexander I. to the bishopric of St Andrews, 1107 ; Malcolm IV. held a convention of Prelates and Earls at Perth, 1160 ; William crowned at Scone, Jan. 3, 1165 ; peace concluded with, 1221 ; William the Lion defeated by Henry II., and taken prisoner at Alnwick ; treaty of peace signed between, Dec. 8, 1174 ; Alexander III. crowned, July 13, 1249 ; the Scottish Church declared independent, 1188. Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men ; the invaders defeated by Alexander III., at the battle of Largs, Oct. 2, 1263 ; Alexander III. died, March 16, 1287, and six Regents were chosen to govern the kingdom ; determined to remain separated from England, July 18, 1290 ; Margaret of Norway, Queen of Scotland, died, Oct. 7 ; John Baliol and Robert Bruce asserted their right for the throne, 1290 ; Edward I. of England decided in favour of John, 1292 ; the first Parliament summoned to meet at Scone by Baliol, Feb. 10, 1293 ; John Baliol, King of Scotland, appeared and defended his own cause in Westminster-hall against the Earl of Fife, June 14, 1293 ; Edward dethroned John, ravaged the country, and defeated the Scots at Dunbar, April 27 ; occupied Holyrood, destroyed the monuments of Scottish history, and seized the coronation stone, 1296 ; Edward I. defeated the Scots at Falkirk, July 22, 1298 ; captured Stirling Castle, Feb. 13, 1303, but was defeated at Roslin by the Regent Comyn, Feb. 24. The English captured Brechin, Aug. 9, and burnt Dunfermline, Aug. 9 ; Comyn concluded a treaty, Feb. 4, 1304 ; Stirling surrendered to Edward I, July 20 ; William Wallace taken by the English, and executed on Tower-hill as a traitor, Aug. 23, 1305 ; Bruce killed Comyn in the Minorite convent at Dumfries, Jan. 29, or Feb. 10, 1306 ; crowned at Scone, March 25 ; defeated the English army at Loudon Hill, May, 1307 ; Perth captured by Robert Bruce, Jan. 8, 1312 ; Bruce re-takes Berwick, April 2, 1318 ; the English army defeated at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314 ; acknowledged King of Scotland by the English Parliament assembled at York, Mar. 1, 1328 ; David II. crowned at Scone, Nov. 23, 1328 ; Bruce held his famous Parliament at Cambus Kenneth, July 15, 1326 ; Edward Baliol invaded Scotland, landing at Kinghorn, Fifeshire, Aug. 7, 1332, and defeated the Scots near Perth, Aug. 11, 12 ; Baliol crowned at Scone, Sept. 27 ; David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham by Queen Phil-

ippa of England, and detained in captivity 11 years, Oct. 17, 1346; David II. died Feb. 22, 1371, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert. Battle of Chevy Chase between Hotspur, Percy, and the Earl Douglas, Aug. 19, 1388; battle of the Clans at Perth, Oct. 23, 1396; St Andrew's university founded, 1412; James I. captured by the English, on his passage to France, Mar., 1405; detained 19 years a prisoner in England, married Jane Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, released and crowned at Scone, May 21, 1424; assassinated at the Monastery of Blackfriars, at Perth, by Sir R. Graham, Earl of Athole, and others, Feb. 20, 1437; James II. commenced his reign, aged seven years, 1436; the university of Glasgow founded by Bishop Turnbull, 1453; James II. murdered the Earl of Douglas in Stirling castle, 1451; James II. killed at the siege of Roxburgh, Aug. 3, 1460; St Andrews made an archbishopric, 1471; conspiracy against James III., and imprisonment of, 1482. Usurpation of the Duke of Albany, 1482; rebellion and defeat of, at Lochmalen, June 22, 1485; James III. caused the murder of his brother John; killed in an insurrection of his people at Sanchy, Bannockburn, June 11, 1488. Glasgow made an archbishopric, Jan. 9, 1492. University of Aberdeen founded by Bishop Elphinstone, 1494. James IV. married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, Aug. 8, 1502; the Northern rebellion suppressed, 1506; battle of Flodden Field, where James IV. was slain, and the flower of the Scotch nobility was cut to pieces, Sept. 9, 1513; the Scots banished from England, 7 Hen. VII., c. 6, 1491; war declared against, by Henry VIII., 1522; the Court of Session established by James V., 1532; commercial treaty with the Netherlands, 1532; peace concluded with England, 1533; reformation in 1532—34; the reformers persecuted, 1539; Order of St Andrew, or the Thistle, revived, 1540. War between Henry VIII. and James V., 1542, the latter defeated at Caerlaverock; Mary, afterwards Queen of Scots, born, Dec. 7, 1542; succeeded her father, James V., Dec. 7, 1542; treaty signed with England for the marriage of Prince Edward with the Queen of Scots, July 1, 1543; Cardinal Beaton assassinated, May 28, 1545; the Scottish army, under Arran, defeated by the Protector, Somerset, at the battle of Pinkey, 14,000 were slain, Sep. 10, 1547; married the Dauphin of France, afterwards Francis II., April 24, 1558; a Parliament assembled at Edinburgh, July 10, 1560; Francis II. died, leaving the young Mary a widow, Dec. 15, 1560; the reformation in Scotland began between 1550 and Dec. 3, 1557, consummated by John Knox, 1560. Mary returned, landing at Leith, after an absence of 13 years, arrived, Aug. 19, 1561; in Queen Elizabeth's reign only 58 Scotsmen were found in London, 1562; Mary married her cousin, Lord Darnley, July 29, 1565; revolt of Murray and defeat of, 1565, David Rizzio, her secretary, murdered by Darnley in her presence, March 9, 1566; Darnley killed, the house being blown up with gunpowder, Feb. 10, 1567; James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, carried off the Queen, who married him, May 15, 1567; Mary imprisoned by her nobles in Lochleven castle, and abdicated her throne, 1567; her infant son crowned as James VI., the Earl of Murray being appointed Regent, July 23, 1567; Mary escaped from prison, and collected a large force, but was defeated by the Regent Murray at the battle of Langside, May 15, 1568; the Regent Murray assassinated, 1570; the Earl of Lennox chosen Regent, July 12, 1570; the Earl of Mar, Sept. 6, 1571; death of John Knox, Nov. 24, 1572; university of Edinburgh founded, 1582; the Earl of Morton chosen Regent, Nov. 9, 1573; Mary having sought refuge in England, was thrown into prison by Queen Elizabeth, and after 18 years' captivity, was beheaded at Fotheringay castle, Feb. 8, 1587; James VI. married Princess Anne of Denmark, 1589; Gowrie's conspiracy, 1600; union of the crown of Scotland with that of England, by the accession of James VI. to the throne of the latter kingdom, Mar. 24, 1603; commissioners appointed to treat with the commissioners of Scotland respecting the union of the two countries, 1 James I. c. 2, 1603-4; disturbances in, owing to the attempt made by Charles I. to introduce the

Liturgy of the Church of England, 1636—1639 ; treaty with the Scots, 1640 ; Charles I. of England betrayed by the Scottish army, 1647 ; Marquis of Montrose killed in Edinburgh, 1650 ; Stirling castle surrendered to Gen. Monk, Aug., 1651 ; Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell, 1651 ; royalty restored by Charles II., 1660 ; assassination of Archbishop Sharpe, by a party headed by John Balfour of Burley, May 3, 1679 ; revolution in favour of William III., and presbytery established, 1688 ; the Macdonalds' massacre at Glencoe, 1691 ; James II. of England, died in exile, Sept. 16, 1701 ; union of Scotland with England, May 1, 1707 ; an act passed to make the union more complete, 6 Anne, c. 6, 1707 ; rebellion in Scotland in favour of the son of King James II., called the Pretender, 1715 ; the partisans of the Pretender defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715 ; again defeated at the battle of Preston, Nov. 12, 1715 ; Captain Porteous hanged by the mob, on a dyer's pole in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736 ; the Stuarts endeavour to recover possession of their ancient kingdom ; the Young Pretender gained the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745, and Falkirk, Jan. 18, 1746 ; defeated at Culloden, April 16, 1746 ; Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed on Tower-hill, Aug. 18, 1746. An act passed for securing the peace of Scotland, 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 54, 1715 ; amended 11 Geo. I. c. 26, 1724 ; again amended by 19 Geo. II. c. 39, 1746, and 20 Geo. II. c. 43, 1747 ; the Highland dress prohibited by act of parliament,—the act was afterwards repealed, 1746 ; Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, executed, aged 80, April 9, 1747 ; the Old Pretender, the 'Chevalier de St George,' died at Rome, aged 88, Dec. 30, 1765 ; great canal uniting the Friths of Forth and Clyde, begun in 1768, completed in 1790 ; Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, died at Rome, Mar. 3, 1788 ; Cardinal York, the last of the Stuart race, died, Aug. 19, 1807 ; the Court of Session divided, 1807 ; the first railway formed between Kilmarnock and Troon, act passed in 1808, opened in 1810 ; the establishment of a Jury court under a chief commissioner, 1815 ; George IV. visited Scotland, Aug., 1822 ; a duty of one halfpenny per mile for every 4 persons conveyed by railway imposed, 1832 ; altered to 5 per cent., 1842. Seven ministers of Strathbogie deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for obeying the civil before the ecclesiastical law, May 28, 1841 ; this deposition protested against by the minority of ministers. The General Assembly by a great majority condemned church patronage as a grievance to religion, May 23, 1842. Queen Victoria and her consort visited Scotland, Sept. 1, 1842 ; the Queen embarked for Woolwich, Sept. 13, 1842 ; secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the Church of Scotland, about one-third of the whole, at the General Assembly, May 18, 1843 ; Prince Albert purchased the reversion of the lease of the castle of Balmoral in 1848, and the fee simple in 1852, and the present building was erected from the designs of Mr. Smith, 1854, now visited annually by the Royal Family. The Public Library act passed, 1854 ; consolidated by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 37, July 15, 1867 ; the recovery of debts in the sheriff courts of, facilitated by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 12 ; the laws relating to the public health amended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 101, Aug. 15 ; Mr Hill Burton appointed Historiographer, Aug., 1867.

A LIST OF SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

Fergus : killed fighting against the Romans	404	Goran, brother of Congal : murdered	501
Eugenius II., son of Fergus	419	Eugenius III.	535
Dongard, brother of Eugenius : drowned	452	Congal II.	558
Constantine I.	457	Kinathal	568
Congal II., nephew of Constantine	479	Aidan	570
		Kenneth I.	604
		Eugenius IV.	605

Ferchard I.	622	ceded	1040
Donald IV.: drowned in Loch Tay	636	Malcolm III.	1055
Ferchard II.: died from the bite of a mad wolf	650	Donald VII.	1093
Malduin	668	Duncan II.	1093
Eugenius V.	688	Edgar	1098
Eugenius VI.	692	Alexander I.	1107
Amberkeleth	702	David I.	1124
Eugenius VII.	704	Malcolm IV.	1153
Mordach	721	William I., the Lion	1165
Etfinius	730	Alexander II.	1214
Eugenius VIII.	761	Alexander III.	1249
Fergus III.	764	Margaret, the maid of Norway; grand-daughter of Alexander III., died at Orkney on her passage to Scotland, 1285; thence arose the dispute about the succession, which was decided by Edward I. of England in favour of John Baliol, 1292; after an interregnum, Robert (Bruce) I. mounted the throne, 1306; David (Bruce) II., son of Robert, with whom Edward Baliol disputed the crown	1329
Solvathius	767	Edward Baliol: resigned	1332
Achaius	787	David II. again: a prisoner in England eleven years; succeeded by his nephew	1342
Congal III.	819	Robert II. (Stuart): succeeded by his son	1370
Dongal: drowned in the Spey Alpin	824	Robert III.	1390
Kenneth II., son of Alpinus, and surnamed MacAlpine: defeated the Picts and slew their king; united the Picts and Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843	834	James I.	1424
Donald V.: dethroned	854	James II.	1437
Constantine II.	862	James III.	1460
Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot	874	James IV.	1488
Gregory, called the Great	880	James V.	1513
Donald VI.	892	Mary, beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle, Feb. 18, 1587	1542
Constantine III.	903	James VI., son of Mary: 1603, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he succeeded to the throne of England as James I. and the kingdoms became united.— <i>Lavoisne's Atlas</i>	1567
Malcolm I.	943		
Indulf	958		
Duff	967		
Cullen: assassinated	972		
Kenneth III.	976		
Constantine IV.	994		
Grimus	995		
Malcolm II.	1003		
Duncan I.: assassinated by his cousin Macbeth, who ascended the throne	1033		
Macbeth, usurper and tyrant, slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife, and the rightful heir suc-			

SCOTT, the American diver, accidentally hung himself whilst performing a trick to imitate hanging at Waterloo bridge, Jan. 11, 1841.

SCREW PROPELLER for steam-vessels. Shown by Robert Hooke, 1680, and by Du Quet, 1731; Paucton, 1768; James Watts suggested the trial of one, Sept. 30, 1770. Bramah first patented a rotary engine for this purpose in 1785. Ramsey put the screw between two hulls in 1792; many alterations and improvements have since been made. First used for steering vessels, 1800—1816. Mr Francis Pettitt Smith invented a screw for propulsion of steam-boats in 1835, he

obtained a patent, May 31, 1836, and in this year several experiments were tried with it on the Paddington canal; he visited Dover in this vessel in 1837. The *Archimedes*, a vessel of 237 tons burden, and 90 horse power, fitted with a screw, was launched at Millwall by the Admiralty, Oct. 18, 1838; this vessel subsequently crossed the Bay of Biscay to Oporto in 1840; and in 1850 upwards of a hundred vessels were fitted with this screw. Woodcroft improved the method in 1851. Mr R. Roberts exhibited his spiral vane propeller in 1853. Mr Robert Griffiths patented his improvements in the screw propeller in 1849.

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY incorporated, 14 Jac. I., Jan. 28, 1616; grant of arms, Nov. 11, 1634.

SCULLABOGUE, Ireland. Massacre of Protestants, in Ireland, during the rebellion: 230 men, women, and children having sought refuge in a barn, it was set on fire, and attempting to escape, they were shot, or killed with pikes, June 4, 1798.

SCULPTURE. This art is first mentioned in the Bible, Gen. xxxi. v. 19 and 34, where Rachel stole her father's gods, which are called *Teraphim* or *Images*. It has since been cultivated in every nation; and even among savage nations the art is found, although in a rude form. The Greek nation was famed for the perfection attained in this art. Copyright act for protecting works of this kind from piracy, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 14, 1850.

SCUTAGE, a tax or contribution, raised by those who held lands by Knight's service, in England, to pay the first army, by Henry II., 1159; subsequently by Hen. II., Richard I., John, and by Henry III., for raising a fund for carrying on the crusades; not to be taken without the consent of Parliament, 25 Edw. I. c. 6, 1297.

SCUTARI, near Constantinople, 3000 houses at, wholly destroyed by fire, Aug. 12, 1797; made a sanatorium by the English, Miss Nightingale and 38 nurses arrived, Nov. 6, 1854; a monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Crimean war, 1865.

SEA, the Sovereignty of England over the, supported by Selden, and measures taken in consequence, 8 Charles I., 1633; Russia and the Northern powers armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800.

SEALS to official documents, of ancient date. The King Ahab's seal affixed to the orders for Naboth's execution, by Jezebel, 1 Kings xxi. 8, B.C. 899; not greatly in use in Saxon times, they signing parchment documents with a cross, and impressions upon lead being affixed; sealing deeds and writs practised in England, 1048; arms introduced upon private seals, *circa* 1100; the great seals of England exist from the time of Edward the Confessor; the most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. Wax was first used, suspended at the bottom of the deed, about 1213; sealing-wax for letters came into use about 1563; an act for making a new seal for the Commonwealth, passed, Jan. 22, 1651; great seal of England stolen, 1784. The office of Controller of the Seal of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas granted by Charles II. to the Earl of Euston, afterwards the Duke of Grafton, and his heirs; the right purchased by the crown by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 34, July 21, 1845.

SEAMEN. The number of, in England, was 14,295, in 1582. An act passed for the encouragement and increase of, 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 21, 1695-6; wages advanced by Parliament, May 9, 1797, in consequence of the mutiny at Spithead; the Mercantile Marine Act passed, Aug. 14, 1850, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 93; amended, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 7, 1851; the Foreign Seamen Deserters' act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 26, June 17, 1852; savings' bank for, established, pursuant to the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 41, July 7, 1856.

SEAMEN'S WIDOWS' CORPORATION, founded, Oct. 13, 1732.

SEBASTOPOL, Russia, made a naval station, by Catherine II., 1780 ; the town visited by that Queen, 1787 ; a series of docks upon an extensive scale, built by Nicholas I. The first bombardment by the English fleet, under Adm. Dundas, and the French fleet, under Adm. Hamelin, and the allied armies, commenced, Oct. 17, 1854 ; the second bombardment by the land forces, April 9, 1855 ; suspended on the 28th ; the third bombardment, the Memalon taken by the French, and the quarries by the English, June 7, 8 ; the English repulsed at the Redan, and the French at the Malakoff tower, June 18 ; the final bombardment opened by the French, Sept. 5, by the English on the 6th, and continued until the 8th, when the final assault was made ; the French carried the Malakoff tower, the English failed to carry the Redan, but the town was found evacuated the next morning ; the docks blown up by the English, Jan. 2, 1856 ; the city rebuilt, 1856-7 ; the Cathedral restored, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Cherson and Taurida, July, 1856.

SECESSIONVILLE, battle, the Federals defeated with great loss, by the Confederates, June 16, 1862.

SEBASTIAN, ST, Spain, capitulated to the French without firing a shot, Aug. 4, 1794 ; besieged by the English, under Gen. Graham, June 29, 1813 ; St Bartholomew stormed and taken, July 13 ; the town assaulted unsuccessfully, July 24, siege raised, July 27 ; taken by storm by the British, under Wellington, Aug. 31, 1813 ; the fortress capitulated, Sept. 9.

SECRETARIES OF STATE first appointed in England in the reign of Henry III. ; two appointed in the reign of Henry VIII., Lord Cromwell and Cardinal Wolsey, 1529-30.

SECURITY of the King's Person, act passed for, 1703 ; amended, 1785.

SEDAN CHAIRS, so named from Sedan in France, where they were first made ; seen first in England 1581 ; one used in the reign of James I. by his profligate favourite, Buckingham ; first in fashion in London, 1634 ; in general use, 1649 ; Sir Francis Duncomb had a patent to let out, sell, or hire any number for his sole profit, for 14 years.

SEDGMOOR, battle, between the Royal army and the Insurgents under the Duke of Monmouth, when the latter were totally defeated, with a loss of 500 men, July 6, 1685 ; the Duke was captured, July 8, and executed, July 15 ; this was the last battle fought in England.

SEDITION, some kinds of, come within the statute, 25 Edward III., c. 2, 1352 ; the law against, regulated by the Riot Act, 1 Geo. I. c. 5, 1714 ; seditious meetings and societies suppressed, 36 Geo. III. c. 8, Dec. 18, 1795 ; again, 57 Geo. III. c. 19, March 31, 1817 ; in Ireland, proclamations against seditious meetings published at different times down to 1848.

SELBY, battle, the Royalists, commanded by the governor of York, John Bellasis, defeated by the Parliamentarians, April 11, 1644.

SELBY ABBEY, Yorkshire, built, founded by William I., 1069.

SELBY AND LEEDS RAILWAY, opened, Sept. 22, 1834.

SEMINCAS, battle of, between the Moors and Romirez, King of Leon and the Asturias : it is said by Spanish historians that 80,000 of the infidels were slain, 938.

SEMPACH, battle, between the Swiss and Leopold, Duke of Austria, in which the Swiss obtained a great and glorious victory over the Duke, who fell in the battle, July 9, 1386.

SEMPER EADEM, used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1720.

SENATE. In all ancient republics the government was divided between the King and the Senate; the Roman Senate was the most celebrated of all, during the splendour of the Republic; the number of Senators was according to the number of tribes. In the earliest times the number was 100, taken from the Patricians; the number subsequently increased. The first Plebeian Senator (Spurius Mælius) admitted B.C. 439; one of the qualifications necessary was an income of 80,000 sesterces, or about £7000 English money, and they were entitled to wear a particular robe, but they were prohibited from carrying on any commercial pursuit. The election of magistrates transferred to, by Tiberius.

SENEFFE, battle, the French, under Condé, defeated the Dutch troops, under William of Orange; the loss on both sides amounted to 20,000 men, Aug. 11, 1674.

SENESCHAL, an officer of the royal household in France, esteemed a place of high honour and trust, 1059.

SENGENNETH CASTLE, Glamorganshire, built by Edward I., 1296.

SEPOYS, the native soldiers of India, first raised by the French, at Madras, 1746; by the English, 1748; formed into regiments, commanded by European officers, 1766; before the mutiny, the force consisted of 240,000 men. The whole force transferred to the Crown, 1858.

SEPTEMBER. This was formerly the seventh month. Julius Cæsar increased the number of days to 31, B.C. 46. The Grecian year of the world commenced on the 1st of this month, B.C. 5598.

SEPTEMBRIENS, the name given to the assassins among the Parisian mob on Sept. 2, 1792, who broke open the prisons, and slaughtered their inmates indiscriminately.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. The sitting of parliaments was once in two years, in the reign of Edward I.; the sitting was annual, 4 Edward III. to 16 Chas. I., c. 1, Feb. 16, 1640, when three years was to be the duration; the triennial act was confirmed by 6 & 7 William & Mary, c. 2, Dec. 22, 1694; and continued, the invasion of the Pretender being made an excuse for extending them to seven years, which rendered the management of them more easy, 1 Geo. I. s. 2, c. 38, May 7, 1716.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, the day appointed by the Council of Toledo, 643.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, reported by Justin Martyr to have been executed by 72 translators, shut up in 36 cells, and that, on comparison, none of the 36 copies varied a word or letter. St Jerome states that those translators translated the Pentateuch, or Law of Moses, only. The translation is said to have been finished in 72 days; Archbishop Ussher places the date of this version B.C. 277.

SEPULCHRE, Knights of the Holy Order of, instituted in Palestine, *circa* 1114; Philip II., King of Spain, elected master, 1558; Louis XVIII., of France, promised his protection to this order, Aug. 19, 1814.

SEQUANI, a Celtic nation inhabiting Gaul; in the time of the Roman invasion they sent a contingent to attack Cæsar before Alesia, B.C. 52.

SERAMPORE, Hindustan, purchased by England, from Denmark, 1845.

SERAPHIM, order of knighthood, instituted in Sweden, by Magnus II., 1334.

SERAPIS and ISIS, Temple of, restored after the death of Cæsar; demolished by the Goths, A.D. 455.

SERGEANTS AT LAW, Sergeant's Countour, appointed in the reign of Henry I. Their coif introduced, it is said, to conceal the tonsure of such among them

as were renegade clergymen, about 1259; the privilege of, extended to all Barristers practising in the Court of Common Pleas, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54, Aug. 18, 1846.

SERGEANTS' INN, Chancery-lane, first occupied by the Judges, 1415. The Sergeants united with the Judges in the occupancy of, 1440-1; sold by the Dean and Chapter of York, June 20, 1523. The Inn, in Fleet-street, leased to the Sergeants, burnt in the fire of 1666; rebuilt and opened, 1681; the chapel consecrated, 1676.

SERINGAPATAM, battle, between the English and Tippoo Sahib, May 15, 1791, the former being defeated.

SERINGAPATAM, Hindustan, founded 1454; governed by Raj Wadekar, 1610; besieged unsuccessfully by the Mahrattas, 1697; and again, 1772, when the assailants were bought off for a sum of £150,000; redoubts of the city stormed by Lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792; preliminaries of peace signed, Tippoo surrendering half Mysore, and paying £3,500,000, with his two sons as hostages. Besieged by the British, under Gen. Harris, April 5, 1799; stormed by Gen. Baird, and taken, Tippoo being killed, May 4.

SERPENTINE RIVER, Hyde Park, formerly Tyburn brook, made at a cost of £6000, by command of Queen Caroline, 1730.

SERVANTS, MENIAL OR DOMESTIC. A tax first laid upon male servants, 1777; subsequently increased; Pitt imposed one upon female servants, 1785; this was repealed, 1792. Not to be put away or permitted to depart without a quarter's warning in the time of Elizabeth. Any one personating a master, and giving false characters to servants, or persons offering themselves to be hired making false representations, punished by 32 Geo. III. c. 56, 1792; an act passed for their better protection, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11, May 20, 1851; amended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, ss. 26 and 73, Aug. 6, 1861.

SERVETUS, REVES MICHAEL, burned at Geneva, at the instigation of Calvin, for heresy, Oct. 27, 1553.

SERVIA, Europe, made an independent kingdom by Pope Honorius, 1217; Stephan Duschan elected Emperor and crowned, 1333; Lazarus, the last Emperor, defeated and killed by the Turks, 1389; subdued by the Turks, 1689; rebelled against that power, 1801; defeated the Turkish army, under Czerny, 1806; captured Belgrade, 1807; Czerny elected King of, 1811; the Servians defeated by the Turks, 1812; a treaty concluded with that power, 1815; Alexander Georgevitch elected Prince of, 1842; made an independent state and placed under the protection of the great powers, by the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856; Michael III. succeeded to power, Sept. 26, 1860; shot, June 10, 1868.

SERVICE BOOK. The Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship contained in the book drawn up by the Commissioners with the aid of the Holy Ghost should be the only one used after Whitsuntide, May 20; revised, 1551; suppressed by Queen Mary, Dec. 20, 1553; re-established, 1 Eliz. c. 2, 1559.

SESSION, LORDS OF, in Scotland, appointed by James I., 1425; abolished, 1469; re-constituted, 1532-37; Court of Session reinstated in Edinburgh, 1746; the sittings regulated by 48 Geo. III. c. 151.

SESSION COURTS, appointed to be held quarterly in England, 2 Henry V., 1413; times for, regulated by 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 35, 1831, and the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 47, Aug. 13, 1834.

SETHIANS, a sect which contended that Seth was the true Christ, 190.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN, excluding Roman Catholics, passed, 1 Wil-

liam & Mary, 1689 ; also the act so called, by which the crown was confirmed to the existing family, June 12, 1701 ; Irish act of settlement passed, 1662 ; repealed, 1689.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—*See* Sabbatarians.

SEVEN PINES, battle. The Federal army commanded by Gen. Mc Clellan, defeated by the Confederates under Generals Stuart and Longstreet, with severe loss, May 31, 1862.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, began after the treaty of Versailles, May 1, 1756, and ended with the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

SEVERN, the river, turned from its old channel by a landslip, crossing the current near Buildwas, Shropshire, 1681.

SEVERUS, WALL of, built across the island, from the river Tyne to Bowness, on the Solway Frith, 74 miles, to exclude the northern barbarians ; completed, 209.

SEVILLE, Spain, the capital of Andalusia, captured by the Romans under Pompey, Aug. 9, B.C. 45 ; became a Moorish city ; besieged by St Ferdinand, Aug. 20, 1247 ; surrendered, Nov. 23, 1248 ; this king died here, May 31, 1252, and was canonized by Clement IX., 1668 ; seriously damaged by an earthquake, 1395 ; the Cathedral built and opened for service, 1519 ; the capital of Spain until Charles V. removed the court to Valladolid ; peace concluded at, between France and Spain, Nov. 9, 1729 ; custom-house destroyed by fire, May 7, 1792 ; taken by the French army under Soult, Feb. 2, 1810 ; he ordered all Spaniards taken with arms in their hands to be shot, May 9, 1810 ; the town plundered ; abandoned, Aug. 27, 1813 ; besieged by Espartero, July 21, 1843 ; raised, July 25, upon the termination of the Regency.

SEVRES WARE. The oldest of porcelain manufactories in France was founded, 1695 ; Louis XIV. patronized and granted exclusive privileges to, 1702 ; first established at Vincennes, 1740 ; a company formed under the direction of Charles Adam, a sculptor, 1745 ; it became a royal establishment, 1753 ; removed from Vincennes to Sèvres, 1756 ; Louis XV. became sole proprietor, Oct. 1, 1760 ; the secret of making hard porcelain purchased of Peter Anthony Hanüing, for 3000 livres, 1761 ; M. Brougniart appointed sole director, 1800, and was succeeded by M. Regnault, 1847.

SEWDLEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, built, 1442.

SEWERS, commission of, first granted by 6 Hen. VI. c. 5, 1427 ; a law passed in England for the government and making of, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5, 1531-2 ; made perpetual by 4 Edw. VI. c. 8, 1549 ; confirmed and commission appointed for 10 years, 13 Eliz. c. 9, 1570, and commissions appointed from time to time ; the Metropolitan commissioners appointed, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 50, July 28, 1849 ; superseded by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, Aug. 14, 1855 ; the main drainage intrusted to them, by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 2, 1858 ; the City of London commissioners regulated by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 163, Sept. 5, 1848 ; amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 91, July 24, 1851.

SEWING MACHINES. M. Thimonnier patented a machine in Paris in 1831 ; one for embroidering patented by Heilman, 1834 ; Walter Hind of New York, invented the mail-bag stitch, *circa* 1840 ; and Mr Gibbons of Nottingham improved one for embroidering, Dec., 1844. A patent granted to M. J. Sone, for making cloths by machinery in Paris, Feb., 1805 ; the first attempt at stitching by machinery was patented by Mr Ellis Howe, of Boston, United States, Sept. 10, 1846 ; he granted his first licence, 1853 ; C. T. Judkins patented a stitching machine, 1853 ; in the year 1866 more than 170,000 machines were made in the United States.

SEWIN'S LAND, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1622.

SEXTANT, revived by Tycho Brahe, at Uraniberg, Isle of Huen, where he had his observatory, 1550; one belonging to the Arab astronomers in 995, who are said to have had another of more than 50 feet radius; improved by Newton, 1699.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, Indian Ocean, discovered by Vasco di Gama, 1502; explored by Capt. Picault, and made a French colony, 1742; captured by the British, 1794; ceded to that power by the treaty of 1815.

SHADWELL WATER-WORKS, destroyed by fire in 1½ hour, Dec., 1797; they raised 907 gallons per minute.

SHAFTESBURY ABBEY, Dorsetshire, founded by Alfred the Great, 888; incorporated by Elizabeth.

SHAKERS, or SHAKING QUAKERS, a religious sect, which was first formed in Lancashire, 1747; formed by Ann Lee, a noted Quaker, 1758; the property of each family was held in common, and celibacy was enjoined.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM, born at Stratford-on-Avon, April 23, 1564; died on the anniversary of his birth, 1616; monument to, erected in Westminster Abbey, 1741; jubilee in honour of, Sept. 6, 1769; his theatre in London, the Globe, consumed, 1663; a festival in honour of the poet held at Stratford, April 23, 1836. The *House of*, at Stratford-upon-Avon, sold at the Auction Mart for £3000, to the Stratford committee, Sept. 16, 1847. The Tercentenary held at Stratford and London, April 23, 1864; and in London an oak tree was planted by Mr Phelps at the foot of Primrose Hill, and in the evening a fête was given at the Agricultural Hall; at Liverpool a fancy dress-ball in the costumes of the Elizabethan period. The French Government forbade the celebration in Paris. *Autographs of*: The deeds of purchase of a house in Blackfriars from Henry Walker, March 10, 1612-13, for a sum of £140, was purchased by the Corporation of London, June, 1843; a mortgage of the same, March 11, sold to the British Museum for £315. *Works of*: The first edition of his Sonnets published in 1609; the first edition of his Dramatic Works published by Heminge and Condell, in 1623; a second edition, in 1632; a third, in 1664; and a fourth, in 1685. Rowe's annotated edition published, 1709; Johnson and Steevens' edition, 1778; Malone's supplement to, 1780; S. Johnson, Steevens, and Reed's edition in 21 volumes, 1813; Knight's Pictorial edition, 1838-43; J. O. Halliwell's edition, 1853-65; Cambridge edition, 1866. The earliest edition known of his *Venus and Adonis* found in the library of Sir Charles Isham, at Lampport, Northamptonshire, by Mr C. Edmonds, Oct. 3, 1867. Shakespeare Society, for the publication of Plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, established, 1841.

SHAMROCK, the Irish name for three-leaved clover or trefoil, said to have been adopted by St Patrick as an emblem of the Trinity, 432, whose festival is kept on March 17.

SHANGHAI, China, taken by the British fleet under Admiral Parker, Oct. 10, 1842; restored, 1843; captured by the rebels, Sept. 7, 1853; retaken by the Imperialists.

SHANNON, an English frigate of 38 guns, commanded by Capt. Broke, defeated the American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by Capt. Lawrence, off Boston, in 15 minutes, 1813.

SHANNON, river, Ireland. Act to improve its navigation passed, Sept. 9, 1835; made navigable from Limerick to Lough Allen, 143 miles, so that steam-boats may navigate 190 miles upon its waters, 1849; cost £500,000.

SHAVING OF PRIESTS first introduced, 169. At a parliament held at Trim

by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, it was enacted "That every Irishman must keep his upper lip shaved, or else be used as an Irish enemy," 1447; repealed by 11 Charles I., 1613.

SHEEP were an important part of the possessions of the ancient Hebrews and of Eastern nations generally. They are first mentioned in Gen. iv. 2. Said to have been first imported into Spain from England, improving the southern breed, 1467; forbidden to be exported from England, 1424, previously. An act passed prohibiting any one from keeping a larger number than 2000, under penalty of 3s. 4d. for every one kept above that number, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 1533-4. Not to be imported into Scotland or elsewhere, 1662. Sheep-stealing punishable by death, without benefit of clergy, 14 Geo. II. c. 6, 1741. The importation of, prohibited on account of the infection, Sept. 4, 1848.

SHEEPSHANKS, JOHN, presented his valuable collection of pictures and drawings to the nation, valued at £60,000, Feb. 6, 1857; since deposited in the South Kensington Museum.

SHEERNESS, Kent, fortifications began by Charles II., in the early part of 1667; these were destroyed by the Dutch fleet before they were finished, July 10, 1667; ordered to be fortified by government, 1782, and the dockyard began; enlarged, 1809 and 1822, could hold 12 ships-of-war. Fifty houses destroyed by fire in Blue Town, Jan. 8, 1830.

SHEFFIELD, Yorkshire, a charter granted by Edw. I. to, for holding a weekly market, 1296; Mary Queen of Scots confined in the castle, 1570—1584; the Royalists defeated by the Parliamentary forces, Aug. 10, 1644, and the castle ordered to be demolished; Shrewsbury hospital built, 1673; library established, 1771; a cotton manufactory destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1792; the Cutlers' Company incorporated by 21 James I., 1624; its restrictive powers repealed, 1814; Hall built, 1726; Collegiate Proprietary School founded, 1835; the town incorporated, Aug. 24, 1843. The Sheffield and Rotherham Railway opened, 1838; to Manchester, 1845; the Grimsby line opened, 1849. A free library established, 1856; a serious catastrophe at the Surrey music-hall through a cry of fire, several persons trampled to death, Sept. 19, 1858; the Bradfield reservoirs burst, causing immense destruction of property and 270 persons killed, March 11, 1864; a fund raised for their relief. The Surrey Theatre burnt, March 25, 1865. A commission appointed, May 23, 1867, to inquire into the acts of intimidation, outrage, or wrongs, promoted or connived at, by the Trades Unions, held their first meeting at the Council-hall, June 3, closed July 7; report presented, Aug. 2; rattening renewed at, Oct. 23.

SHENANDOAH, vessel of war belonging to the Confederate States of America, surrendered to the British government, Nov. 9, 1865, and handed over to the United States.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, the Federal army defeated with great loss by the Confederates, under Gen. Ewell and Jackson, June, 1862; the Federals, under Gen. Sheridan, defeated the Confederates, under Gen. Early, with a loss of 5000 men, Sept. 18, 1864; and again at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 21.

SHEPHERD, the notorious John, executed, Nov. 16, 1724.

SHERBORNE, town of, made a bishop's see from Winchester, Jan., 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both translated to Old Sarum, and then to Salisbury, 1218; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.

SHERBORNE CASTLE, Dorsetshire, built by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, 1135; the present castle built by Sir Walter Raleigh. Taken by the Parliamentarians, under Fairfax, 1645; and pulled down by order of parliament.

SHERIFFMUIR, battle between the Duke of Argyle and the Scotch rebels, in favour of the Pretender, under the Earl of Mar, Nov. 13, 1715, the latter were defeated.

SHERIFFS' COURT, city of London, an act passed for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands within the city of London and the liberties thereof, 15 & 16 Vict. c. clxxvii. June 17, 1852 ; a limited power in equity, granted, July 5, 1865 ; to be called the City of London Court, and assimilated with other county courts, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, s. 32, Aug. 20, 1867.

SHERIFFS' HUTTON CASTLE, Yorkshire, built by Bertran de Bulmer, 1160-4 ; repaired by Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmoreland, 1401 ; captured by Edward IV., 1471, and given to Richard Duke of York, who kept the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Henry VII., prisoner in.

SHERIFFS OF COUNTIES, first nominated by William the Conqueror, 1079 ; the mode of annual election by the shire folk confirmed by 28 Edw. I. c. 8, 1300 ; but this was found to lead to tumultuous elections ; it was put an end to by 9 Edw. II. st. 2, 1311, and the election to be by the chancellor, treasurer, and judges. The custom now is to submit the names of 3 persons and the sovereign appoints one. First appointed in London, 1189 ; confirmed by King John, July 5, 1199 ; the present mode of election adopted, 1461 ; regulated by act of Common Council, 1748. The office was formerly hereditary in Scotland, but abolished by 20 Geo. II. c. 43, 1747 ; first styled Bailiffs in Dublin ; appointed, 1308 ; named Sheriffs by Edw. VI., 1548.

SHETLAND ISLES, first inhabited by a Saxon tribe who were expelled by Theodosius, A.D. 368 ; subsequently inhabited by the Scandinavians ; subjugated by Harold Harfager, 875 ; James III. of Scotland purchased these islands and annexed them to the Crown, 1470 ; the ancient constitution abolished by Charles II. The wealth of the islands is in the fisheries, 4000 persons being employed in this trade ; 19 fishing-boats lost, with their crews, Oct. 13, 1832.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, Durham, noted for its salt-works, established by Lionel Bell, 1489. Glass-works were erected by Sir R. Mansel, which were conducted by fugitives from Lorraine, 1619 ; the Town-hall erected, 1768 ; the Theatre, 1791 ; St Hilda colliery began to be worked, 1810 ; 59 persons killed by an explosion at, 1839 ; a lifeboat, invented by Mr Greathead, first used, Jan. 30, 1790.

SHILLINGS, first coined in England, 1504, *temp.* Henry VII. ; the value of the ancient Saxon coin of that name was 5*d.* After the Conquest the French solidus, of 12 pence, from Normandy, got that name. The shilling, on account of the clipping process, reduced by proclamation to 6*d.*, 1550. Shilling, the Irish, value ninepence, coined 1560, current at 12*d.* ; a base coinage in England for the service of Ireland. — *See* Teston.

SHIP, Order of Knighthood, established, 1252.

SHIP AND DOUBLE CRESCENT, Order of Knighthood, began in France, 1269.

SHIPBUILDING. The first vessel we have any description of is the ark, built by Noah ; it is supposed to have been 450 feet in length, 75 feet in breadth, depth 45 feet. The Egyptians were the first to whom shipbuilding can be traced. The Hebrews had stately ships with which they made voyages to bring materials for building Solomon's temple. The Phœnicians were also skilled in shipbuilding, and we are informed by Herodotus that they made voyages round the Cape of Good Hope. The Romans were noted for the size and strength of their galleys ; their ships were divided into three classes, the *Naves longæ*, or war vessels, the *Naves Onerariæ*, or merchant vessels, and the *Naves liburnæ*, or despatch vessels.

The Danes were also skilled in this art. Alfred was the first English monarch who established a fleet of war vessels, to resist the invasions of the Danes. Hardicanute raised a sum of £11,000 for the purposes of shipbuilding in the second year of his reign; William the Conqueror had a fleet of 500 vessels, 1065; nine ships of extraordinary size were built by Richard I., for his expedition to the Holy Land. The dockyard at Portsmouth established by King John, 1212; the royal fleet, in the reign of Edward I., consisted of 710 vessels, carrying 14,151 mariners, 1344. The bowsprit added to vessels of war by Edward III. The first navigation act passed in the 4th year of the reign of Richard II., 1381. *Port-holes* first introduced by French ship-builders, 1500. Henry VII. built the *Great Harry*, subsequently called the *Regent*, which was destroyed in an engagement with the French, 1512. This art was greatly improved in the reign of Henry VIII.; the *Great Harry*, so named from the former, laid down, 1512, 1000 tons burden; launched, 1514; burnt at Woolwich, 1553; this king also improved the dockyards. Edward VI. had a fleet of 58 ships of various tonnage. The fleet which defended England against the Spanish Armada consisted of 197 vessels of various descriptions and sizes, 29,744 tons, with 15,785 men; the *Triumph* was 1100 tons burden; the *White-Bear* 1000 tons; the Spaniards first introduced three-deckers, 1591; merchant vessels were also increased in size in this reign. James I. built 10 new ships in the last 5 years of his reign, and expended £50,000 annually, 1621—25. The *Sovereign of the Seas*, the first three-decker built in England, from the design of Peter Pett,—length, 232 feet; length of keel, 128 feet; tonnage, 1640 tons, 1637. Anthony Deane greatly improved the build of ships, 1666; the French had a fleet of 151 line-of-battle ships, manned by 36,440 men, with 179 smaller vessels, 1681; improved by James II., 1685. An act passed to encourage the building of, and it enacts that any person who shall within the next 10 years after the 1 May, 1694, build any three-deck vessel, with not less than 10 ports of a side, armed with 32 pieces of ordnance, shall receive for the first three voyages one-tenth of the custom duties, 5 & 6 Will. and Mary, c. 24, 1694. The *Victory*, of 100 guns, built in 1735, lost in the Channel, 1744; her successor, afterwards Nelson's flag-ship, launched, 1765. Ships of a larger class were laid down in our dockyards, 1744; the *Royal George* was launched, 1756; length, 170 feet, breadth, 51 feet, and 2047 tons burden. A society for improving the build of ships instituted by Colonel Beaufoy, 1791; a naval school for the study of naval architecture, established, 1811; the navy board abolished, and a surveyor of the navy appointed in 1833; Sir William Symonds was appointed to this office, and he greatly improved the build of vessels of war. Steam first introduced into the navy and the screw adopted, 1840; first applied to the *Rattler*, 1843.

SHIP-MONEY, extorted by Charles I., 1626; Mr John Hampden refused payment, 1636, cited in the Court of Exchequer, June 12, 1637; declared illegal, and the sentence against Hampden reversed, 16 Car. I. c. 14, 1641. Charles demanded of London 7 ships and 4000 men; of Yorkshire, 2 ships of 600 tons, or 12,000 men; and a similar rate at other places.

SHIPPING first registered in the Thames, 1788; a new act passed for the registration of British vessels, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 4, 1845; transfer and registration of, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 10, 1854, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 91, Aug. 14, 1855; the local dues altered by 30 Vict. c. 15, April 12, 1867. Captain Manby's rockets tried, 1785; the establishment of life boats upon a safer principle subsequently.

SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY, incorporated, 3 Jac. I., April 22, 1605.

SHODDY, the produce of woollen rags, carpets, flannels, &c., worked up into felt, carpets, blankets, &c.; first brought into use at Batley near Dewsbury, 1813; 70 or 80 million pounds weight used yearly.

SHOEBLACKS. Seventy or eighty years ago the old shoeblacks were at the corner of every street. The last of this race sat at the corner of Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, 1821. They have given place to various regular organized brigades, under the auspices of the Ragged-School Shoeblack Society, established 1851 (red uniform); East London (blue), 1854; South London (yellow), 1854; North-west London (red and black), 1857; West London (purple); Islington (brown); Notting Hill (blue, red facings); Union Jack, Limehouse (red, blue facings), 1858. To be licensed by the Commissioners of Police in the city of London, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134, s. 19, Aug. 20, 1867.

SHOEING HORSES first introduced into England, 481.

SHOES. The Romans were remarkable for their shoes. In the 9th and 10th centuries the greatest princes of Europe wore wooden shoes, or the upper part of leather and the sole of wood. Fancy shoes and scarlet and green stockings forbidden to be worn by clergymen by a council held in London, 1342; and the council held at Exeter commanded them to wear only black shoes, 1287. In the reign of William Rufus, a great beau, named Robert, surnamed the *Horned*, used shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow, and twisted like a ram's horn. The points continued to increase, till in the reign of Richard II. they were of so enormous a length that they were tied to the knees with chains, sometimes of gold, sometimes of silver. The upper parts of these shoes in Chaucer's time were cut in imitation of a church window. The high pointed shoes continued in fashion for three centuries, in spite of the bulls of the Popes, the decrees of councils, and the declamations of the clergy. At length the parliament of England interposed by an act, 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, 1463, prohibiting the use of shoes or boots with peaks exceeding two inches in length, and prohibiting all shoemakers from making them with longer peaks, under severe penalties. But even this was not sufficient; it was necessary to pronounce the dreadful sentence of excommunication against all who wore shoes or boots with points longer than two inches: they were to be cursed by the clergy, 1467. The present fashion of shoes was introduced in 1620, but the buckle was not used till 1670. Machine for making shoes invented by Mr Brunel, 1810; patented, Feb., 1811; 400 shoes made per day for the troops by order of the Government, 1812.

SHOP TAX. An act, promoted by Pitt, passed imposing a duty on all shops within Great Britain, 25 Geo. III. c. 30, June 13, 1785; amended, 26 Geo. III. c. 9, March 24, 1786; both acts repealed by 29 Geo. III. c. 9, May 19, 1789.

SHORE, JANE, mistress of Edward IV., persecuted by the clergy, and made to do penance, June, 1483; she was imprisoned, but restored to freedom by Richard III., 1484, when she married Thomas Highmore.

SHOREDITCH, London. The Benedictine Priory of Holywell founded *circa* 1100; confirmed by charter of Richard I., 1189; suppressed, 1559. Sir John de Shordych was lord of the Manor in 1381. The ancient church of St Leonards, having 4 aisles, taken down, May 31, 1736. The first stone of the present building, designed by G. Dance, laid by Mr Denny, Nov. 15, 1736; finished and opened, Aug. 24, 1740. Holywell Mount or fortification thrown up, 1642; levelled, 1787; the Curtain Theatre erected, 1566-7; the theatre built, 1575; Charity Schools established, Sept. 25, 1705; the Artillery Garden, leased to the Fraternity of Artillery (or gunners of the Tower), Jan. 3, 1530; an act passed for making a new street from, through Spitalfields, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 34, July 27, 1846; extended, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 109, Aug. 15, 1850.

SHOT. The present method of making, invented by Mr Watts of Bristol, *circa* 1783.

SHOULDER-KNOTS first worn in the reign of Charles II.

SHREWSBURY, Salop. A Saxon town. In the reign of Alfred a Mint was established here, and it was one of the principal towns in Britain. Conferred by

William I. upon Roger de Montgomery. The Castle besieged and taken by Stephen, 1138; the town taken by the Welsh, 1215; Edward I. resided here, 1277, and held a Parliament in 1283; Edward II. celebrated a tournament here in 1322; Richard II. held a Parliament in the city, 1397. A free Grammar School founded by Edward VI., Feb. 10, 1551. The Royalists defeated by the Parliamentarians, and the town taken, 1644. The church of St Chad destroyed by the tower falling, July 11, 1788; 50 houses destroyed by fire, April 1, 1774.

SHREWSBURY, battle, between Hotspur and Henry IV. Hotspur was slain and Henry wounded, 2300 gentlemen and 6000 private men fell, July 23, 1403.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL. The corporation endeavoured to found a Free School in 1549, but were unsuccessful; they renewed their benevolent exertions, and Edward VI. granted their request, 1551; it remained in abeyance during the reign of Queen Mary, but Queen Elizabeth revived it. The chapel was consecrated, 1617; library erected, 1595; restored, 1815; its government vested in trustees, 1798; modified, 1853.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before the Lenten fast, the shaven people not being permitted to eat meat (hence pancakes). This period became noted for cock-fighting and cock-throwing, and hence the carnival; the festival is recognized as early as 1440. A reward of £1 appears in the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII. for this sport, 1493. This sport was not entirely suppressed till 1769.

SIAM, Asia, visited by the Portuguese, 1511; ambassadors from, visited France and England, 1684; the country over-run by the Burmese, 1766-7; an English mission visited the country in 1822; treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain, June 20, 1826, and with the United States, 1833. Sir John Bowring went on a mission to this kingdom in 1855, and concluded a commercial treaty with its kings, April 18, 1855; supplement to, signed, May 13, 1856. Ambassadors from, received by the Queen at Windsor, Nov. 18, 1857; Admiral King, C.B., received by the King, June 13, 1865; Bangkok, the eldest son of the king, died, July 25, 1867.

SIAMESE TWINS. Chang and Eng, born in Siam, May, 1811; exhibited first in America, 1831; subsequently in England; and again in England, 1868.

SIBERIA, Russia, first became known in Europe about 1582. The Russians built the town of Tomsk, 1604; destroyed by the natives, 1614. The town of Irkutsk built, *circa* 1660. The boundaries with China fixed, 1689; treaty made with the Emperor of China relating to, 1727. It has now become a powerful country from the numerous prisoners exiled to, for political offences.

SIBYLS or SIBYLLÆ, women who delivered oracular prophetic speeches, and were frequently consulted by the ancients before the Christian era, 531; the Sibylline Books burnt in the temple of Jupiter, B.C. 83. Sibyls were consulted by the senate of Rome, A.D. 270; their books again burnt in 363, and again, by order of Honorius, 399. Subsequently some of the Christians committed forgeries in their own favour, and attributed them to the Sibyls, in order to draw toward them the attention of the Pagan world.

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to a massacre of the French, on March 30, 1282, which began at Palermo; the inhabitants had conceived a bitter hatred against Charles of Anjou, and there was a conspiracy against him, which suddenly came to a head by the accident of a Frenchman insulting a young maiden named Drouet, and the insultor was at once stabbed; the populace rose to arms, and 200 of the French were instantly assassinated; the flame of vengeance was kindled, and 8000 were put to death before they could stand on their defence, the sanctuary of the altar affording them no security. From Palermo the massacre spread throughout the island, except Sperlinga.

SICILY, the Island of, first peopled from Italy, 1292 years before the Christian era ; the Sicani and the Etruscans were supposed to be its first inhabitants ; the Carthaginians once possessed it, and the Gauls had colonies there ; it was held by a prince of Arragon, who formed a kingdom of it. Separated from Italy about 1286 ; Syracuse founded, 732-3 ; Gela founded by the Rhodians, 694 ; the Messenians occupied this place, 668 ; Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, punished by death, 552 ; Hippocrates made himself tyrant of Gela, 496 ; Petalism, the law of, instituted, 466 ; Dionysius began to reign, 405 ; offended with the freedom of the philosopher Plato, the tyrant sold him for a slave, 386 ; Plato ransomed by his friends, 386 ; Damon and Pythias flourished, 386 ; the sway of Timoleon began, 346 ; Agathocles usurped the throne, 317 ; Hamilcar defeated, 309 ; temples of Lipari taken and destroyed, 304 ; arrival of the Romans in Sicily, 264 ; Agrigentum taken by them, 262 ; they subsequently besieged Palermo, 254 ; Archimedes flourished, 236 ; the Romans took Syracuse, and reduced Sicily to a province, 212 ; the beginning of the Servile war, 135. Taken by the Saracens, A.D. 821, who made Palermo their capital. Conquered by the Normans, under Rainulf, 1030 ; the army of Leo IX. defeated by them at Civitate, June 18, 1053 ; Roger, a younger son of Tancred, made the first Count of, 1127 ; Roger II. united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned King of the Two Sicilies, in Sept., 1130 ; Charles of Anjou, brother to St Louis, King of France, made himself King, Jan. 1, 1266 ; defeated the followers of Manfred, Feb. 26, and took the kingdom ; defeated Conrad at the battle of Tagliacozzo, Aug. 22, 1268 ; Conrad executed, Oct. 29. The Sicilians massacred the invaders, one Frenchman only escaping, March 30, 1282 ; a republic proclaimed, and the King's party defeated at Messina. The crown offered to Peter of Arragon, who landed at Trapani, Aug. 30, 1382. The fleet of Charles almost destroyed by the Spaniards, 1382. Jane, the sovereign, left her crown to Louis, Duke of Anjou, but his pretensions were resisted by Charles Durazzo, cousin of Jane, who ascended the throne, 1386. Alphonsus, King of Arragon, captured Naples, 1458 ; the kingdom divided between France and Spain by the treaty of Granada, Nov. 11, 1500 ; kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish throne, 1504 ; hostilities broke out between the two countries, and an insurrection broke out in Naples, excited by a fisherman (Masaniello) ; in fifteen days, were raised two hundred thousand men, July 7, 8, 1647 ; Henry, Duke of Guise, proclaimed king, but was, in a few days, delivered up to the Spaniards by his adherents, 1647 ; ceded to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht, April, 1713 ; ceded by him to the Emperor Charles VI., Sardinia being given to him in return, with the title of King of Sardinia, 1720 ; the Spaniards made themselves masters of both kingdoms, and Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain, ascended the throne, with the ancient title of King of the Two Sicilies, June 3, 1735 ; King Charles instituted the order of St Januarius, 1738 ; concordat for the better government of the ecclesiastical hierarchy agreed to, 1741 ; the throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, the heir, vacated the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his brother Ferdinand, 1759 ; the Jesuits expelled the kingdom, 1767 ; an earthquake at Messina, 40,000 persons destroyed, 1783 ; the Papal States invaded and Rome captured, Nov. 29, 1798 ; the French retook the Holy City, and invaded Naples, and captured that city, Jan. 23, 1799 ; Naples preserved Sicily from the power of the French, through the British forces commanded by Admiral Nelson, 1799 ; Sicily occupied by a British force under Lord William Bentinck, 1803-4 ; the French invaded Naples, deposed King Ferdinand IV., and made Joseph Bonaparte, brother to the Emperor of the French, king of the Two Sicilies, 1806 ; the monastic orders suppressed in 1807 ; commercial treaty with England signed, Sept. 26, 1816 ; Joachim Murat proclaimed King of Naples, July 15, 1808 ; Ferdinand restored, Sept. 7, 1814 ; concordat agreed to between Ferdinand and Pius VII., 1818 ; ineffectual attempt of the Sicilians to limit the royal

prerogative, caused much bloodshed at Palermo and other towns, July 15, 1820; suppressed, Oct. 15; revolution in, Jan. 12, 1848; constitution granted, Jan. 28; the parliament met, June, 1848; prorogued in Sept.; met again Feb., 1849; the King of Naples dethroned, and the Duke of Genoa elected king, April 13. Catania taken, April 2, 1849; peace restored, May 15; treaty of commerce with Gt Britain signed, April 29, 1845; the town of Castellamare partially destroyed by a water-spout with 500 of its inhabitants, Dec. 8, 1851; an insurrection suppressed, Nov. 22, 1856; a revolution broke out at Messina and Palermo, April 4, 1860; Gen. Garibaldi landed at Marsala, May 10, and took command of the forces in the name of the King of Italy, May 14; the Royalists defeated at Calatafami the next day; Palermo taken, May 27; Gen. Cialdini captured Messina, March 13, 1861.

SOVEREIGNS OF THIS ISLAND.

Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy,		shot, Oct. 13, 1815	
1713; resigned in favour of		Ferdinand I.; formerly Ferdi-	
Charles VI. Emperor ...	1718	nand IV. of Naples, united the	
Charles, second son to the King		kingdom of the Two Sicilies...	1816
of Spain, resigned in 1759 ...	1734	Francis I. ...	1825
Ferdinand III., third son of the		Ferdinand II., Nov. 8, ...	1830
former king ...	1759	Francis II., May 22, ...	1852
Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte,		Victor Emmanuel, as King of	
Jan. 14, ...	1806	Italy, succeeded, March, ...	1861
Joachim Murat, July 15, ...	1808		

SIDNEY, ALGERNON, the celebrated patriot, was beheaded by Charles II., on Tower-hill, Dec. 7, 1683, under pretence of being concerned in the plot for which Lord William Russell also suffered.

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, wounded at Zutphen, Sept. 22, 1586; died, Oct. 7.

SIDNEY, Maroon Negroes conveyed there from Jamaica, 1792; the governor, Sir Charles M'Carthy, embarked for Cape Coast Castle, owing to a war with the Ashantees, and was killed in battle with them, Jan. 21, 1824; revenue of the colony, 1832, £9697 from colonial duties; £7050 granted from England; population, 1833, 29,764; between 1819 and 1833, the number of emancipated slaves was 27,697; the captured slaves in 8 years, between 1819 and 1826, were 9502 in number.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Frances Sidney, widow of the Earl of Sussex, by will, Dec. 6, 1588; the first stone laid, May 20, 1596; Cromwell admitted, April 26, 1616.

SIDON, Syria, founded by Canaan's son Joseph, Gen. x. 15—19; captured by the King of Ascalon, the twelfth century B.C.; captured by Shalmanezzer, B.C. 728; revolted against the Persian power, 352 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 323 B.C.; besieged by the Crusaders, A.D. 1108; captured by the army of Baldwin, 1112; the Crusaders occupied the city, 1197; abandoned by them, 1291; taken by the Druze prince, Fakhr-ed-Din, *circa* 1650. The French carried on a successful trade with, until they were driven from the city by Jezzar Pasha in 1791—2. Taken from the Egyptians by the Turks, assisted by Admiral Stopford, Sept. 27, 1840.

SIEGES, MEMORABLE:

Acre, by the Crusaders under Richard I., after a siege of 2 years, taken, July 12, 1191; by Bonaparte, who had no artillery, it being taken at sea, was baffled by Sir Sidney Smith, May 20,

1799; by Ibrahim Pasha, July 2, 1832; by the British under Admiral Stopford and Sir Charles Napier, Nov. 3, 4, 1840
Algiers reduced by Blake, April, 1654;

- bombarded by the French under Du Quesne, 1682-3; by the British under Lord Exmouth, Aug. 26, 27, 1816; surrendered to the French, July 4, 1830
 Almeida, Portugal, Aug. 27, 1810
 Ancona taken by the Russians, Nov. 13, 1799
 Antwerp, by the Spaniards, 1576; by the Prince of Parma, July, 1584; Aug., 1585; by the French, Nov., Dec. 23, 1832
 Arras, by the Spaniards, Aug. 16—25, 1654
 Avignon, Sept. 12, 1226
 Badajoz, by the French, Jan. 15—March 10, 1811; by the British under Wellington, March 16; taken, April 6, 1812
 Bagdad, Feb., 1258
 Banbury, Oct. 27, 1642, and in 1646
 Bangalore, March 6 and 21, 1791
 Barcelona, 1471-72; by the English, Oct. 9, 1705—Sept. 13, 1706; by the French, Sept. 12, 1714
 Bastia, May 22, 1794
 Bayonne, 1451
 Beauvais, 1472
 Belgrade, Aug. 9, 1521; July, 1717; and Oct. 8, 1789
 Bellegarde, 1456; 1793; 1794
 Belle Isle, June 7, 1761
 Bergen-op-zoom, 1588; 1622; Sept., 1747; March 8, 1814
 Berwick, 1291; 1296
 Besançon, 1668; 1674
 Bethune, 1710
 Bois-le-Duc, Sept. 14, 1794
 Bologna, June, 1796
 Bonifacio, 1553
 Bonn, Oct., 1673; Oct. 7, 1687; 1703
 Bordeaux, 1451
 Bouchain, 1676; Sept. 14, 1711
 Boulogne, Sept. 13, 1544
 Breda, March 3, 1590; Feb. 25, 1793
 Brescia, 1509; March 30, 1849
 Breslau, Jan. 5, 1807
 Brisach, Dec. 19, 1638
 Brussels, 1695; Feb. 16, 1746
 Buda, 1526; July, 1541; 1686
 Burgos, Nov. 10, 1808; Sept. 19—Oct. 22, 1812; the French blew up the fortifications, June 12, 1813
 Cadiz, by the French, 1812; taken by them, Oct. 3, 1823
 Caen, 1346; 1417; 1448
 Calais, taken after a siege of 11 months, Aug. 4, 1347; Jan. 8—10, 1558; 1596
 Calvi, June 12, 1784
 Campo Major, Mar. 23, 1811
 Capua, July 24, 1501; July 23, 1799
 Carthage, March, 1741
 Cawnpore, June 3—27, July 16, 1857
 Charleroi, 1672; 1677
 Charleston, 1693; 1736; 1794; July 10, Sept. 6, 1863
 Chaves, March 25, 1809
 Cherbourg, 1418; 1450
 Chichester, 1643
 Ciudad Rodrigo, June 5, 1706; by the French, June 1; July 11, 1810; by the English, Jan. 9, 1812
 Colberg, 1630; 1758; 1760; Dec. 16, 1761; 1807
 Colchester, June 13, Aug. 27, 1647
 Compiègne (by Joan of Arc), May 23, 1430
 Comoru, Sept. 28, 1849
 Condé, 1676; 1792; 1794
 Constantinople, May 29, 1453
 Copenhagen, 1700; April 2, 1801; Sept. 5—8, 1807
 Corfu, July 16, Aug. 20, 1716
 Coutray, July, 1302; 1744
 Cracow, 1702; June 15, 1794
 Cremona, 1499
 Cyprus, Aug., 1571
 Damascus, 634; 665; 1148; 1401
 Dantzic, 1734; March 8, 1793; Feb. 22, March 26, 1807; Dec., 1813, to Jan. 12, 1814
 Delhi, 1804; Jan. 9, Sept. 20, 1857
 Dole, 1636; 1668; 1674
 Douai, April 23, June 26, 1710
 Dover, Aug. 1, 1642
 Dresden, July 13, 1760; Nov. 6, 1813
 Drogheda, Aug. 14, 1649
 Dublin, 1649
 Dunkirk, Oct., 1646; June 23, 1658; Sept. 9, 1793
 Edinburgh, June, 1291; Aug. 3, 1573
 Figueras, Nov. 24, 1794; Aug. 19, 1811
 Flushing, Aug. 16, 1809
 Frederickshald, Charles XII. killed, Dec. 11, 1718
 Frederickstein, Aug. 13, 1814
 Gaeta, 1433; Aug. 7, 1734; Oct. 31, 1799; July 18, 1806, for 3 months; taken, Feb. 14, 1861

- Genoa, Sept. 30, 1746; Aug. 17, 1747; taken after 60 days, June 4, 1800
- Gerona, taken after 7 months, Dec. 12, 1809
- Ghent, Nov. 11, 1576; March 8, 1708
- Gibraltar, July 24, Aug. 4, 1704; 1727; from July, 1779, to Feb. 2, 1783
- Glatz, March, 1742
- Gloucester, Aug. 5, raised Sept. 11, 1643
- Gottingen, Aug. 25, 1760
- Gravelines, 1644
- Grenada, besieged, 1491; captured, Jan. 2, 1492
- Groningen, 1590
- Guastella, 1734
- Haarlem, Dec., 1572; capitulated, July, 1573
- Harfleur, Sept. 22, 1415; 1431; 1450
- Heidelberg, 1688; 1693
- Herat, besieged, Nov. 22, 1837; raised, Sept. 9, 1838
- Ismael, Suwart of, butchered the garrison of 30,000 men and 6000 women in cold blood, for which he got the appellation of the butcher of Ismael, Dec. 22, 1790
- Jaffa, taken, March 13, 1797, and March 7, 1799
- Jerusalem, besieged for four months by the Saracens, 637; besieged for 40 days, taken, July 15, 1099
- Kars, 1735; by the Russians, July 7, Aug. 27, 1828; June 9 to Nov. 28, 1855
- Kehl, June 23, 1796; taken after a siege of 50 days, Jan. 9, 1797
- Landau, 1702; 1713; 1792; taken, Nov. 14, 1793
- Languedoc, July 22, 1209
- Laon, 1411; 1419; 1594
- Leipsic, 1637; Nov. 18, 1745; Oct. 19, 1813
- Lerida, May, 1647; Oct. 12, 1707; July 27, 1710; May 14, 1810
- Leyden, 1573—1574
- Liege, Oct. 30, 1468; Oct. 14, 1702; June 15, 1705
- Lille, 1297; 1667; 1708; Oct. 8, 1792
- Limerick, 1651; 1691
- Lincoln, June, 1692
- Lisle, Aug. 12, Dec. 8, 1708
- Londonderry, besieged for 4 months, 1649; for 105 days, raised, July 28, 1689
- Louisburgh, besieged for 49 days, June 15, 1745; for two months, June 22
- Lucknow, July 2, Nov. 17, 1857; March 9—12, 1858
- Lyons, Oct. 7, 1793
- Maestricht, 1579; 1673; 1679; (here Vauban first distinguished himself as an engineer), April, 1748; and from Feb., 1790, to March 3, 1793
- Magdeburg, May 10—14, 1631; Oct. 19 to Nov. 8, 1806
- Malaga, Feb. 5, 1810
- Malta, May 24 to Aug., 1565; July 12, 1798; Sept. 5, 1800
- Mantua, April 8 to July 18, 1630; 1734; June 14, 1796; Feb. 2, 1797; July 30, 1799
- Marlborough, Oct. 27, 1642
- Marseilles, 1524
- Mentz, 1552; 1689; 1792; 1798
- Melun, 1420; 1559
- Mequinenza, June 8, 1810
- Messina, 1282; Oct. 19, 1719; Jan. 12, 1848
- Metz, 1414; Oct., 1552; Jan. 11, 1553
- Milan, besieged by Frederick I. for 7 months, 1161; June 9, 1796
- Missolonghi, April 25, 1825, to April 22, 1826
- Mons, 1691; 1790; 1792; 1794
- Montauban, 1621
- Montevideo, Feb. 13, 1807
- Mooltan, Dec. 21, 1848; Jan. 2, 1849
- Mothe (the French first practised the art of throwing shells), 1634
- Murviedo, Oct. 25, 1811
- Namur, May 25—June 5, 1691; besieged for 10 months, taken Sept. 5, 1695
- Naples, Feb. 22, 1495; Dec. 23, 1798; Feb. 15, 1806; March 7 to May 2, 1848
- Nice, May 11, 1800
- Olivenza, Jan. 22, 1811
- Olmütz, 1758
- Orleans, 1422; May, 1429; 1563
- Ostend, from July, 1601, to Sept., 1604; 1701; 1706; 1745
- Oudenarde, 1708; 1745
- Pampeluna, Oct. 31, 1813
- Paris, 885, 886; 1429; 1485; May 7, Aug. 30, 1590; 1594
- Pavia, 1525; 1655; 1796
- Perpignan, 1542; 1642
- Petersburgh, America, 1864
- Philipville, 1578

Philipsburgh, 1644; 1675; 1688; first experiment made of artillery a ricochet, 1734; 1795
 Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814
 Pondicherry, Jan. 15, 1761; besieged for two months, taken, Oct. 11, 1778; 1793.

Prague, 1741; 1743; 1744

Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759

Quesnoy, Aug., 1794

Rheims, 1359

Rhodes, Dec. 22, 1522

Riga, 1700; 1710

Rochelle, 1573; Oct. 28, 1628

Rome, May 6, 1527; Jan. 23—July 3, 1849

Rosas, 1645; 1795; 1808

Rouen, Oct. 26, 1562; 1591

Roxburgh, 1460

St Sebastian, Aug. 31, 1813

Salamanca, June 16, 28, 1812

Salisbury, 1349

Saragossa, 1710; July—Aug. 1808; Dec. 20; Feb. 21, 1809

Schweidnitz, first use of globes of compression, besieged for 60 days, capitulated, Oct. 10, 1762; 1807

Scarborough Castle, 1643

Scio, 1822

Sebastopol, Oct. 17, 1854, to Sept. 8, 1855

Seringapatam, Feb., 1792; May 4, 1799

Seville, 1096; 1248

Silistria, besieged for 9 months, taken,

June 30, 1829; May—June, 1854

Smolenski, Aug., 1812

Stenay, Aug. 25, 1655

Stralsund, 1713; 1807

Tarifa, Dec. 20, 1811

Tarragona, May, 1813

Temeswar, 1716

Thionville, 1643; 1792

Thorn, 1703

Thonars, 1372; 1793

Torbosa, Jan. 2, 1811

Toulon, 1707; Dec. 18, 1793

Toulouse, 1217

Tournay, 1600; June 27, Sept. 5, 1709
 (this was the best defence ever drawn from countermines)

Trèves, 1675

Tunis, 1270; 1535

Turin, 1640; June—Sept. 1706; 1799

Valencia, Dec. 25, 1811

Valenciennes, 1677; 1794

Varna, Sept 3—Oct. 10, 1828

Venice, March—Aug. 24, 1849

Vicksburg, May 16, July 4, 1863

Vienna, Sept., Oct., 1529; Sept. 12, 1613; 1848-1849

Warsaw, Sept. 8, 1831

Xativa, 1707

Xeres, 1262

York Town, Oct. 18, 1781

Ypres, 1648; 1744; 1794

Zurich, 1544

Zutphen, 1572; 1586

SIENNA, Italy, a Roman colony founded by Cæsar. Took part in the memorable struggle between the Guelphs and Ghibelines; many fell at Monte Aperto, Sept. 4, 1260. The cathedral consecrated, 1179; one of the bells is dated 1140. Hospital founded by Francis Sorone, 832; the university founded, 1203; the Palazzo Pubblico, begun in 1295; finished, 1327. Conquered by Spain, 1555; restored to the Duke of Cosmo, 1557. Nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May, 1798.

SIERRA LEONE, coast of Africa, established by a society of philanthropists as a colony of blacks, for the purpose of the civilization of that race, Dec. 9, 1786; the settlement burned by the natives and scarcely a colonist escaped, 1789; re-colonized by the endeavours of Sharp and others, 1791. Bishop Crowther taken prisoner by the natives of Ida, and kept for 10 days, Oct., 1867; the Vice-Consul, Mr Fell, and party going to his rescue, the former was killed. Freetown plundered by the French, Sept., 1794. Made a British colony, 1808.

SIGN BOARDS are of the highest antiquity. Several in terra-cotta have been recovered from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Florence North, a brewer of Chelsea, punished for not having a sign, 1393; at the stews in Southwark each occupier was compelled to hang out her sign, 1545. In London they were prohibited by the Mayor from being put too far over the pavement.—*Liber Albus*, 1419. Taverners in France were compelled to place the sign of their house in the most

conspicuous place, March, 1577 ; and Louis XIV. renewed this ordinance, 1693. In London, after the fire, many in stone were substituted ; signs ordered to be fixed to the houses, not to hang over the street, in the reign of Charles II., 1667 ; and forbidden to be hung over the street by proclamation, 1669 ; but this not being carried out, another statute was passed to effect this object, 2 Geo. III. c. 21, June 2, 1762. They were ordered in Paris to be fixed against the wall, Sept. 17, 1761.

SIGN MANUAL, a stamp used on account of the sovereign being too unwell to write: in the reign of Hen. VIII., 1547, by Jam. I., 1628, and Geo. IV., May 29, 1830.

SIGNALS AT SEA, first used systematically by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., 1665.

SIKHS, a sect founded by Nanac Shah, 1469 ; they afterwards became a formidable body and conquered the greater part of Hindustan ; they first came in contact with the British, 1805 ; they were defeated by Lord Gough, at Moodkee, Dec. 18, 1845, and at Sobraon, Feb. 10, 1846 ; they barbarously murdered Lieut. Anderson and Mr Agnew, at Mooltan, April 18, 1848, which led to a renewal of hostilities; they were defeated at Goojerat with great loss, Feb. 21, 1849 ; and the Punjaub annexed to the British possessions, March 29.

SILESIA, Prussia, became a part of the Austrian possessions, 1526 ; ceded to Prussia, 1763 ; Jerome Bonaparte became governor of, 1806 ; restored to Prussia, July 7, 1807.

SILISTRIA, Turkey, captured by the Russians, 1810 ; the fortifications destroyed, 1812 ; besieged by the Russians under Gen. Koth, 1828 ; abandoned, Oct. 11 ; again besieged, May, 1829 ; surrendered, with 238 pieces of cannon, June 30 ; evacuated by treaty, March, Aug. 15, 1836 ; besieged, May 11, 1854, by a Russian army, 45,000 strong, for 39 days, unsuccessfully ; they raised the siege, June 26, 1854.

SILK. The only undoubted notice of this material in the Bible occurs in Rev. xviii. 12. Wrought, brought to Greece from Persia, B.C. 323 ; from India, A.D. 274 ; Tiberius passed a law in Rome prohibiting the use of plate of gold, and prohibiting men from wearing silk. Heliogabalus first wore a silk garment, 220 ; silk-worms brought to Europe 300 years later. Silk of the same value as gold, weight for weight, 220. The Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, on account of its dearness. Silk introduced into Europe, by some monks, 550 ; some monks who had been in India, brought to Constantinople a great quantity of silk-worms' eggs, 555, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. The first record of silk in Britain is of a present by Charlemagne to Offa, King of Mercia, in 780, consisting of a belt and two silken vests. Roger II., King of Sicily, established a manufactory at Palermo, 1130, and taught the Sicilians not only to breed the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk, which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before the time of Francis I., who brought it to Touraine. Venice inveigled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo in Sicily, 1207. Silk is mentioned in a chronicle of the date 1286, as being worn at a festival at Kenilworth. A company of silk-women established in England, 1455. No wrought silk to be brought to England, 1455 ; an act passed to regulate the importation of, 1504 ; by other records, we find that silk was worn by the English clergy, 1534. Henry VIII. had the first pair of silk stockings that was ever seen in England, sent to him from Spain ; and Edward VI. had a pair of long silk hose from the same country, presented to him by Sir Thomas Gresham (who built the Royal Exchange), a present which was thought

much of. After the fall of Antwerp in 1585, a large number of silk merchants and artisans fled to England, who introduced the manufacture into this country ; silk more extensively manufactured in England, 1604; raw silk not produced there for a long time afterwards ; silk-worms first brought to England, 1609 ; broad silk manufacture from raw silk, introduced into England, 1620 ; a board of trade was established to introduce the growth of, in England, 1622; an act passed to regulate the trade of silk-throwing, 19 & 20 Chas. II. c. 11, 1667-8. Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine erected at Derby, 1719 ; it contained 26,586 wheels ; one water-wheel moved the whole, and in a day and a night it worked 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk. The exportation of, encouraged, 1716; permission was given to the Russian Company to import the raw silk of Persia, 1741 ; silk first imported from Virginia, 1730 ; from Georgia, 1735 ; from Persia through Russia, 1742. The wages of the Spitalfields Weavers fixed by the Aldermen of London, 1773. Silk imported into England for three years past, exceeds 12,000 pounds annually. Attempts have been made to introduce the silk-worms into India, Jamaica, and the United States, with varying success ; the eggs of some silk-worms brought from China, hatched in Paris, 1855.

SILKMEN, Company of, incorporated by Car. I.; grant of arms to, 1631.

SILK-THROWERS' COMPANY, incorporated by Car. I., April 23, 1629; grant of arms to, Oct. 20, 1644.

SILLERY, battle. The French, 18,000 strong, under the command of M. de Levis, at Quebec, attacked the English, under Col. Murray, but were driven off with great loss, April 28, 1759.

SILVER. In patriarchal times this metal was used for ornaments, Gen. xxiv. 53; images for idolatrous worship were made of silver or overlaid with it, Ex. xx. 23; this metal was brought to Solomon from Arabia, 2 Chr. ix. 14, and from Tarshish, 2 Chr. ix. 21.

SILVER MINE, discovered in Brittany, Nov., 1730 ; also in Cornwall, pure ; at Huel, Mexico, 1797, and in numerous combinations with other ores ; in the lead of Cumberland and in Devon, 1294 ; mines of South America, in Peru and Chili, discovered in abundance, as well as in Mexico ; in Potosi, 1545 ; at Konigsberg, 1623 ; at Cusco, 1712 ; in 1749 a mass of native silver, 370 lbs weight, sent to Spain ; a piece of silver dug up in Norway weighed 560 lbs ; and several pieces found at Almagrera, Spain, 1840.

SILVER MONEY, first coined at Greece, B.C. 550 ; at Rome, 269 ; in Britain by Cunobeline, *circa* 50 ; the silver penny, *circa* A.D. 700 ; silver pennies the largest coin in England, 1302. The York Parliament passed an act allowing good silver money to be imported, but not exported, 9 Edw. III., stat. 2, 1336 ; no gold or silver money to be carried out of the kingdom except for the payment of the soldiers of the king engaged in the wars, 2 Hen. VI. c. 6, 1423 ; the English pound was formerly a pound weight of silver coined into 20 shillings. See table :

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
William the Conqueror	...	20	10		13 Henry IV.	...	1411	...	30	0		
28 Edward I.	...	1299	...	20	3	4 Edward IV.	...	1474	...	37	6	
18 Edward III.	...	1344	...	22	0	18 Henry VIII.	...	1526	...	45	0	
20	..	...	1346	...	22	6	2 Elizabeth	...	1559	...	60	0
27	..	...	1353	...	25	0	56 George III.	...	1815	...	66	0

SILVER PLATE, first used in England by Wilfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious churchman, 709 ; silver cups and spoons esteemed great luxuries, 1300 ; silver plate allowed to be imported, 1336.

SIMLA COURT MARTIAL, held to try several charges brought by Gen. Mansfield against Captain Jervis, commenced June 25, 1866 ; despatch from the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief the Duke of Cambridge, relating to, Jan. 17, 1867.

SIMLA, Hindustan. The travellers, the Brothers Gerard, visited this village whilst they were employed in surveying the Sutlej valley, Aug. 20, 1817; the political agent, Lieut. Ross, visited it, 1819; and Capt. Kennedy erected a residence here, 1822; it was selected as a sanatorium for the servants of the East India Company, 1823; Lord Amherst received the Rajas of Gurhwal and Bussahir here, 1827; Lord W. Bentinck built Bentinck Castle, 1831-2, now the Simla Bank; in 1841 the number of houses were 100; the gardens of Armandale were laid out by Colonel McMurdo, 1852; the town has since become a fashionable place.

SIMNEL, LAMBERT, set up for the crown against Henry VII.; crowned king in Ireland, May 2, 1487; defeated at Warwick and made prisoner, June 16; pardoned, and made a scullion, and afterward a falconer.

SIMONIANS, a sect of Christians, so called from Simon Magus or the magician, who was denominated the first heretic; great numbers followed him, A.D. 57; the St Simoniens appeared in France, and were lectured upon in this country together, Jan., 1834; but their leaders had not sufficient extravagance, nor were their doctrines attractive enough, to secure multitudinous ignorance.

SIMON, ST, and St Jude's festivals, instituted, 1090.

SIMONY, the buying or selling of holy orders, or any ecclesiastical office with cure of souls, forbidden in England, 740 and 1075; any one found guilty was prohibited from promotion to any dignity, 1127; an act was passed to prevent the commission of this crime, 31 Eliz. c. 6, 1589; modified by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 25, June 14, 1827, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 94, July 28, 1828.

SIMPLON, Switzerland, anciently called *Mons Capionis*, is one of the loftiest of the Italian Alps. The French troops crossed it, in 1800; the new military road was planned by Napoleon, in 1801; began, 1802; finished, 1807; it extends from Geneva to Milan, a distance of $47\frac{3}{4}$ posts, or 245 miles, and is carried over 600 bridges, after 5 years' incessant labour, upwards of 30,000 men being constantly employed in the undertaking, at the joint expense of the kingdoms of France and Italy.

SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL, Dublin, for the blind and gouty, founded, 1780.

SINCERITY, order of knighthood, founded in Saxony, 1690.

SINGAPORE, East Indies, purchased by the East India Company, from the Sultan of Johore, 1819.

SINKING FUND, this is said to have been first projected by Sir Robert Walpole; it was carried out by Pitt, who having a surplus of £900,000 increased to £1,000,000, it was to be devoted inviolably to the reduction of the national debt; resolutions proposed to the House of Commons, March 29, 1786; made a public act, May 26, 26 Geo. III. c. 61; abandoned 1836.

SINOPE, an ancient Greek city, colonized from Miletus, B.C. 612. The town taken by the Cimmerians, 632; captured by Mithridates IV., King of Pontus, B.C. 183, and made their capital; made a Roman colony by Julius Cæsar, 60. The French landed and erected some fortifications here, A.D. 1808. The Turkish fleet destroyed by the Russian fleet, and the town burnt, Nov. 30, 1853.

SINTZHEIM, battle. The French army commanded by Turenne, defeated the Imperialists, with a loss of 2000 men, June 16, 1674.

SION COLLEGE, London Wall, founded by Dr Thomas White, on the site of an old nunnery, 1623; his executors obtained a charter of incorporation from Charles I., 1630, and Charles II., 1664. The library partially burnt in the fire of 1666; by the Copyright Act this library received a gratuitous copy, 8 Anne, c. 19; this privilege commuted for a grant of £363 yearly from the crown, 1836. It is a college for the city clergy, and almshouses for 20 poor persons.

SION HOUSE or ABBEY, Middlesex, built, 1414.

SIX ARTICLES, statute of, passed for abolishing diversity of opinions in certain articles concerning the Christian religion, 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 1539.

SIX CLERKS' OFFICE, Chancery-lane, built, 1770; they were once forbidden to marry, but in the reign of Henry VIII. permission was given without forfeiture of their places, 1533; they were once called Clerici; their offices were discontinued in 1842.

SIX-MILE BRIDGE, Clare, a serious riot during an election for a member of parliament; the military attacked by the mob, 5 persons were killed and several wounded, July 22, 1852; the indictment against the soldiers ignored, Feb. 24, 1853.

SKINNERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated, 1 Edw. III., March 1, 1327; confirmed by 16 Rich. II., April 20, 1393, and by 16 Hen. VI., Feb. 22, 1438; by 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, June 8, 1558; by 2 Elizabeth, March 2, 1560. No person permitted to work at this trade without first serving an apprenticeship of 7 years, by 3 James I. c. 9, 1605. Reincorporated by 4 James I., 1606, and confirmed by 19 Charles II., June 28, 1667. Arms granted to, Oct. 5, 1551, and crest and supporters, 1561. Their ancient hall destroyed in the great fire; subsequently rebuilt, and again enlarged by Jupp, 1791.

SKIPTON, Yorkshire, castle built, 1069; it stood a siege of 3 years from the Parliamentarians, surrendered, Dec. 20, 1645; ordered to be destroyed by the Parliament, 1649; subsequently restored by the Countess of Pembroke.

SLAUGHTER'S COFFEE-HOUSE, in St Martin's-lane, opened by Thomas Slaughter, 1692.

SLAVES and SLAVE TRADE. Slavery prevailed in the days of the patriarchs. Abraham had a large number of slaves or bondsmen. This custom prevailed at Rome, and in almost every other country. Julius Cæsar and the Emperor Augustus held large numbers. The English peasantry were sold at Rome as slaves, A.D. 50. Slaves imported from Nubia to Egypt, *circa* 660. The Saxons regulated this trade by law, 622. The laws relating to the *Villein* were harshly administered in this country even down to the 15th century. The Portuguese began the trade of importing Africans, 1481. All idle vagabonds in England who would not work had an iron ring fixed round their neck, arms, or legs, and were made slaves, 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, 1547; but it proved so abhorrent to the English taste, that it was repealed, 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16, 1549. In the Stanley Papers published by the Chetham Society, slaves are mentioned as belonging to the 4th Earl of Derby, 1558; a negro slave advertised for sale in England, in the *Public Ledger*, Dec. 31, 1761; and in the *Dublin Mercury*, Aug. 16, 1768. Sir John Hawkins embarked in a venture for procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and selling them in the West Indies, Oct., 1563; the English possessed the *Assiento* or contract for supplying slaves to the Spanish colonies from the treaty of Utrecht to 1748; England employed 130 ships in this trade, 1786. A society for the suppression of slavery established under the auspices of Granville Sharpe, Clarkson, and others in England, May 22, 1787: Mr Wilberforce joined the society. The number of slaves imported into America from Africa was 50,000 in 1789. Mr Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish this trade, but it was defeated, 1791; a resolution for abolishing the trade carried in the Commons, but was defeated in the Lords, 1796; the question in a new light was brought before Parliament by Lord Grenville and Mr Fox, March 31, 1806; carried by a majority of 114 to 15, June 10; and in the Lords, 41 to 20. A bill for the abolition of the African slave trade brought into the Lords by Lord Grenville, Jan. 2, 1807; carried on the 5th by a majority of 100 to 36; carried in the Commons and received the Royal assent, March 25 (47 Geo. III. c. 36). A treaty made between Spain and

Great Britain, in which the latter power agrees to give an indemnity of £400,000 upon the abolition of traffic in slaves, Sept. 23, 1817. An act passed abolishing slavery throughout the British Colonies, Aug. 1, 1834; by virtue of this act nearly 800,000 negroes were made nominally free at an expense of twenty millions sterling, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, Aug. 28, 1833. The number of slaves imported to Cuba in 1835 exceeded 55,000. An act was passed to amend the abolition act of 1833, its object being the total extinction of this traffic, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 19, April 11, 1838; this led to the colonists giving the negroes their freedom, Aug. 1, 1838. Pope Gregory XVI. issued a bull abolishing this trade, Dec. 3, 1839; speech of Prince Albert in favour of abolition, June 1, 1840; treaty made with France giving the right of search for slaves, May 24, 1845; made free in America, by proclamation issued by President Lincoln, Sept. 22, 1862; to come into operation, Jan. 1, 1863. The Serfs in Russia made free, March 3, 1863.

SLAVES OF VIRTUE, order of knighthood, so called in Germany, began, 1662.

SLAVONIA, Austria, ceded to the Hungarians, 1165; taken by the Turks, 1526; ceded to Hungary, 1699; separated from Hungary and annexed to Austria, 1848.

SLEDGES, for travelling over ice and snow, invented by Samuel Bentham, in Russia, 1781.

SLIDING SCALE, an act of parliament promoted by Mr Fitzgerald, fixing a sliding scale in the price of corn, 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, July 15, 1828; repealed by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 14, and a new scale fixed, passed, April 29, 1842; subsequently amended by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, June 26, 1846.

SLIGO, Ireland, a castle erected for the defence of the town by the Earl of Kildare, 1242; the Abbey founded by Maurice Fitzgerald, 1252; burnt, 1414; destroyed by O'Donough, 1270; made a county by Queen Elizabeth, 1569; and incorporated, 1613; taken by the Parliamentarians under Sir Charles Coote, 1641; declared in favour of King James, 1688.

SLINGSBY, SIR HENRY, governor of Hull, and Dr Hewett, beheaded on Tower Hill, June 8, 1658.

SLIPPERS, first came into use in England, 1570.

SLOANE MUSEUM, collected by Sir Hans Sloane, at his residence, at Chelsea, sold to the nation by act passed in June, 1753, for £20,000, and formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

SLUYS, naval battle, in which Edward III. vanquished the French; 230 French vessels were taken, and 25,000 killed, with 2 admirals; the English loss was very small, June 24, 1340.

SMALL-POX, first known at the siege of Mecca, A.D. 569; raged at Alexandria, 640; known in England, 900. Inoculation for, introduced into England, April, 1721; Dr Maitland inoculated a young daughter of Lady Mary Montagu, and the younger branches of the Royal Family practised upon with success, 1722; before this time it was practised in Wales with great success; introduced into Scotland, 1726; Ireland, 1723; Hanover, 1724; it declined in England, 1750. Upon vaccination being established an act was passed making inoculation a punishable offence, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, s. 8, July 23, 1840. Hospital for, established at King's Cross, 1746; removed to Highgate, 1850.—See Vaccination.

SMITHFIELD. The *Campus Planus* of Fitzstephen. Horses and cattle were sold here as early as 1150. William Wallace was executed here on the evening of St Bartholomew's day, 1305. *Royal Jousts* held here by Edward III., three kings being present, 1357; a second was held by this monarch in honour of his mistress, Alice Perrers, 1374; the lists at this meeting were kept open for seven days. These sports were continued by Rich. II. in 1390, 1396, and by Hen. IV., 1405. A toll fixed for the sale of all cattle: upon every horse 1d.; ox or cow, ½d.;

8 sheep, *1d.*; and 4 swine, *1d.*, July 20, 1372. In 1266 the tolls for every cow or ox was *1d.*, for every 12 sheep *1d.*; all free drovers may sell their oxen, cows, and steers, between Long-lane and the lane coming from Aldersgate, and their swine from the west corner of the lane coming from Aldersgate as far as the hospital, 1379. A proclamation issued for all cattle to be sold between 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning, 1468; the market days Wednesday and Friday, altered by proclamation to every Monday, Dec. 17, 1613; no other market to be erected within 7 miles, by charter of Edward III., March 6, 1327; this was confirmed by Charles I., Oct. 14, 1638. *Walter Tyler* killed by Sir W. Walworth, Saturday, June 15, 1381. *The Gallows*, standing near the Elms, removed, 1413; the celebrated fight between the armourer and his man, 1447; subsequently dramatized by Shakespeare. *Jack Cade* assembled his fellow-rebels here, 1450. *Martyrs and heretics*: the first martyr burned here was William Sautre, in the reign of Hen. IV., 1401-2; the last was Bartholomew Legat, March 11, 1612; the site of the stake discovered opposite the patients' entrance to St Bartholomew's hospital, near Duke-street, 1849; a pillar box placed here by order of the Postmaster, 1867. A woman was burnt for the murder of her husband, May 10, 1652. *Boiling to death* was also inflicted here. *Bartholomew Fair*, established by charter of King Hen. II., proclaimed for the last time in the Mayoralty of Mr Alderman Challis, Sept. 5, 1853. *The Market paved and railed*, 1615; enlarged, 1834. An act passed for providing a metropolitan market instead of Smithfield, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 61, Aug. 1, 1851; closed as a cattle market, June 11, 1855; an act passed for erecting upon the site a dead-meat and poultry market, 23 & 24 Vict. c. xciii. 1860; design approved of, and the first stone laid, June 5, 1867; opened, Dec., 1868. Smithfield Club, for promoting the breeding of cattle, established, 1798; the show removed to Baker-street Bazaar, 1840, and to the new Agricultural Hall, Islington, Dec. 8, 1862.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S., founded by the will of James Smithson, Oct. 23, 1826; he died in 1829, leaving £100,000 to carry out his intentions; the institution organized by act of Congress, April, 1846.

SMOKE COMMISSIONS were appointed who recommended the use of an apparatus to prevent smoke, the first in 1819; the second in 1843; this committee recommended a bill to be brought in, but the measure was not passed until 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, Aug. 20, 1853; amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107, July 29, 1856.

SMOLENSKO, Russia, first annexed to the Russian dominions, 1654; the town burnt by the Russians, Aug. 17, 1812; entry of the French army, Aug. 18; the French retreated to, Nov. 13.

SMOLENSKO, battle, between the French and Russians; the former three times repulsed, at length drove the Russians before them, and entered the smoking ruins of Smolensko, which had been bombarded; the Russians were commanded by Barclay de Tolly, Aug. 16, 17, 1812.

SMOLIANITZY, battle, the French army defeated by the Russians, after the village had been taken and retaken 6 times, Nov. 14, 1812.

SMUGGLERS' ACT, passed, 19 Geo. II. c. 34, 1736; mitigated, 1781; new provisions, 1784. An act passed for the prevention of, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53, Aug. 28, 1833; amended by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87, Aug. 4, 1845.

SMYRNA, Turkey, inhabited by the Æolians, B.C. 500; destroyed by Sadyattes, circa B.C. 630; the new city, began by the Emperor Alexander and completed by Lysimachus, destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 178; afterwards rebuilt by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, destroyed by the Greeks and rebuilt by Commenus, 1220; captured by the Turks under Tamerlane, 1402; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730, and by a fire, June 20, 1742; suffered by the plague, 1743, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760;

dreadful fires in, 1763 and 1772 ; and earthquakes and fire, 1778 ; and in March, 1796, when 4000 shops, 2 large mosques, 2 public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of 10,000,000 crowns, were destroyed ; a riot there by the Slavonians occasioned the janissaries to destroy the theatre and property of the Christians, to the amount of £100,000, when between 1200 and 1300 persons lost their lives, May, 1797 ; another dreadful fire, June 10, 1811 ; massacre of the Christians at, by the Mahomedans, June 15, 1821 ; above 1000 Christians massacred, Nov. 5, 1821 ; the jewellers' bazaar and upwards of 9000 houses destroyed by fire, 30,000 persons are said to have perished, July 28, 1841 ; 700 houses destroyed by fire, Aug. 27, 1860.

SNIDER RIFLE, invented by Jacob Snider, June 21, 1862 ; a patent granted for, Jan. 29, 1866 ; adopted by the English Government, 1866 ; a premium of £15,000 in all granted to the inventor by the Government, who died, Oct. 25, 1866.

SNOW HILL, formerly Snore Hill, act of parliament passed for the improvement of, June 26, 1795. A viaduct erected over the valley between this Hill and Holborn. *See* Holborn.

SNUFF-TAKING, originated with Catharine de' Medicis—it was called *Herbe à la Reine*, 1560 ; it is mentioned by Nash in a tract entitled "Pappe with an Hatchet," 1589 ; large quantities taken at Vigo by Sir George Rooke, 1702 ; afterwards introduced into England ; duty fixed by 8 Anne, c. 7, 1709 ; and 6 Geo. I. c. 4, 1719 ; repealed by 12 Geo. I. c. 26, 1725 ; 196,305 lbs. of snuff were entered for home consumption in 1840.

SOANE MUSEUM, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, founded and endowed by Sir John Soane, at his residence, which was built in 1812 ; amongst other curiosities there exhibited is the Egyptian sarcophagus discovered by Belzoni, Oct. 19, 1816. Soane was born at Reading, Sept. 10, 1753 ; died, Jan. 20, 1837.

SOAP, first manufactured at Savona, Italy, and at London and Bristol, 1524 ; a duty of 1*d.* per pound fixed upon, 1711 ; increased to 2½*d.*, 1782 ; the duty reduced, 1833, and repealed, 1853 ; the trade thrown open by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 49, Aug. 4, 1840.

SOAP-MAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 13 Car. I., May 22, 1638.

SOBRAON, battle, the British, 35,000 strong, under Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, attacked the Sikh forces on the Sutlej, and defeated them with a loss of 10,000 men, and captured 67 pieces of artillery, 200 camel-swivels, and 19 standards ; the English lost 320 killed and 2063 wounded, Feb. 10, 1846.

SOCIALISM, the doctrine supported by Robert Owen, the founder of the sect so called ; but the success has not been proportional to the efforts made to extend doctrines out of the common course of things, Jan. 24, 1834.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. *See* the National Association of.

SOCIAL WAR, the, between the Romans and the Italians, A.U.C. 663.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, founded, March 8, 1699, to propagate religion in the plantations, and to secure the pious education of the poor of London : its objects have since been enlarged.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, discovered by the Spaniards, 1606 ; visited by Captain Wallis, 1767 ; visited by Captain Cook, and named the Society Islands, 1769-78 ; first visited by missionaries, 1797 ; a constitution adopted, 1825.

SOCINIANS, a sect founded by Socinus, who taught that Christ was a mere man who had no existence as such before he was conceived of the Virgin ; that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person, and that the Father was only and truly God ; that Christ died to give mankind an exalted example of virtue, and to seal his doctrines with his death ; original sin and the atonement they did not admit, 1556.

SOCRATES, put to death, B.C. 396 or 399.

SODIUM, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1807.

SODOR AND MAN, the former of these words has exercised the skill of the anti-quary, but it is said to be derived from the isle on which the cathedral is situated — *Sodor holme* or *peel*; bishopric of, founded, 447.

SOHO SQUARE, begun in the reign of Charles II.; Monmouth House designed by Sir Christopher Wren, 1690.

SOHO THEATRE, opened by Miss Kelly, May 26, 1840.

SOISSONS, France. The oldest city in France; Cæsar found the city established when he invaded Gaul. The Romans were defeated here by Clovis, 486; he made this city his capital; the cathedral began 1168, and the choir finished, 1212; sacked by the Huguenots, 1567; taken by the Russians, Feb. 13, 1814; regained by the French the same day; taken by the Prussians under Blücher, March 3, 1814; one-third of the town destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, Oct. 13, 1815; rebuilt and fortified, 1816-17.

SOLAR SYSTEM, discovered by Pythagoras, B.C. 500; the sun being the centre, and the planets moving round it; Copernicus revived that system, and Newton confirmed it, A.D. 1695.

SOLAR YEAR, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 40 minutes, by Dionysius of Alexandria, B.C. 285; in use by Julius Cæsar, 45 years before Christ.

SOLDIERS, first provided with uniform by order of Edw. III., Aug. 28, 1337, and payment made to; the first standing army levied in England by Charles I., 1638; two regiments of guards raised by Charles II., 1660; the first standing army raised in France by Charles VII., 1445; ordered not to be quartered in private houses, Sept. 16, 1679. — *See* Army and Infantry.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, founded for the clothing, boarding, and educating the female children of soldiers, 1840.

SOLEBAY, naval battle of, took place off this bay between the English fleet under the Duke of York and Lord Sandwich, and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, when the *Royal James*, the flagship of Lord Sandwich, was burnt with its commander and crew; the English claimed the victory, May 28, 1672.

SOLFERINO, battle. The French army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon III., defeated the Austrian army, commanded by the Emperor Francis Joseph; the loss on both sides was very great; the French took 30 cannons and 7000 prisoners. This battle decided the campaign, June 24, 1859.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, begun in the 4th year of Solomon's reign, B.C. 1012; he employed upwards of 183,600 persons in its construction; it was completed in seven years, and dedicated Friday, Oct. 30, 1004 B.C.; it measured 80 cubits by 40, and was 30 cubits high.

SOLWAY MOSS, on the Scottish border, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose so high above the level of the ground, that it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and everything in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep. It covered near 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about thirty small villages. It continued in motion from Saturday the 4th to Dec. 31, 1771; Rees says, the night of Nov. 13, 1771.

SOLWAY MOSS, battle. The Scotch army defeated by a small force of English cavalry, and a number of prisoners taken, Nov. 25, 1542.

SOMBRERO ISLAND, West Indies. Upon that desert rock Robert Jeffrey, a sailor on board a man-of-war, was landed by the Hon. Captain W. Lake, for the offence

of having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance ; he supported himself for eight days upon limpets and water, when an American vessel, accidentally touching at the rock, saved him from perishing, Dec. 13, 1807. Jeffreys returned to England, and the case was brought before parliament by Sir Francis Burdett ; the man had received a compensation of £600 from Captain Lake ; but that officer was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, Feb. 10, 1810.

SOMERSET, Duke of, beheaded, 1531.

SOMERSET, Duke of, dismissed from court for refusing to attend the Pope's nuncio, July 3, 1687.

SOMERSET HOUSE, OLD, Strand, built by the Protector Somerset, uncle of Edward VI., from the design of John of Padua, 1547, and cost £10,091 ; given by Edward VI. to his sister Elizabeth, afterwards Queen ; she went from here to open the Royal Exchange, 1570. Cromwell laid in state in, 1658. Taken down in 1776 by 15 Geo. III. c. 33, May 26, 1775. *New Somerset House* occupies the site : it was erected from the designs of Sir William Chambers ; the first stone laid, 1776 ; completed in 1780. The Navy and Victualling Offices removed to, 1788 ; part of the terrace fell down in this year ; the west wing finished by Pen-nethorne, 1853.

SOMERSET HOUSE CHAPEL, designed by Inigo Jones, and the first stone laid, Sept. 14, 1632 ; opened for public service, 1711 ; closed, 1777.

SOMERSET THE BLACK, a slave who had been brought to England, and, being in a bad state of health, was turned adrift by his master to starve ; he was found by Granville Sharpe, who succoured him, and got him restored to health, on which his master claimed him again ; Mr Sharpe resisted, and the law courts decided there could be no slave in England, June 22, 1772.

SOMERTON CASTLE, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built, 1305.

SONDERBUND. A league formed by the Romanist cantons against the expulsion of the Jesuits, 1846 ; declared illegal.

SOOLOO ISLANDS, Eastern Archipelago. A British settlement formed here in 1763 ; the garrison murdered by the natives, 1775 ; the settlement re-established, 1803, but abandoned in 1805. The Spanish Government demanded redress of several grievances in Dec., 1850, and, being refused, bombarded the town, and took 143 pieces of artillery, Feb. 28, 1851.

SOPHIA, ST, Constantinople. First church erected by Constantine, A.D. 325 ; enlarged by Constantius, his son, 338 ; burnt down, 404 ; re-built by Theodosius II., 415 ; again burnt, Jan., 532 ; it was reconstructed by Justinian from the foundation with increased splendour ; the architects were Anthemius of Tralles and Iudorus of Miletus. The cross fell down in the earthquake of 1371. It is built in the form of a Greek cross.

SOPHIATS first took their rise at Athens, circa the 5th century B.C.

SORAOREN, battle. The English under Wellington defeated the French commanded by Soult, July 28, 1813.

SORBONNE, Paris. This institution was founded by Robert de Sorbonne, for 16 poor students in theology, and a professor, in the 12th century. The building erected by Cardinal Richelieu ; added to in 1853.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS, a law enacted against them, 33 Henry VIII. c. 8, 1541 ; again with more severity, by 5 Elizabeth, c. 16, 1562 ; the offence of pretending to sorcery and witchcraft, or conversing with or feeding devils or evil

spirits, made capital by James I. This miserable monarch, the persecutor of Raleigh, the greatest drunkard of his court, and one of the most despicable in his habits, wrote 'Dialogues of Demonologie;' a degraded parliament, to flatter him, passed such an absurd and cruel law, 1 James I. c. 12, 1603. *See* Witchcraft.

SOUDAN or Sultan of Egypt, the title first taken by the celebrated Saladin, 1165.

SOULAGES COLLECTION of objects of an artistic and decorative character, collected by M. Soulages of France, exhibited at Marlborough House from Dec. 5, 1856, to Jan. 13, 1857; sold to the city of Manchester, for £13,500, June, 1857.

SOUND. Mr Hooke showed an experiment of making musical and other sounds by the help of teeth of brass wheels, July 27, 1681. M. Chladin discovered in 1785, that a plate of glass or metal gave different sounds when struck at different places; vowel sounds imitated by a mechanical arrangement by M. Kratzenstein at St Petersburg, 1779. Sound first discovered in a flame of hydrogen by Dr Higgins, 1777. The resultant tones in musical sounds discovered by a German, Lorge, in 1745, and by Tartini in Italy, 1754. Sound flies at the rate of 1107 feet in a second, by experiments with cannon at Paris, 1738; the fire of the British cannon on the landing of the army in Egypt was heard 130 miles at sea.

SOUND, a narrow strait between Sweden and Denmark, forced by Nelson and Sir Hyde Parker, commanding the English fleet, April 2, 1801, and by Admiral Gambier, June, 1807.

SOUND DUES, a toll exacted from all vessels passing into the Baltic by the Government of Denmark, since 1348; abolished by treaty between England, France, &c. The compensation for the Sound Dues thus surrendered by Denmark is fixed at the total sum of 30,476,325 rigs-dollars, of which Great Britain is to pay 10,126,855; France, 1,219,003; Holland, 1,408,060; Prussia, 4,440,027; Russia, 9,739,993; Sweden, 1,590,503; and other States smaller sums. The said sums may be paid in 20 years by 40 equal half-yearly payments, which shall cover both capital and the interest on instalments not due, March 14, 1857.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. 900 miles west of St Helena, the depth was found to be 5000 fathoms; 300 miles in another direction from the Cape, 2266 fathoms found bottom with a weight of 450 lbs. in 1840; another sounding in the South Atlantic gave eight miles; and a second in a part of the sea supposed 'out of soundings,' in other words, having a depth of 400 or 500, was found to have only from 70 to 80 fathoms, and the ship came to an anchor over the spot, to the wonder of passing vessels, 1850. Lieut. Maury, U.S.N., empowered by the United States to take the deep-sea soundings, Nov. 15, 1849; the greatest depth was reached in lat. 31° 59' N., and longitude 58° 43' W., the line broke at 5700 fathoms. The United States' expedition to the Caribbean Sea started, May, 1850. The sounding in the Atlantic renewed, 1851, when the bottom was reached in lat. 32° 6' N., and long. 44° 47' W., at 5500 fathoms. A new instrument invented for, by Carnielo Bonnici, a blacksmith of H.M.S. *Spitfire*, in 1851; since improved upon by Mr Skead, R.N., in 1857.

SOUTHAMPTON, Hampshire. A Saxon town, attacked by the Danes, A.D. 873, who after committing severe injury upon the town were driven off. Canute built a castle here. The first charter granted to the town by King John, who is said to have had a marine residence or palace in the town; the charter confirmed and extended by Hen. III., who rebuilt the quay, 1222; Richard I. assembled his fleet here previous to starting for the Crusades, 1190; the *Domus Dei*, or hospital, founded in the 12th century. The town plundered by the French, 1338; forti-

fied, 1339-40; the town furnished 21 ships to the fleet of Edw. III., 1345; a flourishing trade was carried on at this port with Venice in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Coopers' Company enrolled, 1486. Philip of Spain landed here, July 19, 1554; Charles I. re-incorporated the town. The pier erected, 1832; the South-Western Railway commenced, 1834, opened, May 11, 1840; the Docks opened, 1842; the Ordnance Office erected, 1857. It is the principal station of the East and West India fleet of steam vessels.

SOUTHAMPTON CASTLE, Southampton, built by William the Conqueror, *circa* 1100. Adolphe de Porte made Governor of, 1214; rebuilt by Richard II., 1377; the Lords Cambridge and Scroop, and Sir Thomas Grey, detected in a conspiracy against the life of Henry V., they were executed at, and buried in the chapel called God's House, 1415.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The settlement of Adelaide founded, 1836; Port Philip, 1838; the Legislative Council instituted in 1851. *See also the Principal Towns* (alphabetical).

SOUTHCOT, JOANNA, the founder of a religious sect, born 1753. She had upwards of 100,000 followers. Among the uneducated and credulous believers in her revelations, were one or two from whose positions in life it might have been expected were better informed. She announced to her followers that she was to be delivered of a second Shiloh on Oct. 19, 1814; that interesting event, however, failed to come off, and she died of dropsy, Dec. 27, 1814.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, first established, 1838; enlarged, 1843, and 1851; the Museum of Ornamental Art removed to, June 22, 1857. *See* Kensington.

SOUTH SAXON KINGDOM, began 391, ended 754.

SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE. This company began, 9 Anne, c. 15, May 6, 1710; incorporated by statute, 3 Geo. I. c. 9, May 6, 1716; Aug. 17, 1720, the stock fell to 830 from 1000, and soon after to 820; Aug. 22, the bubbles on foot at this time amounted to £300,000,000 sterling; on the 26th the stock fell to 800; it was agreed by the directors that 30 per cent. should be the half-year's dividend at Christmas, 1720, and that for 12 years afterwards 50 per cent. should be the annual dividend; still the stock sank by Sept. 8, to 640, and by Sept. 19, to 400; Sept. 30, the stock fell to 150; thousands were ruined, and public credit shaken. The act for the confiscation of their estates was founded upon the following resolution of the Lords and Commons:—'Feb. 2, 1720, resolved by the House of Peers, that the South-Sea Directors declaring 30 per cent. dividend for the half-year ending at Christmas, and 50 per cent. per annum for twelve years, was a villanous artifice to defraud and delude his Majesty's good subjects.' From the table it appears that the Directors were compelled to disgorge in fines no less a sum than £1,659,514 16s. 6½d. of their ill-gotten booty. The secret committee of the House of Commons made their report, Feb. 16, 1720; the following portions of South-Sea stock were taken by distinguished persons:—For the Earl of Sunderland, first Lord of the Treasury, £50,000; for the Duchess of Kendal, £10,000; for the Countess of P., £10,000; for the two nieces of the Duchess of Kendal, £10,000; for Mr Craggs, sen., £30,000; for Chas. Stanhope, Esq., £10,000; for the 'Sword Blade' Company, £20,000. The officials of the Company were restrained by act of parliament from quitting England, 7 Geo. I. c. 1, 1720; and another act was passed for the benefit of the public, c. 5. Those connected with the crown were removed; £2000 was offered for the apprehension of the cashier, Knight, who had left the kingdom; Messrs Aislabie and Sir George Caswell were expelled from the House of Commons, March 8, 1721. Shares of £100 rose in value to £1000 during the mania. The estates of all the managers were seized and forfeited:—

Directors.	Value of their Estates.			Allowance for subsistence.	The Fines taken from each Director.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir J. Fellowes	243,099	0	6	10,000	233,099	0	6
Mr Joye	40,105	2	0	5,000	35,105	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr Astell	27,750	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,000	17,750	19	8
Sir L. Blackwell	83,529	17	11	15,000	68,529	17	11
Sir J. Blunt	183,349	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,000	178,349	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sir R. Chaplin	45,875	14	5	10,000	35,875	14	5
Mr Chester	140,372	15	6	10,000	130,372	15	6
Sir W. Chapman	39,161	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	29,161	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Child	52,437	19	1	10,000	42,437	19	1
Mr Delapart	17,151	4	6	10,000	7,151	4	6
Mr Edmonson	5,365	0	0	3,000	2,365	0	0
Mr Eyles	34,326	16	7	20,000	14,326	16	7
Mr Gibbon	106,543	5	6	10,000	96,543	5	6
Mr Gore	38,936	15	5	20,000	18,936	15	5
Sir W. Hammond	22,707	4	2	10,000	12,707	4	2
Mr Hawes	40,031	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	35,031	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Houlditch	39,527	10	4	5,000	34,527	10	4
Mr Horsey	19,962	5	3	10,000	9,962	5	3
Sir J. Jacobson	11,481	4	0	11,000	481	4	0
Sir T. Janson	243,244	3	11	50,000	193,244	3	11
Mr Ingram	16,795	0	0	12,000	4,795	0	0
Sir J. Lambert	72,508	1	5	5,000	67,508	1	5
Sir H. Masters	11,814	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	6,814	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Morley	1,869	10	3	1,800	69	10	3
Mr Page	34,817	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,000	24,817	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr Raymond	64,373	6	3	30,000	34,373	6	3
Mr Read	117,297	16	0	10,000	107,297	16	0
Mr Snawbridge	77,254	1	8	5,000	72,254	1	8
Mr Reynolds	18,368	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,000	4,368	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Tillard	19,175	14	4	15,000	4,175	14	4
Mr Turner	881	17	6	800	81	17	6
Mr Surnam	112,321	10	0	5,000	107,321	10	0
Mr Grigsby	31,687	6	0	2,000	29,687	6	0

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE built, 1711; attempt made to fire it, April 11, 1826; taken down, 1853-4.

SOUTHWARK, first mentioned, 1052; the public stews first licensed, 1162; the priory of, destroyed by fire, 1212; the town of, granted to the citizens of London, by charter, 1 Edw. III., March 6, 1327; confirmed by 2 Edw. IV., Nov. 9, 1462; further grant of land in, to the citizens, 4 Edw. VI., April 23, 1550; made the 26th ward of the city, and an alderman appointed to, by act of common council, July 31, 1550; Sir John Ayliffe, Knight, chosen the first alderman; a steward appointed by the city, 1552; Jack Cade arrived in Southwark, July 1, 1450 (the White Hart Inn was his head-quarters), and Sir Thomas Wyat, Feb. 3, 1554; the stews abolished by Hen. VIII., 1545; a fair established by Edw. VI., 1550; suppressed, 1763. The Globe Theatre erected, *circa* 1570; the Bear Gardens, shortly afterwards Winchester House, built, 1607; the Tabard Inn built in the 14th century, and destroyed in the great fire, which destroyed the greater part of the Borough, 1666. The Town Hall rebuilt by the corporation of London, 1686; repaired by them, 1767; rebuilt, 1793; taken down, 1862. The Queen's Bench Prison built, 1758. The Market, held in the

High-street until 1756 ; discontinued by 28 Geo. II. c. 9, 1755, and removed to the present site. St Saviour's Church erected in the 11th century ; St Olave's Church founded in the 12th century ; rebuilt, 1739 ; St Thomas's Church rebuilt, 1702 ; St George's Church begun, 1734 ; and opened, 1736. A tremendous conflagration, without parallel since the fire of London, Mr Braidwood killed, and property valued at £2,000,000 destroyed, it began June 22, 1861, and burnt for 14 days. The New-street from Blackfriar's-road to the High-street opened, Jan. 1, 1864.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, erected under the provisions of the 51 Geo. III. c. clxvi., June 15, 1811, from the design of J. Rennie, F.R.S. ; first stone laid by Admiral Lord Keith, May 23, 1815 ; finished, March 24, 1819 ; cost £800,000. It consists of 3 arches, the centre 240 feet span, and the 2 side arches 210 feet. Opened free of toll for six months, the Corporation of London paying £1834, Nov. 8, 1864 ; powers given to the Company to sell and transfer it, 28 & 29 Vict. c. cxcvi., June 27, 1865 ; the Corporation agreed to purchase it for £200,000, Dec. 6, 1866 ; an act of parliament passed giving them power to raise £350,000 for the purchase, &c., 30 & 31 Vict. c. iii., April 5, 1867.

SOUTHWELL MINSTER, Nottingham, founded, 630.

SOUTHWELL PALACE, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built, 1518.

SOUTHWOLD BAY, Suffolk, a naval battle, of great moment at the time, was fought here between the combined Dutch and French fleets and the British, May 28, 1672.

SOVEREIGN, a gold coin worth 22s. 6d. in the first year of the reign of Henry VIII., 1509 ; reduced to 20s., 34 of Henry VIII., 1543 ; in *temp.* Edward VI. made to pass for 24s. and 30s. ; the present sovereign issued by George III., 1817, made current at 20s.

SPA FIELDS. The spa discovered 1206, and called the London Spa ; the Pantheon opened for the sale of tea, coffee, &c., 1770 ; converted into a lay chapel by the Countess of Huntingdon, 1780. **SPA FIELDS MEETING**: 30,000 persons assembled to address the Prince Regent, on behalf of the distressed manufacturers, Nov. 15, 1816 ; a second meeting, Dec. 2, terminated in a riot, the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked, and in Mr Beckwith's shop on Snowhill, a Mr Platt was killed ; the rioters proceeded into the city, where the Lord Mayor captured some of the ringleaders, much mischief being done before peace was restored.

SPADE GUINEAS, first coined by George III., 1787.

SPAIN, NEW, in America, discovered, 1518 ; settled, 1520.

SPAIN, OLD, colonized by the Phœnicians and Carthaginians ; the Romans first invaded the country under Scipio, B.C. 218 ; but it was not wholly subdued until the reign of Augustus, 19 ; erected into provinces, 198 ; ancient *Batica* being the modern Andalusia and Grenada, the remainder going under the denomination of Tarragona ; the present provinces were once independent kingdoms. The country became one kingdom about 414. The Vandals and Suevi wrested the country from the Romans, A.D. 409 ; the Visigoths entered Spain under the command of Euric, and overturned the Roman power entirely, 479 ; the Moors invaded the country and conquered it, defeating the army of King Roderick, at Xeres, in a battle which lasted 3 days, 711 ; Pelagius, of the royal family of Visigoths, proclaimed King of Asturias, 718 ; Alphonsus II., refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, declared war, defeating the Saracens with great slaughter, and obtained the appellation of "the Chaste," 791 ; Inigo crowned first King of Navarre, 830 ; the sceptre taken by Ferdinand I., 1020 ; Navarre and Castile united, 1031 ; the kingdom of Arra-

gon founded by Ramiro I., 1035; Leon and Asturias joined to Castile, 1037; Henry of Bourbon took Portugal from the Saracens, 1087; the Saracens, being nearly conquered, called in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seized the dominions, defeating the Spaniards and the Saracens, 1091; the Moors defeated by Alphonsus I. of Navarre, 1118; he was defeated by the Moors, and killed, 1134; twelve Moorish kings defeated in one battle, 1135; University of Salamanca founded, 1200; the Moorish army defeated at Tolosa, July 16, 1212; Leon and Castile re-united, 1226; Cordova, the residence of the first Moorish kings, taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon, 1236; the kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, under Mohammed, 1238; Alphonsus the Wise began to reign, 1252; the crown of Navarre passed to the royal family of France, 1276; Gibraltar captured by Ferdinand IV., King of Castile and Leon, 1303; a Moorish army of 200,000 men invaded Spain, 1327; defeated by Alphonsus XI., 1340; Edward the Black Prince with an English army invaded Castile, to restore Pedro the Cruel to the throne, he defeated the army of Henry Count of Trastamara, and restored Pedro to the throne, April 3, 1367; Ferdinand V. of Arragon married Isabella of Castile, 1474; the country again invaded by the Moors, 1484; Granada taken, and the power of the Moors finally extirpated by Ferdinand, 1492; Columbus set out from Spain to explore the western world under the auspices of Isabella, 1492; Naples added to the Spanish kingdom, 1503; Isabella I. died, Nov. 26, 1504; Ferdinand conquered the greater part of Navarre, 1512; accession of the house of Austria, Charles I. of Spain the V. of Germany, to the throne of Spain, upon the death of Ferdinand V., Jan. 23, 1516; Philip of Spain married to Queen Mary of England at Winchester Cathedral, July 25, 1554; Charles V. of Spain and Germany retired from the world, and resigned the throne to his son Philip II., Jan. 16, 1556; Philip II. began his persecution against the Protestants, 1561; the Escorial began, 1563; Spain united to Portugal, 1580; the Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588; the Moors and their descendants banished by Philip III. from Spain, Sept., 1609; England declared war against, 1625; Philip IV. lost Portugal, 1640; treaty of peace and friendship with England, May 23, 1667; England declared war against, 1702, and captured Gibraltar, 1704; by the treaty of Utrecht, Spain lost half her European possessions, 1713; Philip V. invaded Naples, 1714; his fleet defeated off the coast of Sicily by the British fleet under Admiral Byng, 1718; the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia ceded to Spain by the treaty of Seville, 1729; the Palace of Madrid burnt, 1733; hostilities renewed between Spain and England, Oct., 1739, on behalf of the Young Pretender; Charles III., King of the Two Sicilies, succeeded to the crown, 1759; the Bourbon family compact concluded at Versailles, 1761; England declared war against, 1762; the Jesuits expelled from, 1767; definitive treaty signed with England, Sept. 3, 1783; England declared war against, 1796; battle of Cape St Vincent, the Spanish fleet defeated, Feb. 14, 1797; Spanish treasury, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, captured by the English fleet, Oct. 29, 1804; Spain and France declared war against England, Dec. 12; battle of Trafalgar, the combined fleets of France and Spain were totally defeated, Oct. 21, 1805; Godoy, Prince of Peace, the court favourite, 1807; the French entered Spain, 1807; the Prince of Asturias conspired against his father, July 25; treaty of Fontainebleau, Oct. 27; the French took Madrid, March, 1808; dismissal of the Prince of Peace by the King, March 18; abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand, March 19; and at Bayonne, in favour of Napoleon, May 1; the French massacred at Madrid, May 2; Napoleon assembled the principal men at Bayonne, May 25; Joseph Bonaparte made his entry into Madrid as King of Spain, July 12; driven from the capital, July 29; Supreme Junta installed, Sept. 8; Madrid retaken by the French, and Joseph restored, Dec. 2, who imprisoned the royal family of Spain in the palace of Chambéry, in Savoy, Dec. 5; the Cortes assembled, Sept. 24, 1810; Joseph

Bonaparte formally restored, July 15, 1811 ; constitution of the Cortes settled, March 14, 1812 ; Ferdinand VII. restored, May 14, 1814 ; the Inquisition reimposed, July 21 ; the Jesuits brought back again, July 25, 1816 ; Florida sold to the Americans, Feb. 22, 1819 ; death of Queen Maria Isabella, Dec. 26 ; a revolution began, Jan. 1, 1820 ; Ferdinand swore to observe the constitution of the Cortes, March 7 ; suppression of the Jesuits, Sept. 21 ; the King removed to Seville, and afterwards to Cadiz, March 20, 1823 ; the French entered Spain, April 7 ; Ferdinand declared war against France, April 23 ; the French entered Madrid, May 24, and invested Cadiz, June 25 ; battle of the Trocadero fought, Aug. 31 ; the Cortes dissolved, Oct. 4 ; Cadiz taken by the French, Oct. 4 ; Riego executed, Nov. 7 ; triumphal entry of the King and Queen into Madrid, Nov. 13 ; the French evacuated Cadiz, Sept. 21, 1828 ; Cadiz made a free port, Feb. 24, 1829 ; Salique law abolished, March 29, 1830 ; Queen of Spain appointed Regent during the King's indisposition, Oct. 25, 1832 ; Don Carlos declared himself legitimate successor to his brother, April 29, 1833 ; death of Ferdinand VII. ; his Queen assumed the title of Queen, until Isabella II., her infant daughter, should attain her majority, Sept. 29 ; the Royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid, Oct. 27 ; Don Carlos escaped and landed at Portsmouth with his family, June 18, 1834 ; he suddenly appeared among his adherents in Spain, July 10 ; the Chambers voted his exclusion from the throne, Aug. 30 ; military revolution at Malaga, July 25, 1836 ; Bilboa besieged for 2 months by the Carlists, defeated by Espartero with the loss of their guns and matériel, Dec. 25 ; General Evans gave up the command of the auxiliary legion, June 20, 1837 ; Madrid besieged, Aug. 11 ; again besieged, Oct. 30 ; the Spanish Cortes dissolved, June 1, 1839 ; the Carlists, commanded by Marota, deserted Don Carlos, Aug. 25 ; a treaty of peace concluded between Marota and Espartero, Aug. 29 ; Don Carlos fled to France, Sept. 14 ; Madrid declared in a state of siege, Feb. 23, 1840 ; Gen. Morello surrendered, May 28 ; the Carlists' general, Cabrera, unable to hold his ground, entered France with a body of his troops, July 7 ; the British auxiliaries evacuated St Sebastian, and retired, Aug. 25 ; revolutionary movement at Madrid defeated the authorities, Sept. 1 ; the ministry dismissed, and the Cortes dissolved, Sept. 9 ; Espartero enters Madrid in triumph, Oct. 5 ; a new ministry appointed by the Queen, and Espartero made Prime Minister, Oct. 5 ; the abdication of the Regent of Spain, Oct. 12 ; the Papal Nuncio expelled Espartero, Dec. 29 ; Espartero declared Regent during the minority of the young Queen, by the Cortes, April 12, 1841 ; Queen Christina gives a protest to the nation, July 19 ; insurrection in her favour at Pampeluna by the army commanded by Gen. O'Donnell, Oct. 2 ; Don Diego Leon repulsed in his attack on the palace at Madrid, and numbers of his followers slain by the Queen's guards, Oct. 7 ; he was captured and shot at Madrid, Oct. 15 ; Bilboa captured by Gen. Zurbano, Oct. 21 ; the constitutional general Rodil entered Vittoria, Oct. 21 ; Montes de Oca shot, Oct. 21 ; General O'Donnell escaped into the French territory, Oct. 21 ; the pension of Queen Christina suspended, Oct. 26 ; the *fueros* of the Basque provinces abolished, Oct. 29 ; Borio and Gobernado executed at Madrid, Nov. 9 ; Espartero entered Madrid, Nov. 23 ; the strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men, June 28, 1842. At Barcelona an insurrection broke out, the national guard joined the populace, Nov. 13, who had a severe engagement in the streets ; the soldiers retreated to the citadel, losing 500 in killed and wounded, Nov. 15 ; the troops evacuated the citadel, and retired to Montjuich, Nov. 17 ; the port of Barcelona blockaded, Nov. 26 ; Barcelona besieged by Gen. Espartero, and its unconditional surrender demanded, Nov. 29, and capitulated, Dec. 3, 4 ; Madrid surrendered to General Narvaez, July 15 ; Seville bombarded by Espartero, July 21 ; the battle of Torrejoun and defeat of the army of the Regents, July 22 ; the siege of Seville raised, July 27 ; Espartero and his friends escaped to London, Aug. 23 ; dissatisfaction expressed against

the new government at Madrid, Aug. 29 ; the Queen Isabella II., when only thirteen years old, declared by the Cortes of age, Oct. 10 ; took the oath to the constitution, Nov. 10 ; Christina, her mother, returned to Spain, March 23, 1844 ; Zurbano promoted an insurrection, Nov. 12 ; taken and shot, Jan. 21, 1845 ; Don Carlos relinquished his right to the crown, in behalf of his son, May 18 ; constitution settled, May 23 ; Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12 ; they return to power, March 17, and again resign, March 28, 1846. The Queen publicly affianced to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz, Aug. 27 ; Don Carlos escaped from France, Sept. 14 ; marriage of the Queen, and at the same time, the infanta Louisa to the Duke of Montpensier, Oct. 10 ; amnesty granted to political offenders, Oct. 18 ; La Riva fired at the Queen, May 4, 1847 ; sentenced to death, June 23 ; Gen. Espartero restored to office, Sept. 3 ; the British envoy extraordinary ordered to quit Spain in forty-eight hours, May 19, 1848 ; diplomatic relations between the two countries not restored until Aug. 18, 1850 ; the Queen gave birth to a male child, which lived only ten minutes, July 12 ; she was delivered of a daughter, Dec. 20, 1851 ; attempt made to assassinate the Queen by a priest (Merino), Feb. 2, 1852,—he was executed, Feb. 7 ; revolt of the Cordova regiments at Saragossa, Feb. 20, 1854 ; the kingdom declared in a state of siege, Feb. 22 ; a military insurrection broke out at Madrid, the kingdom declared in a state of siege, June 27 ; Barcelona and several other towns declared against the government, July 17 ; insurrection at Madrid, the streets barricaded, a junta established, July 17 ; Espartero appointed prime minister, July 27 ; the Queen's mother left Madrid escorted by royal troops for Portugal, Aug. 28 ; Fuentes shot at Queen Isabella, May 28, 1856 ; Coup d'Etat at Madrid and resignation of Espartero, July 14, 1856 ; the Queen gave birth to a son, heir to the throne, Prince of the Asturias, Nov. 28, 1857 ; hostilities commenced between Spain and Morocco, Oct. 20, 1859 ; protest against the treatment of Morocco, Oct. 25 ; the fleet blew up the forts at Tetuan, Dec. 30 ; battle between the Spanish forces and the Moroccans, in which the former lost 550 men, Jan. 5, 1860 ; the Moroccans defeated, Jan. 10 ; and again at Tetuan, March 23, and treaty of peace agreed to ; attempted insurrection, headed by Comte de Montemolin, frustrated, and he signed a renunciation of his pretensions to the throne, April 23 ; which he recalled as soon as he was set at liberty, June 15 ; the Chincha Island seized, 1864 ; military revolt in, headed by General Prim, Jan. 3, 1866 ; attempted rising at Madrid in favour of a republic, June 22 ; address of the Liberal deputies to the Queen, Dec. 28 ; Lord Stanley demanded the surrender of the steamship *Victoria*, March 30, 1867 ; the King and Queen of Portugal visited Madrid, Aug. 13 ; insurrection in, suppressed, Aug. 27 ; insurrection in, martial law declared, Aug. 17 ; siege raised, Nov. 16 ; death of Marshal O'Donnell, Nov. 5 ; public funeral, Nov. 11 ; the Cortes opened by the Queen, Dec. 27 ; a British schooner seized by the Spanish authorities for alleged piracy, Aug. 1, 1868 ; revolution against the Government commenced with the fleet at Cadiz, Sept. 18 ; Queen Isabella deposed, Sept. 29, and fled to Biarritz, Sept. 30 ; the Provisional Government established, Oct. 20 ; Marshal Serrano entered Madrid at the head of the revolutionary troops, Oct. 3 ; the constitution altered by the Cortes, June 1, 1869 ; promulgated, June 6 ; a regency determined by the Cortes, June 15 ; Marshal Serrano installed in that office at Madrid, June 18.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

Alarico, the Goth	...	...	406	Walia	...	...	...	420
Ataulfo	...	...	411	Theodored I.	...	...	...	451
Sigerico : reigned	only a few			Thurismundo : assassinated	...	...	...	454
weeks	...	...	415	Theodored II. : assassinated	...	...	...	467
				Eurico	...	...	...	483
				Alarico II.	...	...	...	506

Gesalric	...	...	510	Bermudo III.	...	...	1037
Amalarico	...	...	531	KINGS OF NAVARRE.			
Theudio	...	...	548	Sancho III.	...	...	1000
Theudisilo	...	...	549	Garcias III.	...	...	1034
Agila	...	...	554	Sancho IV.	...	...	1050
Atanagildo	...	...	567	Garcias Ramirez, king of Arra-	...	...	...
Levua I.	...	...	572	gon	...	...	1134
Leovigildo	...	...	586	Sancho VI.	...	...	1150
Viterico	...	...	600	Sancho VII.	...	...	1194
Recaredo I.	...	...	601	Thibault I., Count of Champagne	...	...	1234
Levua II.	...	...	603	Thibault II.	...	...	1253
Gundemaro	...	...	612	Henry Crassus	...	...	1270
Sisebuto	...	...	621	Juana : married to Philip the Fair	...	...	...
Recaredo II.	...	...	621	of France, 1284	...	...	1274
Suintila	...	...	631	Louis Hutin of France	...	...	1305
Sisenanto	...	...	635	Philip V. of France	...	...	1316
Chintila	...	...	638	Charles I., the IV. of France	...	...	1322
Tulya	...	...	640	Juana II., and Philip, Count d'	...	...	...
Cindasuindo	...	...	650	Evereux	...	...	1328
Recesvinto	...	...	672	Juana alone	...	...	1343
Wamba	...	...	687	Charles II.	...	...	1349
Ervigio	...	...	687	Charles III.	...	...	1386
Egica	...	...	701	Blanche, 1425 ; John II. King	...	...	...
Witiza	...	...	711	of Arragon was her husband	...	...	1425
Roderigo	} Kings of Leon	...	714	Eleanor	...	...	1479
Pelayo		...	737	Francis Phoebus	...	...	1479
Favila		...	739	Catherine and John d'Albret	...	...	1483
Alfonso I.	...	...	757	Henrique II.	...	...	1516
Fruela I. : murdered his brother	...	...	...	Juana	...	...	1555
and was himself murdered	...	...	768	Henrique III.	...	...	1572
Aurelio	...	...	774	SOVEREIGNS OF CASTILE AND LEON.			
Silo	...	...	783	Ferdinando I., the Great	...	...	1067
Mauregato	...	...	788	Sancho II.	...	...	1073
Bermudo I.	...	...	795	Alfonso VI.	...	...	1108
Alfonso II., the Chaste : refused	...	...	...	Uraca	...	...	1126
the annual tribute of 100 vir-	...	...	...	Alfonso VII.	...	...	1157
gins to the Saracens, who de-	...	...	...	Sancho III.	...	...	1158
clared war: they were defeated	...	...	...	Alfonso VIII.	...	...	1214
by Alfonso, for which he was	...	...	...	Henrique I.	...	...	1217
called the Chaste and Vic-	...	...	843	Ferdinando II.	...	...	1188
torious	...	...	...	Alfonso X.	...	...	1284
Ramiro I., destroyed 70,000 Sara-	...	...	850	Dona Berenguela	...	...	1244
cens by the sword in battle	...	...	862	Ferdinando III.	...	...	1252
Ordono I.	...	...	910	Alfonso XI.	...	...	1284
Alfonso III., the Great	...	...	913	Sancho IV.	...	...	1295
Garcia	...	...	923	Ferdinando IV.	...	...	1312
Ordono II.	...	...	924	Alfonso XII.	...	...	1350
Fruela II.	...	...	930	Pedro the Cruel ; deposed by his	...	...	...
Alfonso IV., an Ecclesiastic	...	...	950	subjects. Restored by Edward	...	...	...
Ramiro II.	...	...	955	the Black Prince of England ;	...	...	...
Ordono III.	...	...	967	subsequently slain	...	...	1369
Sancho I., the Fat	...	...	982	Henrique II.	...	...	1379
Ramiro III.	...	...	999	Juan I. : united Biscay to Castile	...	...	1390
Bermudo II.	...	...	1028				
Alfonso V.	...	...					

Henrique III.	1407
Juan II.	1454
Henrique VI.	1474
Ferdinando V., united the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon by his marriage with Isabella, the Queen of Castile ...	1516
Donaguana or Joan, daughter of the above, married ...	1555
Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joan succeeded, with her husband; Philip dying and Joan becoming an her father Ferdinand continued the reign over the united countries	1560

KINGS OF ARRAGON.

Ramirez I.	1035
Sancho Ramirez	1063
Pedro I.	1094
Alfonso the Warrior, king of Navarre	1104
Ramirez II.	1134
Petronilla, and Raymond, Count of Barcelona	1137
Alfonso II.	1162
Pedro II.	1196
James I.	1213
Pedro III. This prince ordered the massacre known as the <i>Sicilian Vespers</i> in 1282 ...	1276
Alfonso III.	1285
James II., the Just	1291
Alfonso IV.	1327
Pedro IV.	1336
John I.	1387
Martin I.	1395
Interregnum	1410
Ferdinand I., King of Sicily ...	1412
Alfonso V., the Wise	1416
John II., King of Navarre, died 1479	1458

Ferdinand II., by his marriage with Isabella of Castile united the kingdoms	1479
Jane, resigned in favour of her son	1504

SPAIN.

Ferdinando V. This prince conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain ...	1516
Charles I., son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, 1516; became Emperor of Germany, as Charles V., 1519; resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery	1556
Philip II., his son, King of Naples and Sicily; married Mary, Queen of England	1556
Philip III.	1598
Philip IV.	1621
Charles II., son of Philip IV., the last prince of the Austrian line	1665
Philip V., Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France	1700
Louis I.: reigned only a few months	1724
Philip V.: restored	1724
Ferdinando VI.	1746
Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, brother of Ferdinando VI.: ascended the Spanish throne and gave the Sicilies to his third son, Ferdinand ...	1759
Charles IV., son of Charles III.	1788
Ferdinando VII.	1808
Joseph Bonaparte, deposed ...	1808
Ferdinando VII. restored, succeeded by his daughter ...	1814
Isabella II., 1833: deposed, Sept. 29, 1868	

SPALDING LITERARY CLUB, for printing Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, and Topographical remains of the North Eastern counties of Scotland, instituted at Aberdeen, 1839.

SPANISH ARMADA.—See Armada.

SPANISH ÆRA, commenced Jan. 1, A.U.C., 715, or B.C. 38; abolished in Catalonia, 1180; in Arragon, 1350; Valencia, 1358; Castile, 1393; Portugal, 1415.

SPANISH LAWS, the Fuero Juzgo code of laws, collected by Ciudadsvindus, 612; that called Les Usages, amended by the Count of Barcelona, 1060; Fuero de Castillo, by Alphonso IX., 1212; Fuero Real, by Alphonso X., 1254; Siete Partidas, by Alphonso XI., 1347; Recopilacion altered by Philip II., 1567; Neuva amended by Philip IV., 1665; partially renewed by Philip V., 1723.

SPANISH SUCCESSION, first treaty in relation to, signed, Oct. 11, 1698; second treaty, March 25, 1700; the triple alliance treaty, Sept. 7, 1701; war declared, May 4, 1702; peace restored by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713.

SPARTA, Greece, anciently inhabited by the Achæans, who were subjected by the Dorians. Lycurgus issued a code of regulations for the better government of, B.C. 884. The first Messenian war begun, 743; ended, 723. The second Messenian war broke out, 685; again defeated by the Spartans, 668; defeated the Persians at the pass of Thermopylæ, 480; invaded by Persians, 479; defeated by the Greeks, 478. The third Messenian war begun, 464; ended in their defeat, 455. The breaking out of the Peloponnesian war, 431, which continued for 27 years. The invasion of Persia, 399; peace concluded with, 387; defeated by the Greeks at the battle of Leuctra, 371; after suffering several defeats they were reduced to a Roman province, 146, from which it never recovered.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The first is said to have been Peter de Montfort, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, 1260; the first chosen by the House was Sir Thomas Hungerford, 1377; others supposed Sir Peter de la Mare was the first; the King refused his assent to Sir Edward Seymour as speaker, March 6, 1678; Sir J. Trevor expelled the chair as speaker, for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 16, 1694; John Smith was elected the first speaker by the united Parliament of Great Britain, Oct. 23, 1707; resigned, Nov. 1, 1708; and Mr Henry Addington elected by the first Parliament of the United Kingdom, Jan. 22, 1801. He ranks next to the Peers of Great Britain by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 21, 1688.

SPEAKING TRUMPET, one constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652; brought to notice by Moreland, 1671.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated, 5 Car. I., May 16, 1629. A livery granted to, Oct. 1, 1809; increased, Sept. 24, 1822.

SPECTACLES are said to be of Asiatic origin. They are of great antiquity in China. An eye-glass or spectacle was discovered in the Stabian-street at Pompeii, in 1854. The invention by some is awarded to Alexander Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299; by others, to Salvino degl' Armati, a Florentine, 1310. The earliest representation of what are now called nose spectacles, occurs in a fresco in the church of S. Trinità at Florence, executed at the close of the 15th century. The first engraved representation is in Schedel's Chronicle, printed at Nuremberg, 1493. They are mentioned in 'London Lykpenny,' by John Lydgate, *temp.* Henry VI.

SPECTATOR, The. The publication of this series of Essays by Steele and Addison published in folio numbers, 1711-12; first collected edition, 8 volumes, 1712.

SPEKE, the Rev. B., rector of Dowlish Wake, Somersetshire, left for London, Jan. 8, 1868: not heard of from that time until Feb. 21, when he was arrested at Padstow, in the dress of a drover.

SPENSER SOCIETY, established in London for reprinting the Early-English Poets, 1867.

SPINET. This musical instrument in use among the ladies of the French court, 1515-20; in Italy soon afterwards. Charles Hitchcock and Hayward of London were noted makers of the Spinnet, 1620-1670.

SPINNING. The notices of, in the Bible are confined to Ex. xxxv. 25, 26; Matt. vi. 28. Spinning with the distaff early practised in England. The spinning-wheel invented in England, 1533. The *Spinning Jenny*: invention of, the cause of England's prosperity; suggested by Lewis Paul, 1738, who invented and patented a machine roller, for spinning cotton, 1738; Hargreave invented the Jenny, 1767; Arkwright's improvements patented, 1769; worked by horses,

1771; worked his machinery by water at Cromford; Sam Crompton combined the Jenny and the roller spinning in one machine, 1779; now worked by steam. The number of spindles now employed in Great Britain exceeds 36,000,000.

SPIRES, Bavaria. The foundation-stone of the Cathedral laid by Conrad II., Aug. 12, 1030; he was buried in the choir, July 11, 1039; the building consecrated by Bishop Ginhard II., 1061; destroyed by fire, June 2, 1689; restored, 1770-3; pillaged by the French, 1794; it was saved from destruction by order of Napoleon I. Divine service began again to be held in, May 19, 1822; restored, 1854-58. The town built by Conrad II., 1029-35; the Rhine overflowed, doing considerable damage to the town, 1070; almost destroyed by fire, 1127; Conrad IV. held a congress here, 1146; a diet held at, by Charles V., which condemned the Reformation, 1529, the reformers being called Protestants. The town taken by the French, 1689; the walls destroyed, and the town burnt, June 2; again captured by the French, Sept. 29, 1792; and also on Jan. 19, 1794.

SPIRITS and **SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS**, taxed as strong water and aqua vitæ, 1660, one penny per gallon; every gallon of spirits made of wine or cider imported, 2*d.*; every gallon of strong water imported from beyond sea, 4*d.*; in 1660, additional duty, varying from time to time. Consumption increased in 1736; the gin act passed to restrain spirit drinking, 9 Geo. II. c. 23, May 5. In 1738, no less than 12,000 persons convicted under the gin act within two years; 5000 paid a penalty of £500, and 3000 paid £10 each, to prevent going to jail. In 1789, the duty on brandy was only 6*s.* a gallon. In Ireland, an annual stock of 15,547 gallons of brandy, and 1,744 gallons of geneva, was required, the rates of duty being the same, £1 2*s.* 10*d.* In March, 1844, the duty reduced to 15*s.* per gallon, in place of £1 2*s.* 10*d.*; the various acts reduced into one, passed to amend the Excise regulations relating to distilling, rectifying, and dealing in, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114, Aug. 28, 1860.

SPIRITUALISM, of the present century, first developed at Plough Keepsie, America, by Messrs Livingston and Davis, 1845, who delivered 57 lectures between Nov. 28, 1845, and Jan. 25, 1846. The rapping of spirits first said to be discovered by Michael Weekman, at Acadia, N.Y., March, 1848; this has been followed by the Davenport Brothers, and still later by Mr Home. The Dialectical Society appointed a committee to inquire into the question, which held several meetings in 1869.

SPITALFIELDS, London. The Priory and hospital of St Mary's founded by Walter le Brune, first stone laid, July 18, 1235; sold to Ralph Warren at the Reformation, for £1733 6*s.* 8*d.*, Aug. 21, 1544; the Cross mentioned as early as 1398. The Walloons and French, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled here and introduced the trade of silk and velvet weaving, 1713; the manufacture of, increased to £300,000. Made a parish, 1729; Christ church built from the design of Mr Hawksmoor, and opened, July 5; damaged by fire, Feb. 17, 1836; the spire struck by lightning, Jan. 3, 1841. The weavers reduced to great distress from want of employment, 1816; the sum of £5000 per week scarcely adequate to relieve the distress suffered by them in 1829; upwards of 50,000 engaged as weavers in 1832.

SPITHEAD, Hampshire. Mutiny on board the channel fleet, April and May, 1797; a grand naval review held here, in the presence of Her Majesty (Victoria) and the members of the legislature, 125 ships-of-war and 16 frigates carrying 1076 guns, with a force of 10,000 men, Aug. 11, 1853; a second held at the same place, the fleet consisted of 22 steam ships-of-the-line, 53 frigates, 140 gunboats, 4 floating batteries, and 50 mortar vessels, in all 3002 guns, and 30,671 horse power, April 28, 1856; naval review at, in honour of the Sultan, July 17, 1867.

SPITZBERGEN, Greenland, discovered in 1533, by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who

supposed it to be a part of Greenland ; afterwards visited by Barentz, 1596, and Cornelius, who called it Spitzbergen. Measurement of an arc of the meridian at, 1863.

SPOONS. The ladle or spoon used by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. They are mentioned in Numbers vii. 29, one golden spoon of ten shekels, and ver. 44, and in 1 Kings vii. 50 ; they were made of pure gold. The coronation spoon of Henry VI. has the Hall mark of 1445. Bishop Fox left some spoons to Corpus Christi, Oxford, 1509. Apostle spoons, a gift from a godfather, were common in the reign of Hen. VIII. ; snuff spoons were in general use in 1740.

SPORTS. The first Book of Sports published by James I., May 24, 1618 ; a second Book of Sports was published by Charles I., Oct. 18, 1633. Permitted after public worship on Sundays, 1633 ; they gave rise to numerous controversies. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes first published, 1801.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, battle. The Federals, under Gen. Grant, attacked the Confederates, under Gen. Lee, but were not successful, although both sides suffered great loss, May 11, 12, 1864.

SPRING GARDENS, Whitehall, made a bowling-green by Charles I., 1630 ; suppressed by the king's command, 1634 ; re-opened, June, 13, 1649 ; closed by Cromwell, May 10, 1654.

SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE. The foundation-stone of a Tabernacle laid by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., near the Elephant and Castle, Newington, Aug. 16, 1859.

SPURS. Those worn by the Saxons and Normans were very short, in the shape of a spike. Rowels were added in the 15th century ; increased in size of shank in 1449-54.

SPURS, battle, between Henry VIII. of England and the Emperor Maximilian on one side and the French on the other ; they having entered into an alliance against France, the Emperor received an allowance of a hundred ducats per day from the King of England, so that Austrian or German mercenaries in the service of England are of a more ancient date than the reign of George III. and his subsidies ; the Duke de Longueville, who commanded the French, was beaten at Guinegate, where, making more use of their spurs than their swords, they obtained for it the name of the ' battle of the spurs,' Aug. 16, 1513.

SS, COLLAR OF ESSES. A family badge, introduced by John Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, 1361 ; the device is thought to stand for '*Souvenez-vous de moi.*' It was afterwards worn by Richard II. Henry IV., 1406, paid £385 6s. 8d. for a collar with this motto worked in jewels. It subsequently became a party badge on the accession of Edward IV. ; the Yorkist collar of the Roses and Suns was adopted, but Henry VII. revived the Lancastrian SS ; in the next reign a statute was passed limiting the wearing of, to knights, 24 Henry VIII. c. 13, 1532-3 ; this practice soon went out of fashion, and the use of, became confined to the serjeant trumpeter and the officers of the Heralds' College, except the pursuivants, the Lord Chief Justices of the three courts, and the Lord Mayor of London.

ST ASAPH, bishopric of, founded, 540 ; the archdeaconry erected, 1127 ; the deanery, before 1239 ; the sees of St Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy of either, on the creation of the see of Manchester, by an order in council of Oct., 1838 ; the order was annulled, 1846 ; the sees to remain separate.

ST DAVID'S DAY. the festival of the Welsh in honour of St David their patron, 519, who removed the bishop's see from Carleon to Menevia, it being previously too near the Saxons. In a battle with these Saxon invaders, the Welsh wore a

leek in their caps, which they recall by placing one in their hats in the present day.

ST JAMES, festival of, instituted, 1089.

ST JUDE, festival of, instituted, 1090.

ST LEGER RACE, established by Colonel St Leger, at Doncaster, 1776; first called St Leger at the suggestion of the Marquis of Rockingham; the winner of the first race was Allabaculia, the property of that nobleman. There were only six subscribers the first year, but in 1853 there were 100.

ST LUKE, feast of, instituted, 1130.

ST MARK, festival of, instituted, 1090.

ST MARTIN'S FEAST, instituted, 812.

ST PAUL'S CROSS, London, which once stood before the cathedral; here was a pulpit, with steps up to it, in which the city divines preached every Sunday forenoon, and they were attended by the corporation, 1259; it was devoted not only to polemical but political purposes; Jane Shore, the favourite of Edward IV., was dragged before it by her priestly persecutors, with every mark of degradation, 1483; the Cross demolished by order of parliament, 1643.

ST PETER AD VINCULA, festival of, instituted, 317.

ST PETER'S CHURCH, at Rome, the noblest in the world, erected on the spot where the Emperor Constantine erected a church, 306; it was begun by order of Pope Nicholas V. by Rosellini and Alberti, 1450; the first stone was laid in 1506 by Pope Julius II., and under the architect Bramante, and after him Raphael and the sublime Michael Angelo, who slightly altered the original plan, and erected the dome; he died, 1563; Vignola succeeded him as architect, and then Della Porta; 600 workmen were employed upon it, and the last stone was laid, 1590; the nave was finished, 1612; the façade and lateral parts of the portico were not completed until 1614; and the church was dedicated by Urban VIII., Nov. 18, 1626; the front has a width of 400 feet, and is 180 in height; the dome rises to 324 feet; the height externally is 432, the length 669, and the breadth within, 442.

ST SALVADOR, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America, or the islands, discovered by Columbus, who named it, Oct. 11, 1491; the original name was Guanahoni, or Cat's Eye, which sailors sometimes call it at this day.

ST SEBASTIAN, siege of, by the army under the Duke of Wellington, Aug. 31, 1813.

ST SEBASTIAN, battle, between the British auxiliary legion under General Evans and the Carlists, May 5, 1836; the Carlists were defeated and suffered considerable loss.

ST SOPHIA, church of, at Constantinople, built by Justinian, and since that city fell into the hands of the Turks, used as a mosque, 1453; it is 269 feet long and 243 broad.

ST THOMAS'S.—*See* West Indies.

ST THOMAS'S FESTIVAL, instituted, 1130.

STADT-HOUSE, at Amsterdam, built, 1649, but not completely finished until 1655.

STADT-HOLDER of the Low Countries, one elected for the united provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, 1584; upon the death of William III. the office became extinct, 1702; re-established, 1747; suppressed, 1802.

STADT-TOLLS, a duty levied upon all vessels carrying merchandise by the Hanoverian Government, settled by treaty, 1691; British vessels allowed to pro-

ceed up to Hamburg before paying the dues, Dec. 1, 1736; the toll revised, April 13, 1844; a treaty for the redemption of, signed between Great Britain and other powers with Hanover, each of the countries named paying a portion of the redemption, June 22, 1861; ratified, June 30.

STAFFORD, Staffordshire, castle built by Princess Ethelfleda, 913; Edward the Elder, her brother, built a tower to, 914; rebuilt by William I., 1080; and by the Earl of Stafford, 1372; town incorporated by King John; the battle of Hopton Heath fought, March 19, 1643; the castle taken by the Parliamentary army under Sir William Brereton, 1643; canal began, July, 1776.

STAGE COACHES. Carriages travelling less than 4 miles within the hour not to be considered stage carriages, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 65, s. 7; first introduced into England, *circa* 1570. *Hackney Carriages* first plied for hire in the city of London, 1625; licenses granted to 50 in 1637; increased to 200 in 1652; 300 in 1654; the first coach stand established in the Strand, 1634. *Cabriolets* introduced from Paris, 8 being licensed in 1823; these were followed by the present cabs, regulated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 86, Aug. 27, 1843. The office of registrar of public carriages consolidated with the office of commissioners of police, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 7, March 25, 1850; another act passed for regulating stage and hackney carriages, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, June 28, 1853; the laws of licensing altered and amended, and the fares fixed, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 127, Aug. 20; and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 113, s. 38, Aug. 28, 1860. *Diligences and Posts* established in France, 1464. *See Strikes*.

STAMFORD, Lincolnshire. The Picts and Scots defeated by the Britons at this town, 450; taken by the Danes, *circa* 902; defeated by Edmund I., 942. The castle built, 922. The Monastery of Blackfriars founded, 1441; the Augustine Priory, 1340. A lepers' hospital founded, 1493. The Ratcliffe free-school founded, 1530. All Saints' church built, 1465; St George's, 1450. Incorporated by Edw. IV., and by Charles II., 1663. An earthquake felt at, Feb. 27, 1792. The custom of bull running still kept up annually on St Brice's day, Nov. 13.

STAMP ACT, 5 Geo. III. c. 12, for levying a tax upon America, passed, March 22, 1765; repealed, 6 Geo. III. c. 11, March 18, 1766.

STAMP DUTIES, first imposed in England by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 9, 1671; revised by 5 & 6 Will. and Mary, c. 21, June 28, 1694, subsequently increased; first imposed in Ireland, March 25, 1774; these duties altered and amended by 55 Geo. III. c. 184, July 17, 1815. An act was passed to assimilate the duties in Gt Britain and Ireland, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 82, Aug. 5, 1842; the duties altered and amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97, Aug. 14, 1850; and again amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, Aug. 4, 1853. The duty on Newspapers and Advertisements, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63, Aug. 4, 1853. Stamps levied on cheques, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 20, May 21, 1858. The duties on passports reduced, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 24, June 14, 1858. The collection of duties on probates, administrations, inventories, legacies, &c., amended, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 92, Aug. 6, 1861.

STANDARD, in Cornhill, made to supply the neighbourhood with water from the Thames, the pipe carried over St Magnus's Church, designed by Peter Morris, a German, and built, 1582; ceased to be used, 1598. The Standard, in Cheap, rebuilt by John Wells, Lord Mayor of London, 1442.

STANDARD, the Metallic, of the United Kingdom, first fixed by law, 1300; that for gold being 22 out of 24 parts pure, and the other 2 of silver or copper; the standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts of pure metal, with 18 dwts of copper, or 40 parts silver, and 3 parts copper; in 1300, such 12 oz. troy were coined into 20s.; in 1412, into 30s.; in 1527, into 45s.; in 1545, 6 oz. of silver and 6 of alloy were coined into 48s.; and in the following year the reigning king coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into 48s.; Elizabeth in 1560 restored the old standard at 60s.,

and in 1601 into 62s., now 66s.; the common proportions of silver to gold in the mint are as 15½ to 1.

STANDARD, or **ENSIGN**, borne by military bodies, but in the singular understood as the flag of the chief. In early ages the cross was used as the standard of Christian armies, as Constantine warily bore it to attach the Christians to him, 312. Mahomet's standard was green, and preserved by the Porte with great care; carried in a procession in 1768; the Turks butchered all the infidels who dared to look at it. The imperial standard of England, after the union with Ireland, was first hoisted on the Tower in London and the Castle in Dublin, Jan. 1, 1801. *See* Flags.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch, built in 1845; destroyed by fire, Oct. 22, 1866; rebuilt, length 167 feet, width 90 feet, height 184 feet; first stone laid, July 3, 1867, and opened, Dec. 14.

STANDARD, battle. The English Barons fought around the sacred banner at Northallerton, but were defeated by the Scots, Aug. 22, 1138.

STANDING while the Gospel is read, ordained, 406.

STANISLAUS, ST, a Polish order of knighthood, instituted by King Stanislaus-Augustus Poniatowski, May 7, 1765; reinstituted by Alexander I., Dec. 1, 1815.

STANNARY LAWS, for the regulation of the *Stannaries* or *Tin Mines*. Courts of law, &c., appointed by Edward I., 1304, and Edw. III., 1376; confirmed, and relief granted against divers encroachments and oppressions of these courts, 16 Charles I. c. 15, 1640; an act passed for the better administration of justice, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106, Aug. 20, 1836; further provisions made by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58, Aug. 17, 1839; the jurisdiction extended, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 32, June 15, 1855.

STAPLES' INN, made an Inn of Chancery in the reign of Henry V.; granted to the society of Gray's Inn by Hen. VIII., 1528; the hall was built, *circa* 1460.

STARCHING OF LINEN, first brought into England by Mrs Dingham of Flanders, 1554; starch was heavily taxed by Pitt, but the act was subsequently repealed; the starch-makers' company incorporated, 1622. Yellow starch invented by Mrs Turner, who was executed for poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury, Nov. 15, 1615; Mr Jones patented his process for making rice starch, 1840.

STARCH-MAKERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 20 James I., May 13, 1622.

STAR CHAMBER, Court of the, named from the ceiling being ornamented with stars. This court was reinstituted by 3 Henry VII. c. 1, 1487, and 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20, as a place to try causes before the privy council. This court was abolished, 16 Charles I. c. 10, 11, 1641.

STAR CASTLE, Scilly Islands, built, 1593.

STAR, order of knighthood in France, disused, 1465.

STAR OF INDIA, order of, founded by Queen Victoria, Feb. 23, 1861.

STATE PAPER OFFICE, St James's Park. First public depository in England, erected, 1578, and Dr Wilson appointed the first keeper; re-erected, 1833; removed to Chancery Lane.

STATES-GENERAL of France, an ancient assembly of that country, last convened before the revolution of 1789; it consisted of three orders—the nobility, clergy, and commons; they met last May 5, 1789, when they differed about meeting in three bodies or collectively; they finally met in one hall, and thence the national assembly of that eventful era.

STATIONERS' COMPANY, London, incorporated, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, May

4, 1556; second, May 4, 1557; again, 1667 and 1684; their first charter confirmed, 1689; arms granted to, Sept. 6, 1557; they had a patent for the sole printing of almanacks, 1615, in aid of their poor members. The first Hall was erected in Milk-street, but before their incorporation they removed to St Peter's College, St Paul's, 1553; they purchased Abergavenny House, 1611; it was destroyed in the fire of 1666; and the present Hall built, 1670; newly fronted, 1800; School established by, in Bolt Court, Fleet-street, opened April 8, 1861.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, London, established, March 15, 1834.

STATUES. The public statues placed under the control of the commissioners of works and public buildings, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 33, July 10, 1854.

Statues.	Sites.	Sculptors.	Date.
Achilles	Hyde Park	Westmacott	June 18, 1822
Albert, Prince	Royal Exchange	Lough	1850
" "	Licensed Victuallers' Asylum	Earl	1864
Alfred, King	Trinity Square, Newington		
Anne, Queen of James I.	Temple Bar	Bushnell	1672
Anne, Queen	Queen Square, Bloomsbury		
" "	" " Westminster		
" "	St Paul's Churchyard	F. Bird	1711
Aske, Robert	Aske Hospital, Pitfield St., Hoxton		
Bedford, Duke of	Russell Square	Sir R. Westmacott	1809
Beckford, William	Guildhall	Moore	1770
Bentinck, Lord George	Cavendish Square	Campbell	
Canning, George	Westminster	Chantrey	1832
Cartwright, Major	Burton Crescent	Clarke	
Charles I.	Charing Cross	Le Soeur	cast 1633 erected 1671
" "	Temple Bar	Bushnell	1672
Charles II.	Stocks' Market		1675
" "	Temple Bar	Bushnell	1672
" "	Royal Exchange		
" "	Chelsea Hospital	Gibbons	
Clayton, Sir Robert	St Thomas's Hospital (now removed)		1714
Clyde, Lord	Carlton Gardens	Marochetti	
Coram, Captain	Foundling Hospital	Calder Marshall	Nov., 1856
Crosby, Sir John	Crosby Hall Front	Nixon	
Cumberland, Duke of	Cavendish Square	Chew	Nov. 19, 1770
erected by Lieut.-Gen.	William Strode, taken down to be recast,		Sept. 14, 1868.
Elizabeth, Queen	St Dunstan's, Fleet Street		1586
" "	Royal Exchange	M. S. Watson	
Edward VI.	Christ's Hospital		1682
" "	St Bartholomew's Hospital		
" "	St Thomas's Hospital (now removed)		
Fox, C. J.	Bloomsbury Square	Scheemakers	1737
Franklin, Sir John	Carlton Gardens	Sir R. Westmacott	1816
George I.	Grosvenor Square	Noble	1866
"	Leicester Square (from the Cannons, near Edgware)	Vancost	1726
George II.	Golden Square (from Cannons, Edgware)	Buchard	1747

Statues.	Sites.	Sculptors.	Date.
George III.	Berkeley Square	Beaupré	
" "	Somerset House	Bacon	1788
" "	Cockspur Street	Wyatt	1836
" "	Guildhall	Chantrey	1815
George IV.	Trafalgar Square	Chantrey	
Gresham, Sir T.	Royal Exchange	Behnes	1845
Guards' Memorial	Waterloo Place	Bell	1861
Guy, Thomas	Guy's Hospital	Scheemakers	1739
Handel, G. F.	Sacred Harmonic Society	Roubiliac	
Henry VIII.	St Bartholomew's Hospital		
Herbert, Lord	War Office, Pall Mall	Foley	1867
Havelock, Sir Henry	Trafalgar Square	Behnes	1861
Hunter, John	College of Surgeons	Weekes	
Huskisson, William	Lloyds, Royal Exchange	Lough	
James I.	Temple Bar	Bushnell	1672
James II.	Whitehall Gardens	Gibbons	1686
" "	Soho Square		
Jenner, Dr	Kensington Gardens, W.	Calder Marshall	1858
Kent, Duke of	Portland Place	Gahagan	
Moore, Sir John	Christ's Hospital		1694
McGregor, Sir J.	Chelsea Hospital	Noble	1865
Myddleton, Sir Hugh	Islington Green	Thomas	1862
" "	Royal Exchange	Carew	Nov. 4, 1843
Nelson, Lord	Trafalgar Square	Baily	1852; Lions fixed, 1867
" "	Guildhall	Smyth	1810
Napier, Sir C. J.	Trafalgar Square	Adams	1856
Peabody, George	Royal Exchange	Story	July 23, 1869
Peel, Sir Robert	Cheapside	Behnes	1855
" "	Palace Yard	Marochetti	
Pitt, William	Hanover Square	Chantrey	1831
Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham	Guildhall	Bacon	1782
Pitt, the Right Hon. W.	Guildhall	Bubb	1813
Richard Cœur de Lion	Palace Yard, Westminster	Marochetti	1861
Shakespeare, William	Drury Lane Theatre	Scheemakers	
Sloane, Sir Hans	Chelsea	Rysbrack	
Victoria, Queen	Royal Exchange	Lough	Oct. 28, 1845
" "	New Record Office	Durham	
Watts, Dr Isaac	Abney Park Cemetery	Baily	
Wellington, Duke of	Green Park	Wyatt	1846
" "	Woolwich	Milnes	
" "	Royal Exchange	Chantrey	June 18, 1844
" "	Guildhall	Bell	1857
Westminster, Old Scholars	Westminster Broadway	Scott	
William III.	St James's Square	Bacon, Jun.	1808
" "	Bank of England		
William IV.	King William Street	Nixon	1845
York, Duke of	York Column	Westmacott	April 8, 1834

STATUTE MILE, first ascertained in England, 1593.

STATUTES, first promulgated, 1215; written copies were sent to the sheriffs of all counties to be cried, and to the cathedrals and monasteries to be preserved; this practice was discontinued, 1484, when they were first printed in English, 1484; and printed copies circulated, and titles prefixed to them, 1487. The more

celebrated were those of Clarendon to restrain the clergy, written in French, 1267; Marlborough, 1269; Gloucester, the earliest of which any record exists, 1277; of Mortmain, 1279; *Quo Warranto*, Oct., 1280; of Winchester, Oct., 1284; forbidding the levy of taxes without consent of parliament, 1297; of Premunire, 1306; the statutes at large printed by Mr Barker, 1587; since the Union, 5500 copies of every act are circulated. The statutes compiled from the original MSS. and records by commissioners appointed, 1801; the first volume appeared, 1811; the second, 1816; and the whole completed in 1824; revision of, by Lord Chancellor Westbury, 1863. Scotch statutes first collected by a commission appointed in 1566; printed by Royal command, 1844; an act passed for the revision of the statute law, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 60, July 15, 1867; size altered, 1869.

STEAM-ENGINES. Several machines, more elegant than useful, were promulgated and shown prior to that of Branca, who resided at Rome in the beginning of the 17th century, 1628, 1629. The Marquis of Worcester constructed the first steam-engine; see his 'Century of Inventions,' published in 1663. Papin's digester invented, 1681, being his first project; his idea of a steam-engine promulgated, 1690; Savary the first who raised water by fire, 1698; Papin's engine shown to the Royal Society, 1699; Savary published an account of his engine, 1696, and his answer to objections in his 'Miner's Friend,' 1702; Amonton's fire-wheel invented, 1699; Papin's new engine, 1707; Cawley and Newcomen's engine in conjunction with Savary, 1705; Newcomen's engine erected at Wolverhampton, 1712; Beighton's engine, 1718; Savary dredged rivers by steam, 1718; Leupold's engine, the first high-pressure, 1720; Hull's patent for moving ships by steam, 1736; Blakeley's engine, 1756; Fitzgerald's attempted improvements, 1758; the atmospheric engine introduced into the United States of America between 1750 and 1760; Watt's invention of condensing in a separate vessel, 1765; his first patent, April, 1769; his patent renewed, 1775; engine to give a rotatory motion, 1774; Smeaton's portable atmospheric engine, 1765; Watt's expansion engine, 1778; double-acting engines proposed by Dr Falck, on Newcomen's principles, 1779; Mr Wasbrough invented the ratchet-wheel engine, 1779; Watt's double engine, and his first patent for it granted, 1781; the Marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône, 1781; Hornblower's engine, 1782; Cook's rotatory engine, 1787; Mr Beighton improved upon Newcomen's engine, 1788; W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde Canal, 1789; first steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson, 1791; Sadler's rotatory engine, 1791; Cartwright's engine, 1797; Hornblower's rotative engine, 1798; Nancarrow's engine, 1799; Trevethick's high-pressure engine, 1802; Trevethick and Vivian, 1804; Hornblower's steam-wheel, 1805; Woolfe, London, double cylinder, 1805; Miller, London, 1805; Maudsley, 1807; portable engine, 1807; Mead, Hull, steam-wheel, 1808; Noble, new steam-engine, 1809; Clegg, steam-wheel, 1809; James, steam-boat, 1811; Blenkinsop first attempted to convey coals by steam power on tramways, 1811; Fox and Dean, 1812; Noble's improved engine, 1814; Dodd, carriages, and Stephenson, carriages, 1814; Trevethick, rotative engine, 1815; Oldham, steam-boats, 1817; Congreve, steam-wheel, 1818; Rider, rotatory engine, 1820; Perkins, 1822; Stephenson, 1822, 1823, &c. &c.; locomotive steam-carriages on railway at Liverpool, Oct., 1829.

STEAM-HAMMER, Mr Nasmyth invented and patented, June 9, 1842.

STEAM-VESSELS, a vessel having paddle-wheels turned by 40 men in Spain, 1343. The Marquis of Worcester patented a paddle-wheel vessel, 1661; Denis Papin first proposed to use steam to work the paddle-wheels, 1690, and in 1707 propelled a vessel by these means; Jonathan Hull first patented a paddle-wheel steam-boat, 1736; John Fitch invented a small steam-skiff in America, 1786; it moved at the rate of 7 miles an hour; he invented one in 1789, which conveyed

passengers from Philadelphia to Burlington at the rate of 8 miles an hour, 1789; in Scotland by Patrick Miller, 1787; a paddle-wheel steam-boat built by Samuel Moray, and tried on the Delaware, 1798; the *Charlotte Dundas* ran on the Clyde canal, 1801; Fulton used a steamer on the Seine, and the *Clermont*, 1803; another, in America, 1807; *Fulton's* first steam-frigate launched at New York, 1809; the *Comet* built by Bell at Glasgow, 1811; Dr Dodd steamed from Glasgow by Dublin to London in the *Thames*, in 121 hours, 1815; the first steam-boat established on the Mersey, 1815. Steam navigation introduced into France, 1815. Napier's steam-packets ran regularly between Greenock and Belfast, 1818; the first steam-boat between Birkenhead and Liverpool run by Mr George La French, 1821; the Atlantic steam-vessel, the *St Patrick*, between Liverpool and Dublin, made her first trip, May, 1822; the *Comet* first carried the Admiralty pendant, 1822; the *Enterprise* steamed from England to Calcutta in 113 days, Captain Johnson obtained the prize of £10,000 for making the first voyage to India, 1825; the *Salamander* was the first steam vessel-of-war, 1832; the first screw-steamer was tried by Stevens in America, 1804; by Brown on the Thames, 1825; Captain Ericsson introduced his screw propeller, May 25, 1837; the *Bee* carried both screws and paddles, 1842; two screws employed, one under each quarter, 1852.

STEEL. Iron refined and hardened, first made, *circa* 1770; the process of making, improved, 1798. Cast steel invented by Benjamin Huntsman of Doncaster, 1740—50; first described by M. Bréant, 1824; Puddled steel first made at *Frantschach* in Carinthia, 1835; the English manufacture of, greatly improved by Mr Heath, 1839; made by Mr Bishop in the Harz, 1846; Mr Ewald Riepe patented his method, 1850; this process first practised at the Mersey Works, Liverpool, 1857; M. Bessemer's process patented, 1856; Parry's process in the same year.

STEEL PENS, known to the Dutch, *circa* 1809; 2 pens and a holder fetched one shilling in Ireland, 1824. In 1849 there were 12 factories in Birmingham, giving employment to 300 men and boys and 500 women and girls, making 65,000 gross a week; in 1869 increased to 100,000 gross.

STEEL-YARD, an ancient Roman balance, B.C. 315; the vulgar in some places call them Stilliers.

STEELYARD MERCHANTS, or **EASTERLINGS**, settled in England in the 12th century, and permitted by Hen. III. to erect a Guildhall, called Teutonicorum, 1250; for which privilege they were obliged to keep Bishopsgate in repair, and, if necessary, defend it against invaders; compelled to repair the gate, 1282; fined a sum of £13, and several other privileges taken away for neglect of duty, 1469; their ancient rights restored, 1475; their hall assailed by the London apprentices for a fortnight, 1493; to be placed on the same footing as other Merchant Strangers, Feb. 23, 1551; the trade closed by order of Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 28, 1598; the hall used for Her Majesty's navy, Jan. 30, 1599; burnt in the fire of London, but immediately rebuilt, removed, 1863, for the Charing Cross Railway Station.

STEINKIRK, battle, the English, under William III., attacked the French under Luxembourg, but were unsuccessful, 5000 men were killed on either side, July 24, 1692.

STENOGRAPHY, or short-hand writing. The inventor is unknown; it was however known to the Romans. The oldest system now known was printed, 1412; Bales, the penman, also wrote upon stenography, 1590. 'A Chronological and Comparative View of twenty-two original Alphabets,' of short-hand, 'selected from about a hundred, which have appeared in England since the year 1588:' they consist of the several alphabets of Dr Bright, 1588; J. Willis, 1602; E. Willis, 1618; Cartwright, 1642; Shelton, 1672; Bridger, 1659; Mason, 1682; Sloane

MS., 1700; Tanner, 1712; Gibbs, 1756; Macaulay, 1746; Annet, 1761; Jeake, 1748; Lyle, 1762; Anonym., 1763; Holdsworth, 1761; Byrom, 1767; Grâves, 1775; Mavor, 1780; Taylor, 1786; Blanchard, 1787; Roe, 1802.

STEPHEN, King of England.—*See* England, the Kings of.

STEPHEN, ST, order of knighthood of, instituted by Cosmos de' Medicis, first Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1562; re-established by the Grand Duke Ferdinand III., Dec. 22, 1817; an Austrian order of the same name, instituted by the Empress Maria Theresa, May 5, 1764.

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, Westminster, built by King Stephen, 1141; repaired by St Thomas-à-Becket, 1163; greatly adorned by Henry III., 1236; and by Edw. I., begun, March 28, 1292; the chapel destroyed by fire, March 29, 1298; the work of rebuilding begun by Edward III., May 27, 1330, and was finished in 1347; it was 86 feet long, 38 wide, and 44 in height; re-beautified, 1350-60. Ceased as a place of worship at the dissolution, and made crown property by 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, 1547, and appropriated as a residence for the auditors and tellers of the Exchequer, shortly afterwards. The House of Commons commenced their sittings here, and with two exceptions (the Oxford Parliament, 1625; and the plague year, Oct., 1665), continued to hold their sessions here until it was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834.

STEREOMETER, an instrument to measure the liquid contents of any vessel, invented, 1350.

STEREOSCOPE. Professor Elliott made one in 1839; Mr Maynard read a paper describing this instrument before the Royal Society, June, 1838; Mr Wheatstone, the inventor, read a paper before the Royal Society, June 21; the Lenticular stereoscope, the one now in use, invented by Sir David Brewster, 1849.

STEREOTYPE. The Bible printed from cast plates at Leyden, by J. Vander Mey, at the end of the 16th century; Schaaf's Syriac New Testament printed by this process, 1709. Mr Ged, a Scotchman, invented a scheme of block printing, 1725, but it did not find favour; 'Sallust' printed by his process, 1736; it fell into disuse until M. Didot, of Paris, re-invented this art, 1779; Mr Wilson first brought it into use in London, 1804.

STETTIN, Prussia, surrendered to the French, 1806; constituted a department, 1806; captured by the allies after a blockade of 8 months, Nov. 21, 1813.

STEWs in Southwark suppressed, 1546, until then licensed by the Bishop.

STIRLING, Scotland, Alexander I. died in the castle of, 1124; it defied the whole of Edward I.'s army for three months, 1304. Cambuskenneth Abbey founded by David I., 1147; the Greyfriars' church erected by James IV., 1494; Cowan hospital founded by John Cowan, 1639.

ST JAMES'S THEATRE, opened by Braham, with the opera called 'Agnes Lovel,' Dec. 14, 1835.

STOCK-BROKERS. Stock-jobbing or broking was contemporaneous with the creation of the National Debt in the reign of William III., 1695; they had the exclusive entrée to the Royal Exchange; jobbing in the English funds and East India stocks, forbidden by 7 Geo. II. c. 8, March 28, 1734; regulated, 10 Geo. II. c. 8, 1737. The Stock Exchange founded, 1700.—*See* Brokers.

STOCK EXCHANGE, in Capel Court, designed by James Peacock; foundation laid, May 18, 1800; opened, March, 1802; rebuilt from the design of Thomas Allason, and opened, March 2, 1854.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, founded by Berger Jarl, father of Valdemar I., circa 1260; besieged for six months, from Oct. 7, 1501, to March 27, 1502; and again for four months, by Christian II. of Denmark, 1520, when it surrendered, and

most of the town with its defenders were destroyed ; the palace begun in 1697, and completed in 1753 ; 1000 houses burnt at, 1751 ; and again 250 destroyed, Aug. 31, 1759. Library founded, 1699 ; peace signed between England and Sweden, Nov. 20, 1719 ; with Russia, March 24, 1724 ; Gustavus III. shot by Ankerström at a mask ball at the Royal Theatre, March 15, 1792, and the King died on the 29th ; a treaty agreed to with England, March 3, 1813 ; explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory, 15 persons being killed, June 16, 1868.

STOCKINGS. Great attention was paid by the Roman clergy to this article of ornament. Bishop Riculfus Helenensis leaves his highly ornamented stockings to the church for the use of all future bishops, 915 ; Bishop Wayneflete's stockings of cloth of silver, embroidered with birds in gold, and with flowers in coloured silks, are still to be seen at Oxford, made in 1222. Silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. Howell says, that in 1601 Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs Montague, and she never wore cloth ones after. He adds that Henry VIII., that magnificent and unprincipled monarch, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings ; for Spain very early abounded with silk. His son, Edward VI., was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant ; Sir Thomas Gresham wrote to Sir William Cecil, telling him that he had written to Spain for silk hose to present to him and his Lady Elizabeth, April 30, 1560. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knitted worsted stockings from Mantua, thence made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, the first of the kind made in England, 1564. Stocking-frame weaving was invented by the Rev. Mr Lee, of Cambridge, 1589 ; the first 8 frames erected, 1595 ; he went to France in 1603, and there died of neglect. Strutt's patent for 'Derby rib' hosiery first made, 1758 ; Crane of Edmonton, applying a warp frame to the stocking-loom, made a Vandyke looped stocking-web, 1768 ; Else and Harvey invented the 'knotted,' 'twilled,' 'stump wire,' and 'mesh' machines, 1770 ; Robert Frost adapted the 'tickler' to the machine, 1780 ; Mr Brunel patented a machine for knitting, Sept., 1816.

STOCKPORT, Cheshire, the castle of, held by Geoffrey de Costentyn against Hen. II., 1173 ; a free Grammar School founded by Sir Edmund Shaa, goldsmith of London, 1482 ; declared for the Royalists but defeated by the Parliamentarians, 1648 ; made a borough, 1832 ; riots between the Protestants and Roman Catholics, June 28, 1852.

STOCKS, the public funds so called, which originated in Venice, and were introduced into Florence, 1340 ; the Stock Exchange hoax of Baron de Berenger and others, Feb. 22, 1814 ; stockholders in 1840, 337,481.

STOCKS. This mode of punishment for drunkenness inflicted in several towns in England in the 12th century. The stocks on Cornhill erected in the 13th century. Every village and town compelled to have a pair of, 7 Hen. IV. c. 17, 1405. The punishment for this crime increased by fining each offender 5 shillings besides being kept 6 hours in the stocks, 4 James I. c. 5, 1606 ; confirmed by 21 James I. c. 7, 1623. Some of the civic companies in London had stocks set up in their hall for the punishment of their refractory members ; the Vintners had a new pair erected, Oct. 12, 1609.

STOCKS MARKET. The site now occupied by the Mansion House is mentioned as shambles, 1319. The statue of Charles II., erected by Sir Robert Viner, 1675, is said to have been cut for John Sobieski, King of Poland, his horse trampling on a prostrate Turk ; this was converted into an exceedingly bad likeness of Charles II., and the Mussulman into Oliver Cromwell. The Mansion House erected on the site, 1735. The corporation presented the statue to a descendant of Sir Robert, who took it away to decorate his country-seat.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CASTLE, Durham, built by Bishop Pudsey, 1160 ; King John entertained in, by Bishop Philip de Poitou, 1214 ; repaired by Bishop Barnes, 1578 ; taken for the Parliament, 1644 ; demolished, 1650.

STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE, London, the first stone laid by C. H. Spurgeon, Sept. 9, 1867.

STOICS. The Stoics and Epicureans, who are mentioned together in Acts xvii. 18, represent the two opposite schools of practical philosophy which survived the fall of higher speculation in Greece. The Stoic school was founded by Zeno of Citium, B.C. 260.

STOKE, battle, the last contest in the Wars of the Roses, the Tudor rose being successful ; the Yorkists were commanded by the Earl Lincoln, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and the Lancastrians by Henry VII., six thousand were killed, June 16, 1487.

STONE, buildings of, first erected in England, 674 ; bridge of, at Bow, 1087 ; at Crowland, 960 ; bullets of, used as late as 1514 ; church of, the first built in London, 1087 ; artificial, for statues, discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776 ; introduced here by Mrs Coade ; stone paper made, 1796.

STONE, OPERATION FOR, called lithotomy, said to have been first performed at Alexandria, A.D. 17 ; first successfully performed on a criminal at Paris, 1475 ; a Mrs Stevens rewarded by parliament for a nostrum to cure, 1739.—*See* Lithotomy.

STONEHENGE, near Salisbury, Wiltshire. One of the uprights and a top stone or trilithon fell during a thaw, Jan. 3, 1797. Origin of, not known ; attributed by some to Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons murdered by Hengist ; by others, as a monument to Ambrosius, 500 ; by some, a Roman circus ; by others, to the worship of the sun, which is most probable.

STOPS IN PRINTING, introduced, 1520 ; colon, 1580 ; semicolon, 1599.

ST QUENTIN, battle, the Spaniards defeated the French forces at, Aug. 10, 1557.

STRALSUND, Prussia, founded, 1209 ; besieged by Wallenstein, who, after a loss of 10,000 men, was compelled to raise the siege, 1628 ; taken by the Germans, under Frederick William, 1678 ; surrendered, 1679 ; taken by the Prussians, 1715 ; restored to Sweden, 1720 ; besieged and captured by the French, 1807, who destroyed the fortifications ; captured by Gen. Schill, 1809 ; retaken by the French, and Gen. Schill killed, May 31, 1809 ; ceded to Denmark, 1810, and by that power to Prussia, 1815.

STRAND, London, mentioned in a Saxon charter of Westminster, the footway is described as interrupted by thickets and bushes, 1315. Tolls granted for paving the, 1383 ; several houses for the nobility built, 15th century ; riot in, three houses stripped and demolished by the mob, July 1, 1749 ; the road improved and extended to Charing Cross by 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, May 31, 1826 ; the Music Hall opened, Oct. 19, 1864 ; Charing Cross theatre opened, June 19, 1869.

STRAND BRIDGE, first stone of, laid, Oct. 11, 1811 ; opened, June 18, 1817, hence called Waterloo Bridge.

STRAND THEATRE, opened as 'Rayner's Subscription Theatre,' Jan 25, 1832.

STRASBURG, France, built upon the site of the Roman town, *Argentoratum*. Cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings known ; its spire is the highest in the world, 468 ft. above the pavement, 64 ft. higher than St Paul's ; begun in the 12th cent. The tower begun, 1277 ; completed, 1439. The earliest attempt at printing was made in this town, *circa* 1436 ; the university founded, 1621 ; the town ceded by Austria to France, 1681 ; fortified by Vauban, 1682-4 ; conspiracy

at, Louis Napoleon entered the fortress in disguise, Oct. 28, 1836; revolt attempted, Oct. 30; the Prince banished to America; visited as President, Aug., 1850.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire, a monastery founded by Ethelred.

The town incorporated by Edward VI.; partially burnt, 1574; another serious fire at, Aug. 1, 1614; the stone bridge over the Avon built by Sir Hugh Clopton, in the reign of Henry VII. New Place, the residence of Sir Hugh Clopton, was left to his cousin by his will, Sept. 14, 1496; purchased by Shakespeare, May 4, 1597; the mulberry-tree planted by him, 1609; jubilee instituted by Garrick, in honour of, held Sept. 6, 1769; Shakespeare's house sold for £3000, Sept. 16, 1847; the garden and site of the mansion of New Place purchased for the nation by subscriptions, raised by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A., for £3579, Oct. 22, 1861. The tercentenary of, commemorated by a series of entertainments, lasting a week, April 23, 1864.

STRATHMORE, Countess of, once Miss Bowes of Durham, with immense property, married the Earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766; after the earl's death she was married to Mr Stoney Robinson, and afterwards forcibly carried off by him assisted by armed men, Nov. 10, 1786; she was brought up to the King's Bench by habeas corpus, and released, and Mr Robinson committed to prison, Nov. 23, when she recovered her estates, which she had assigned to him under the influence of fear, in May, 1788.

STRATTON, Cornwall, battle, between the royal troops, led by Ralph Hopton, and the Earl of Stamford, in which the former was victorious, and took General Chudleigh and 1700 men prisoners, for which he was made Baron Hopton of Stratton, May 16, 1643.

STRAWBERRY HILL, the cottage originally built, 1698; purchased by Horace Walpole, May, 1747-8; rebuilt and decorated, 1753-76; curiosities collected by, sold by auction, which extended over 24 days, by George Robins, April 25 to May 21, 1842.

STREATHAM, Surrey, mineral spring discovered at, 1639.

STREATHAM CASTLE, Durham, built by Sir William Bowes, 1450; almost destroyed, 1569; rebuilt and modernized by another Sir William Bowes, 1708-10.

STREET MUSIC, an act passed for the better regulation of, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 55, July, 1864.

STRIKES, a list of the principal, in the present century :

- | | |
|---|--|
| Birmingham, the nail-makers, April 25, 1842. | 5th to the 10th Sept., 1868. |
| Bury, the factory operatives of, out on strike for 13 weeks, 1853-4. | London engineers, 1852. |
| Coventry ribbon-weavers, the, 1860. | London, the drivers and firemen of the |
| Glasgow cotton-spinners, the, 1837. | London Brighton, and South coast |
| Lancashire spinners, numbering 250,000, out on strike for 15 weeks, 1810. | railway, March 26, 1867; settled, April 30. |
| Leeds, the weavers of, numbering 2000, 1834. | London tailors, April 22, 1867; ended, Oct. 9. |
| London, the builders and masons, called the 9 hours' movement, July and Aug., 1859. | Preston, the artisans of, 1836, 1854. |
| London cabmen, July 27-30, 1858; and Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867; also from the | Staffordshire potters, 1835. |
| | Staffordshire North and South, iron-workers, March 18, 1865; the lock-out in the South withdrawn, April 5. |
| | Stockport operatives and factory hands on strike for increased wages, 1854. |

ST SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Southwark, was founded by the parishioners, 1562, and chartered by Queen Elizabeth; burnt, 1676; taken

down, and rebuilt in Summer-street, 1830-9; regulated by the Court of Chancery, 1850.

STUART, Cardinal of York, son of the Pretender, ordained by the pope, Sept. 1, 1748.

STUARTS, fatality attending the—King James of Scotland, eighteen years imprisoned in England, and, with his queen, assassinated, 1405; James II., 29 years of age, killed in fighting against England, 1437; James III. was first imprisoned, and subsequently killed in battle by his rebellious subjects, 1460; James IV. perished in the battle which he lost, 1513; James V. supposed murdered, 1542; Mary Stuart, his daughter, Queen of Scotland, after 18 years' imprisonment, was beheaded, 1586; Charles I. beheaded, 1649; James II. driven from his three kingdoms; his son attempted to mount the throne, and their friends and grandsons executed for the attempt, 1715, 1745.

STUCCO-WORK, an invention of the ancients, said to have been revived by D'Udine, 1550.

STUTTGARD, Würtemberg, the capital of the house of Würtemberg since 1482; the hospital church erected, 1471; tower added, 1738; the old palace begun, 1553, and finished, 1570; the state house, 1580; the new palace begun, 1746; completed, 1806.

STYLE, Alteration of.—*See* Calendar.

SUBSIDIES. Under the lavish system of Pitt, in his ambition to be a distinguished war minister, England was fleeced by every miserable continental power; the aggregate of the sums given on all sorts of pretexts was, from 1793 to 1814, £46,289,459.

SUCCESSION ACT, passed to exclude Roman Catholics from the throne, 1 Will. & Mary, s. 2, c. 2, 1689; by an act of 13 & 14 Will. III., c. 6, passed June 12, 1701, the crown of England was settled upon the present Royal family.

SUCCESSION DUTY, an act passed for granting to Her Majesty duties on succession to property, and for altering certain provisions of the acts charging duties on legacies and shares of personal estates, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, Aug. 4, 1853.

SUDBURY, Suffolk, the Flemings introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth, in the reign of Edward III. The town was incorporated by Queen Mary, 1554; confirmed by Elizabeth, 1559; the Free Grammar School founded by William Wood, 1491.

SUDLEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, built by Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley, 1442; Queen Elizabeth entertained at, by Lord Chandos, 1592; destroyed by the Parliamentarians, 1647.

SUEVI, said to have been the inhabitants of Lusace in Upper Saxony, invaded Gaul, B.C. 71; defeated and crossed the Rhine, 53; styling themselves Visigoths on settling in Spain, A.D. 409, to distinguish themselves from the Ostrogoths, established in Italy, 419.

SUEZ, Egypt, a map of, given in the travels of Sinschooten, A.D. 1576; 2 canals connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea; attempt to cut one through the Isthmus failed, 1497; Selim, the Emperor of Turkey, projected a ship canal, 1566-74; a canal attempted by Napoleon I., 1798; the Viceroy of Egypt authorizes M. De Lesseps to form a company for making a canal across the Isthmus of, Nov. 30, 1854; a charter granted to carry out the scheme, Jan. 5, 1856; a company formed in France, 1859; partially opened, a collier passing through, Aug. 15, 1865. The Railway between Suez and Ismailia opened, Aug. 15, 1868; the canal publicly opened in the presence of the Viceroy, March 18, 1869.

SUFFOLK, England; at the Roman invasion this county was inhabited by the *Iceni*; erected by Uffa into the kingdom of East Anglia, 575. Archdeaconry of, erected, *circa* 1127.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS appointed to the following places under the 26 Henry VIII. c. 14, 1534. The Bishop presents two names to the crown, who selects one. Bedford, 1537-60. Berwick, 1536-70. Bristol, 1538. Colchester, 1536. Dover, 1537. Hull, 1552. Ipswich, 1536. London again, 1592-1607. Marlborough, 1537. Nottingham, 1567-70. Penrith, 1537-9. Shaftesbury, 1537. Shrewsbury, 1537. Taunton, 1538. Thetford, 1536-70.

SUGAR, first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, A.D. 625; brought originally from China and the East; grown in Cyprus, 1148; in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary Islands, 1503; attempted to be cultivated in Italy, but did not succeed, 1659; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1506; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641; sugar-refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; first practised in England, 1544; first taxed in England by James II., 1685; imported into England, 1789. Beet-root, sugar extracted from, 1747. The duty upon sugar reduced to 24s. a ton, in 1831. The differential duty upon, abolished, July 5, 1854. The drawback upon, amended by 30 Vict. c. 10, April 5, 1867. Made from the maple tree, at Auersburg, 1810. Extracted from chestnuts by M. Guerazzi of Florence, Oct. 22, 1811. 64 acres of land ordered by Napoleon I. to be put under cultivation, for growing beet-root for making sugar, May 25, 1811. Attempts made in England to extract sugar from beetroot, 1842-5.

SULPHUR. The principal mines are in Sicily. The duty upon, reduced from £15 to 10s. per ton, 1825.

SULTAN, a title of the head of an empire, first given in 1055 to the Turkish princes.

SUMATRA, East India Archipelago, discovered by the Portuguese, 1509; visited by the Spaniards, 1521; the Portuguese shipping in the harbour of Acheen destroyed by the Malays, 1575; the Dutch obtained a footing on the island, 1600; the English established a colony at Bencoolen, 1685; the Dutch settlements taken by the British, 1811; restored, 1816; they exchanged the settlement of Malacca for Bencoolen, 1824.

SUMPTER, the Fort surrendered to the Confederates, Jan. 13, 1861.

SUMPTUARY LAW, passed to restrain luxury in dress, 10 Edw. III., stat. 3, Oct. 15, 1336; 37 Edw. III., 1363, and 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, 1463; 22 Edw. IV. c. 1, 1482; revived by Hen. VIII. in 1515 and 1533; modified by Mary, 1554-5; and Elizabeth passed an act for prohibiting any person from impoverishing themselves by the use of foreign finery in dress, 5 Eliz. c. 6, 1562-3; abolished, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64, July 21, 1856.

SUN, the centre of the system advanced by Copernicus, 1530; Galileo and Newton imagined the sun to be an igneous body, but the phenomena of electricity and the galvanic and magnetic discoveries were not known in their time; the maculæ on its surface first noticed in 1611; Halley discovered the sun's motion on its own axis, 1676; his discovery of the sun's parallax, 1702; Herschel measured spots on the sun, which covered together 50,000 square miles. Dates of some of the remarkable eclipses: annular, May 15, 1836; total, July 8, 1842; annular, Oct. 9, 1847; total, July 28, 1851; annular, March 15, 1868. Photographs of the total eclipse taken by Mr De la Rue; nearly total, July 18, 1860; again, March 6, 1867.

SUN AND LION, a Persian civil order, instituted by Feth Aly Chah, 1808.

SUNDAY, or the Lord's-day. Called Sunday because on that day adoration was paid to the sun by the northern Pagan nations ; called the Lord's-day on account of the appearance of Christ after the resurrection. It was established as an imitation of the Jewish sabbath ; its observance enforced with other Church festivals, by Constantine the Emperor, March 7, 321. Labour in the country was not prohibited on that day until the council of Orleans, 538 ; it was thus an institution of the Church, as Dr Paley has remarked. King Athelstan forbad all merchandising on this day. Fairs and markets forbidden, 27 Hen. VI. c. 5, 1448-9. Ordinances for the observation of, 3 Chas. I. c. 3, 1627 ; 29 Chas. II. c. 7, 1676. The earlier Christians met in the morning of that day for prayer and singing hymns in commemoration of Christ's resurrection, and then went about their usual duties ; the Book of Sunday Sports, published 15 James I., 1618, was violently opposed ; the Sunday act for preventing abuses, passed 21 Geo. III. c. 49, 1781. Sunday abolished in France, Sept. 12, 1793 ; restored by Napoleon, April 11, 1802.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, first established in England, in 1781, by Robert Raikes, a printer of Gloucester, and the Rev. Thomas Stock ; a society for the support and encouragement of, established, 1785 ; one for Ireland, 1809. The Sunday-school Union established, 1802, and the Institute, 1843.

SUNDAY TRADING. A bill was introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor to prevent trading on the Lord's-day. This measure met with great opposition in the Commons, and serious riots followed ; the mob met in Hyde Park, on Sunday, June 24, 1855, July 1, and upon the 8th they sallied forth into Grosvenor-place and Belgrave-square, smashing the windows and inflicting severe injuries upon several persons. An act passed for regulating the sale of beer, &c., on the Lord's-day, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 79, Aug. 7, 1854 ; further regulations made, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118, Aug. 14, 1855.

SUNDERLAND, Durham, a charter granted by Bishop Pudsey, in the 12th century, to the town of. A patent granted by Charles II. for the erection of a pier and lighthouse, 1669 ; not completed until 1787 ; lighthouse, Oct. 4, 1841. A mechanics' institute established, 1825 ; the first stone of the iron bridge laid, Sept. 24, 1793 ; completed, 1796 ; cost £33,400. The foundation of the South Docks laid, Feb. 4, 1848 ; completed at a cost of £700,000 in 1851.

SUN-DIALS, discovered in remote antiquity, see 2 Kings xx. 11, and Isaiah xxxviii. 8 (the sun-dial of Ahaz). L. Papirius Cursor the Younger set up a sun-dial at Rome, B.C. 293. The oldest in this country is the one in the churchyard of Bewcastle, Cumberland, made A.D. 664 ; the one over the porch of Kirkdale Church, Yorkshire, was erected *circa* 1060.

SURAT, Hindustan, taken by the Portuguese, 1530 ; the English established a factory here, 1612 ; the seat of Council of the East India Company and the residence of the Governor removed to Bombay, in 1692 ; became a British possession, 1759.

SURGEONS. An act for regulating the barbers and surgeons of London, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40, 1540 ; the surgeons incorporated, 18 Geo. II. c. 15, 1745 ; privileges confirmed by charter of Geo. III., 1840 ; powers given to the College of, to examine candidates for this profession, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, s. 48, Aug. 2, 1858. *Sergeant-surgeon* to the sovereign appointed to attend the king in battle, in 1349 ; John Arderne accompanied Edward III. to the battle of Crecy ; William Hobbys appointed, 1451, at an annual salary of 40 marks, with 12 pence daily for his living ; the office revived by Queen Victoria, 1867, and conferred on Sir William Fergusson.

SURGEONS, THE COLLEG OF, built from the design of Mr Dance, R.A., in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, 1800 ; rebuilt by Mr Barry, R.A., 1835-37 ; the museum established in, 1836.

SURNAMES first used in England, 1102; became common, 1199. Under the Normans, Fitz was used by them as a prefix for son, whence the French *fits*; the Irish used O, and the Scotch Mac; the Saxons added the word son, as Will's-son, John's-son; some were borrowed from continental countries; others from trades, as Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, Sawyer; some from places, as Bromgrove, Leicester, Preston. The expense of obtaining a royal license to change a name was £44 13s., exclusive of the stamp duty, which is £10 when voluntarily made, and £50 when conditionally under a will or settlement. By the 30 Vict. c. 17, a certificate for changing the surname can be granted by Lyon King-of-Arms, and the fee is fixed at 15s., May 3, 1867.

SURPLICES, adopted from the white linen ephod of the Jewish priests into our churches, 316; generally ordered by Pope Adrian, 786; worn on week days in England at low mass, 1322; Richard II. was received when he came to London by the bishop and clergy and a choir of 500 singers dressed in surplices, 1392; prescribed also by 2 Edward VI., 1547; ordered to be provided by each parish, 1 Eliz. c. 2, 1558, and by 13 & 14 Charles II., 1662.

SURREY CANAL DOCK opened at Rotherhithe, 1807.

SURREY FENCIBLE CAVALRY, first raised, April 30, 1794; disbanded, March 27, 1800.

SURREY MUSIC HALL, built from the designs of Mr Horace Jones, and opened, July 15, 1856. Eight persons killed and 30 injured through a false alarm of fire, during a religious service held by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Oct. 19. Totally destroyed by fire, June 11, 1861.

SURREY THEATRE, originally opened by Messrs Hughes and Dibden, then called the Royal Circus, Nov. 7, 1782; burnt, Aug. 12, 1805; rebuilt and opened on Easter Monday, 1806; its present name taken, 1810; totally destroyed by fire, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865; rebuilt from the designs of Mr J. Ellis, and opened, Dec. 25, 1865.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, first opened, 1831; M. Jullien's band performed in, for the first time, Aug. 15, 1850; sold and closed, 1856.

SURTEES SOCIETY, established to perpetuate the memory of Robert Surtees, the Durham historian, and for the publication of unpublished MSS. relating to Durham, May 27, 1834.

SURVEY of England first made by Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II., 1668. Surveyors of highways ordered to be appointed by every parish to keep the roads in repair, 1557-8.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES, introduced into use in England early in the 19th century. The famous bridge at Friburg, Switzerland, which crosses the Sarine, has a span of 876 feet, opened in 1834. The Menai Straits bridge, erected from the design of Telford, opened, Jan. 30, 1826; Hammersmith bridge, built from the design of W. T. Clarke, 1827-9; Hungerford bridge, built from the design of Brunel, opened, May 1, 1845; Clifton bridge, built from the design of Thomas Airey, opened, 1864. The Pesth bridge over the Danube, built from the design of W. T. Clarke, began, 1839; finished, 1849; cost £600,000. One fell at Broughton, Lancashire, April 11, 1831.

SUSSEX, kingdom of, founded by Ella, a Saxon, 419; ended, 754.

SUTTEES, or the Hindoo burning of widows: these immolations to the manes of their departed husbands were abolished by the government, May 10, 1829.

SWAN, Prussian order of knighthood, founded by Frederick I., Sept. 29, 1449 ; ceased to exist, 1539 ; revived by Frederick II., Dec. 24, 1843.

SWAN RIVER, W. Australia, discovered by Vlaming, in 1696 ; settlement projected, 1828 ; a lieutenant-governor appointed, and the first town founded, Aug., 1829 ; the same year, Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford, three towns, were founded ; the *Freemantle Gazette* published, March, 1831.

SWANSEA, Glamorganshire, castle erected, 1099 ; the town made a borough, 1832 ; a free school endowed, 1684 ; the harbour improved, 1800-6.

SWAN-UPPING, or Hopping, the privilege of having a swan mark only allowed to the king's sons, by 22 Edw. IV. c. 6, 1482-3. The dyers' company and the vintners' company of London and the town of Windsor had the right of keeping swans on the Thames. The swan being considered a royal bird, no subject was allowed to keep them without royal permission. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was possessed by 900 corporations and individuals, and it was usual the first Monday in August every year to proceed up the river to remark the birds.

SWEABORG, Finland, the town was founded by Gustavus I. of Sweden ; burnt by the Russians, 1728 ; taken from Sweden by the Russians, 1808 ; ceded to them by that power, with the whole of Finland, 1809 ; bombarded by the combined fleets of England and France, Aug. 9 to 11, 1855, the town, dockyard, and arsenal being partially destroyed.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS, first introduced, 528 ; with judicial proceedings, 600 ; a fine for swearing introduced, 6 William III., 1695 ; a labourer or servant to pay 1s. per oath ; others, 2s. ; for a second offence, 4s. ; and a third, 6s.

SWEATING-SICKNESS, first appeared among the followers of Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth Field ; the soldiers entered London, Aug. 28, 1485 ; it disappeared about the end of 1486 ; it broke out in London a second time, 1506 ; and the third time in 1517, when six aldermen of London died of it in a week, and many thousands of the inhabitants ; it destroyed one half of the inhabitants in many English towns : it appeared again 1528, 1529, and it broke out at Shrewsbury, April 16, 1551 ; it then finally disappeared.

SWEDEN, Suithard, and more recently Sweircke, first inhabited by the Cimbri and the Lombards, who were supplanted by the Goths or Scandinavians. Christianity preached by St Ansgar in the ninth century. Olaf Skot-Konung embraced Christianity, and established three Bishoprics, 1021. Gothland and Finland, celebrated for their warlike people, were annexed to Sweden by Erick II., 1150-54. Waldemar I. of Denmark captured Rugen, and demolished the pagan temples, 1168. Stockholm founded, and fortified by Berger Jarl, 1250. Magnus Ladelus the Great established a regular form of government, 1279. The crown of Sweden made elective ; and Steenchel Magnus crowned, 1318. Waldemar invaded Gothland, 1361. Albert of Mecklenburg elected, 1365. Margaret I. united the crown of Denmark and Norway to Sweden, 1397. University of Upsal founded, 1477. Stockholm besieged for six months by Steno Sture, and captured, March 27, 1502. Christian of Denmark invaded the country, 1518-19 ; he took Gustavus Vasa as a prisoner to Denmark, 1519. Christian II. acknowledged King of Sweden by the States-General ; after his coronation he ordered 94 senators to be beheaded, 1520. Gustavus Vasa escaped from Denmark, and having raised a force defeated the Danes at Stockholm, and was chosen king, 1523 ; introduced Lutheranism, 1528 ; and formally declared the Romish faith abolished, 1529 ; made the crown hereditary, 1544. St Malmo taken by Christian III., 1535. The titles of count and baron introduced by Erick XIV., 1561. Gustavus Adolphus elected to the throne, 1611 ; he defeated the Danes, 1613 ; he defeated the Poles in several battles, 1627-35. War declared against Germany, 1630. Denmark ceded Rugen to Sweden,

1648. Abdication of Christina, 1654. Commercial treaty with England signed, July 17, 1656. Charles X. invaded Poland, 1657; killed at the battle of Lützen, Nov. 6, 1632. The university of Lund founded, 1668. The Swedes defeated by the Danes both by sea and land, 1676. Charles XII. began his reign, 1697. Battle of Pultowa, where Charles was defeated by the Czar of Russia, 1709; he escaped to Bender, where after residing three years the Turks took him prisoner, Feb. 12, 1713; he was restored, Oct. 14, 1714; after commanding in several battles, he was at length killed at the siege of Frederickshall, Dec. 11, 1718. Queen Ulrica Eleanor abolished despotic government, 1719; she concluded a treaty with England, 1720; resigned the throne to her husband, April 4, 1720. Royal Academy founded by Linnæus, 1741. This was the first country in Europe which had a regular census taken, 1748. Order of the Sword instituted, April 28, 1748. Conspiracy of Counts Brahe and Horne detected, and the authors beheaded, 1756. Gustavus III. introduced despotism, Aug. 19, 1772. The island of St Bartholomew in the West Indies ceded to, by France, 1784. Conspiracy formed against the king, March, 1792; assassination of, by Count Ankerström, at a ball, March 16; he expired the 29th; the regicide was dreadfully mutilated; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled, May 17. Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by the Duke of Sudermania, March 13, 1809; Finland ceded by Sweden to Russia, Sept. 17. Peace made with France, and Pomerania restored, Jan. 6, 1810. Marshal Bernadotte, the Prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen the Crown Prince of Sweden, July 21. Gustavus IV. arrived in London, Nov. 12. Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon Bonaparte, Jan. 9, 1812; alliance with England, July 12. Sweden joined the alliance against Napoleon, March 13, 1813. Norway ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 4, 1814; confirmed by the Norwegian Parliament, Nov. 4, 1814. Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV., Feb. 5, 1818. Treaty of commerce signed between Great Britain and Sweden, March 18, 1826; death of Bernadotte, whose son, Oscar, ascended the throne, March 8, 1844. Slavery abolished in the island of St Bartholomew, by King Oscar I., 1848. A postage convention concluded with Great Britain, Aug. 24, 1850. Treaty of, with England and France, guaranteeing the integrity of Sweden and Norway, Nov. 21, 1855. The first railway opened in Sweden between Nova and Orebro, March 5, 1856. Charles XV. ascended the throne, July 8, 1859; crowned at Stockholm, May 3, 1860. Regulations for the formation of the Diet adopted, Dec. 8, 1865. The King visited the Emperor and Empress of the French in Paris, Aug. 4, 1867.

SOVEREIGNS, AND DATES OF THEIR REIGNS.

Erick IX.	...	...	1150	and Erick XIII.	...	1397
Erick X.	...	...	1155	Erick XIII. governed alone	...	1415
Charles VII.	...	...	1162	Christopher III.	...	1440
Canute	...	...	1168	Charles VIII. (Canuteson)	...	1448
Swerker II.	...	...	1192	John II. (I. of Denmark)	...	1483
Erick XI.	...	...	1210	Christian II.	...	1520
John I.	...	...	1220	Gustavus Vasa	...	1523
Erick XII.	...	...	1223	Erick XIV.	...	1560
Waldemar	...	...	1251	John III.	...	1568
Magnus I.	...	...	1279	Sigismund, King of Poland, son		
Berger II.	...	...	1290	of John III.	...	1590
Magnus II.	...	...	1320	Charles IX.	...	1604
Albert of Mecklenburgh	...	...	1363	Gustavus (Adolphus) II., the		
Margaret	...	...	1389	Great	...	1611
Margaret, Queen of Sweden and				Christina, daughter of Gustavus		
Norway, now also Denmark,				Adolphus. Resigned the crown		

to her cousin : died at Rome	Gottorp	...	...	...	1751
in 1689	...	...	...	...	1633
Charles X.	...	...	...	...	1654
Charles XI.	...	...	...	...	1660
Charles XII.	...	...	...	...	1697
Ulrica Eleanora, his sister, and	Charles XIV. Bernadotte, the	...	...	...	...
her consort, Frederick I.	French prince of Ponte Corvo	...	...	...	1818
Frederick reigned alone	Oscar, King of Sweden and Nor-	...	...	...	...
Adolphus-Frederick, of Holstein	way, March 8,	...	...	...	1844
	Charles XV., July 8,	...	...	...	1859

SWEDENBORGIANS, the followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg, who was born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1689 : he considered the new Jerusalem of the Apocalypse to be on the point of establishment, and that then the true nature of God and of man, and the true meaning of the words heaven and hell, is to be fully explained, and the Church will bear its true fruits of love to God and to our neighbour, and purifier of life ; his first work on theology was published in 1743. This sect began abroad in 1760, but did not make much way in England until 1783 ; they have since greatly increased.

SWEET BAY, brought into England from Italy, prior to 1548 ; the Royal came from Madeira, 1675 ; the Glaucous from China, 1806 ; there are several other species of this tree in England.

SWITHIN, or **ST SWITHIN**, a monk of Winchester of noble parentage. He passed his youth in the study of grammar, philosophy, and the Scriptures. Swithin was promoted to holy orders by Helmstan, bishop of Winchester, at whose death, in 852, King Ethelwolf granted him the see. In this he continued eleven years, and died in 862 ; canonized, July 15, 971. Swithin desired that he might be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops, and his request was complied with : but the monks on his being canonized, considering it disgraceful for the saint to lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been attempted with solemn procession, on the 15th July. It rained, however, so violently for forty days succeeding, that the design was abandoned as heretical and blasphemous, and they honoured his memory by erecting a chapel over his grave, at which many miraculous cures of all kinds are said to have been wrought. To the above circumstance may be traced the origin of the old saying, 'That if it rains on St Swithin's it will rain forty days following !' but unfortunately for the Legend the relics were removed in 971 ; and again to Winchester, 1094.

SWITZERLAND, once a part of Gaul, afterwards conquered by the Allemanni ; the house of Hapsburg assumed the sovereignty, from whose power it was fortunately recovered in the 14th century ; the original population is thought to be Celtic by some, but this is doubtful : the name is derived from the canton of Schwytz, to which canton at present it is confined, the people being denominated Swiss. The Helvetians converted to Christianity, A.D. 612 ; the Huns ravaged Helvetia, 909 ; Berthold IV. built Fribourg, 1179 ; Rudolph of Hapsburg exercised sovereignty, 1273 ; Gesler's tyranny to the people occasioned the memorable revolt under William Tell, 1306. Swiss independence declared, Nov. 7, 1307 ; the Austrians defeated, Nov. 15, 1315 ; Uri, Unterwalden, and Schwytz declared their independence, Dec. 8 ; form of government made perpetual ; Lucerne annexed to the confederacy, 1335 ; the canton of Zurich subsequently became head of the league, 1350 ; Berne, Glaris, and Zug joined the league, 1351. Duke Leopold III. of Austria defeated, July 9, 1386 ; again defeated at Mont Route, April 9-11, 1388. The Grisons league announced, 1400 ; second league of the Grisons, 1424, and the third league proclaimed, 1436. Duke Charles of Burgundy invaded the country, but was defeated near Grandson with a loss of 1200 men and

the whole of his camp, March 3, 1476; again defeated at Morat, June 22, and at Nancy, where the Duke himself was killed, Jan 5, 1477. Louis XI. of France formed a body of Swiss soldiers into a legion in the pay of France, 1480; Fribourg and Soleure admitted into the confederation, 1481. Maximilian I. Emperor, after suffering several defeats, acknowledged Swiss independence, Sept., 1499; Schaffhausen and Basle joined the union, 1501; the Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and the great powers, 1516. The reformation began at Basle, 1519. The Grison leagues joined the Swiss confederacy, 1544; Appenzel joined the other cantons, 1597. Independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. Made an alliance with France, May 25, 1777; domestic strife in Geneva broke out between the aristocratic and democratic factions: France interfered, 1781; 1000 fugitive Genevans sought an asylum in Ireland, 1782; Swiss guards ordered to leave the pay of France, 1792. The French attacked the canton of Unterwalden, Sept. 3, 1798; and after a gallant resistance of six days took the place, Sept. 9. Helvetic republic established by France, 1779. The Austrian army expelled the French from the Valley of Reuss, June, 1799; they were in turn expelled by the French, Aug. 14. The cantons increased to 19, and the federal government restored, May 12, 1802; Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden separated from the republic, July 13, 1802. The Helvetic government dissolved and a new constitution promulgated, Feb. 19, 1803. Switzerland joined France with 7000 soldiers, Aug. 24, 1811; the allies overrun Switzerland, 1814. The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland acknowledged by the treaty of Vienna, 1815; steam-boats first used on the lakes, 1823; new constitution agreed to, Aug. 7; revolution at Geneva, Oct. 7, 1846; the Catholic cantons established a separate league, called the Sonderbund, 1846; Jesuits expelled, Nov., 1847; the new constitution promulgated, Sept. 12, 1848; commercial treaty with Great Britain, Sept. 6, 1855; the railway between Zurich and Baden opened, 1850; accepts the proposition of France and England in reference to the Neuchâtel difficulty, Jan. 15, 1857; in the town of Glaris 500 houses were destroyed by fire, April, 1861.

SWORDS were among the earliest weapons. The flaming sword of the cherubim is mentioned in Gen. iii. 24, and mentioned as a weapon of defence, when 'Simeon and Levi took each man his sword, and came upon the city boldly, and slew all the males,' 2 Sam. xii. 10. Bronze swords were used by the Romans; in the will of Prince Æthelstan (son of Ethelred II.) ten swords are demised to different persons, 1015; in Saxon times a gilt sword was the distinguishing emblem of a thane. The sword of Archibald Douglas was two ells long, 1378; the length restricted to a yard and a quarter, 1562. *Sword of State*, carried at the English coronations by a king of Scotland, 1194. Forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh, 1724; 15,000 made in Birmingham for the Parliamentary army, 1642-3. The pope on Christmas eve at midnight mass blesses the swords which he intends to send to favoured kings, as Edward IV., 1478; Henry VII., 1505; Henry VIII., 1517; the last being sent by Leo III. to the Duc d'Angoulême, 1825.

SWORD OF SWEDEN, order of knighthood, instituted by Gustavus Vasa, 1525; re-instituted by Frederick I., April 28, 1748; the present statutes of the order made, Nov. 28, 1798; and by-laws, July 9, 1814.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, founded by Governor Philip in a cove of Port Jackson harbour, and named after the secretary for the colonies, Viscount Sydney, Jan. 26, 1788; St Philip's church built, 1798. A settlement for convicts originally intended to be made at Botany Bay, but Port Jackson was found better situated; since arisen to a large town of considerable extent, with a legislative council, first held July 13, 1829. The Bishopric was established, 1836; the town

formed into a municipality, 1843; the museum founded, 1838; incorporated, 1853; a university founded, 1850; opened, Oct. 11, 1852; a mint established by the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, July 16, 1855; a new constitution proclaimed in the month of Nov., 1855.

SYDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by Lady Frances Sidney, Dec. 6, 1588; the building begun, May 20, 1596; finished, 1598.

SYNODS, first called by the emperors of the East, and subsequently by Christian princes, but the pope afterwards usurped the power, and one of his legates presided. The first held in England was at Hertford, A.D. 673; the last held by Cardinal Pole, 1555; it was made unlawful to hold synods without royal authority, 1533, by the 25 Henry VIII. c. 21. The celebrated synod of Dort began, Nov. 13, 1618; ended, May 25, 1619; the delegates met from all the reformed churches to settle the points of doctrine, but principally those of justification and free grace; the Arminians were excluded from the assembly and condemned, but in 1625 were restored to their former position. The synod of Thurles, in Ireland, was one of Roman Catholic prelates and inferior clergy, under Archbishop Cullen, the primate, Aug. 22, 1850; it condemned the Queen's colleges, and recommended the founding a Catholic university, Sept. 10.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, one of the early Greek colonies, founded by the Corinthians, B.C. 734; made a free government, 468; besieged by the Athenians, 414, who were defeated; Hiero elected the first king of, 274; the town taken by Marcellus, 212; destroyed by an earthquake, with many thousand persons, A.D. Jan., 1693; again greatly injured, Aug. 6, 1757; surrendered to the Neapolitan troops, April 8, 1849.

SYRIA, Asia, first mentioned in the time of King David, B.C. 1040; captured by the king of Assyria, 749; and again captured by Nebuchadnezzar, 604; conquered by Alexander, 333; Seleucus, surnamed Nicator, or Conqueror, took Babylon, called the æra of the Seleucidæ, 312. The city of Antioch founded, *circa* 300. Battle of Cyropædion fought, 281; Seleucus assassinated by Ceraunus, 280. Antiochus defeated the Gauls, and in honour of this victory was called Soter, or Saviour, 275. Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians Theos, or God, ascended the throne, 261; a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia made by Seleucus II., 243; Seleucus III. began to reign, 226. Antiochus III. defeated at the battle of Raphia, 217; he conquered Judea, 204. War broke out with the Romans, 129. Antiochus IV. upon his ascension took the title of Theos-Epiphanes, 175; Apollonius ordered to invade Judea. Jerusalem taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and as many more sold as slaves, 170. Queen Cleopatra murdered her son Seleucus, 124; her son, Antiochus Grypus, began to reign; she attempted to poison him, but he compelled her to swallow the poisoned draught, 123. Cyzicenus reigned at Damascus, and Grypus at Antioch, 111. Pompey defeated Tigranes; he invaded Syria and dethroned Antiochus Asiaticus, *circa* 65; the country suffered severely from famine, A.D. 44—47; the Arabs invaded the empire, 633. The dynasty of Abassides founded, 750. The territory conquered by the Fatimite caliphs, 970. The Emirs of Damascus revolted, 1067; and the Emirs of Aleppo, 1068. The crusades from Europe began, 1095, which ultimately conquered that part of Syria called the Holy Land, 1099; Nouredin retook it, 1166. Saladin destroys the power of the Fatimite dynasty, 1171. The Tartars overran the country, 1259; the sultans of Egypt expelled the Crusaders and recovered their possession, 1291. Tamerlane overran Syria, 1401; the Turks under Selim, took possession, 1517; it continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French, July 1, 1789. Napoleon I. defeated the Mamelukes with great loss, Aug. 6, 1798, and overran the country, doing considerable mischief; he captured Gaza and Jaffa, 1798. Siege of Acre began, March 6; taken, May 27, 1799. The French em-

peror returned to France, Aug. 23, 1799; the army, Sept. 10, 1801; Mehemet Ali attacked and captured Acre, and marched over the whole of Syria, 1831-32; Ibrahim Pacha, his son, conquered the army of the grand signior, July 30, 1832; the country ceded to Mehemet Ali by the Porte, May 6, 1833. Ibrahim Pacha defeated the Turkish army, taking 10,000 prisoners, June 25, 1839. The Turkish fleet arrived at Alexandria, July 14. Lady Hester Stanhope died, June 23, 1840. The Five Powers proposed to the Porte to open negotiations with Mehemet Ali, July 15. Treaty of London signed, July 15. Sidon captured, Sept. 26; Beyrout, Oct. 11; Acre, Nov. 3; the government made hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali, Feb. 13, and March 13, 1841. Ibrahim Pacha, the elder son of Mehemet Ali, visited England, June 8, 1846; he left Portsmouth for Alexandria, on his return, July 15. Mehemet Ali died in his 80th year, July 2, 1849, and was succeeded by his son Ibrahim, and Ibrahim by Abbas Pacha, 1850. The Druses massacred most of the Christians in Lebanon, May 28, 1860; they captured the town of Zaleh, June 19, and Serai, June 21; they burnt the town of Deir-el-Kammar, when 1200 persons perished, June 23; 2000 Christians slain at Damascus, July 9, 10; an expedition sent to, by England and France, to protect the lives of Europeans, July 21; Lord Dufferin sent out, July, 1860. Convention between Her Majesty Victoria, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, for the pacification of, Sept. 5. Fuad Pasha appointed by the Sultan to quell the disturbance; 167 persons executed, Aug. 20; the total number of persons said to have been massacred is about 12,000; 163 villages, 220 churches, and 7 convents were destroyed.

SZEGEDIN, battle, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians, under Dembmski, with great loss, Aug. 4, 1849.

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TABERNACLE, constructed by Bezaleel and Aholiab, the first day of the first month in the second year after leaving Egypt, described in Exodus xxv. to xxvii. and xxxv. to xxxvii.

TABLE BAY, Africa, discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, 1486.

TABLE TURNING, mentioned in "De l'Ancre, l'Incrédulité et Mescréance du Sortilège," 4to, Paris, 1622, as being practised by two magicians in the reign of the Emperor Valens, *circa* 373; lately re-introduced into Europe from America.

TABOR, Bohemia, castle built, 774; destroyed, 1268; restored, 1420; captured by the Hussites, 1421.

TABORITES, or Hussites, named from the town captured by them and in which they settled, under the leadership of Ziski, 1420. They were expelled from New Prague, May 28, 1434.

TAE-PING REBELLION. The followers of Tien Wang, or Heavenly Prince, who formally proclaimed his title in May, 1850; they established themselves in Nankin, 1853; Soochow captured, May 24, 1860; Ward, an American, with a mixed force of Europeans, was hired to relieve Sangkiang, in July; he was defeated at Singpoo, Aug. 2. The rebels attempted to capture Shanghai, Aug. 16; they were defeated on the 18th; again defeated at Wong Kadza, April 4, 1862, but were defeated by the rebels, and Singpoo captured, June 10; retaken by Ward with an army of 3000 men, Aug. 6; Ward received a wound from which he died, at Tseki, Sept. 21. Henry Burgeoine, an American, succeeded to the

command. Ningpo retaken by Captain Dew, in the *Encounter*, and 6 other vessels, May 10, 1862; and Yuyow, Aug. 3; Tseki captured, Sept. 20; Fung-wha, Oct. 9; the city of Shushing besieged by Capt. Dew, Feb. 17, 1863; evacuated by the rebels, March 18. Capt. Gordon appointed to command the ever victorious army, consisting of 5000 men, March 24, and captured the towns of Fushan and Taitan, May 2; Quinsan, May 30; Soochow taken, Dec. 6, and the Wangs executed; Gordon resigned the command in consequence; retook the command, March 1, 1864; Chanchu stormed and captured, May 11; the ever victorious army disbanded, June 1; Nankin invested by the Imperialists, June 1; taken, July 19; and the Faithful King executed, Aug. 7.

TAFFETA, a species of silk manufacture, formerly made in England by John Tyce of Shoreditch, London, 41 Elizabeth, 1598. Watered taffeta invented by Octavius May at Lyons, in the 17th century.

TAGANROG, Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 1697, but little used; rebuilt, 1769; the Emperor Alexander died here, 1825; bombarded by the allied fleet, and the public buildings destroyed, June 3, 1855.

TAGLIAMENTO, battle. The French commanded by Napoleon, defeated the Austrians commanded by Archduke Charles, March 16, 1797.

TAIL, creating estates in, act passed for, 1279.

TAILORS, an act passed regulating the hours of work and the wages of, 7 Geo. I. c. 13, 1720. The truck system prohibited, 1720. This class of artisans again engaged the attention of the legislature, and their wages increased and hours fixed, 3 Geo. III. c. 17, 1768. Strike of tailors in London commenced, April 28, 1867; ended by the men having to return upon the old system; trial of Druit and others, Aug. 21. It would appear, from several entries in the Civic Records of London, that as early as 1415 this craft had a desire to form an especial fraternity, but were forbidden.

TALavera, battle between the allied English and Spanish armies, 22,000 strong, and the French, under Gen. Victor, 45,000 strong; the latter were defeated with a loss of 8794 men, the English lost 6268 men. The grass taking fire from the excessive heat, most of the wounded were burnt, July 27 and 28, 1809. The town evacuated by Wellington, Aug. 3; by the French, Aug 15, 1812.

TALENT, the Euboic or Phœnician, about £400 sterling; the Egyptian, £20; the Jewish, used A.C. 1400.

TALLIES. A notched stick, 25 notches representing £100; it was then split down the middle, and acted as vouchers for money paid into the Exchequer Court; one half was retained by the officer of the court. They were negotiable, and in 1696 they were at 40 & 50 per cent. discount. "By water to Westminster to the Exchequer, and there did strike my tallys for £17,500."—*Pepys' Diary*, May 12, 1665. Abolished by 23 Geo. III. c. 82, s. 2, 1783; ordered to be destroyed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 15, May 22, 1834.

TALLOW CHANDLERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 2 Edw. IV., March 8, 1462; confirmed by various kings, ending with James II., June 27, 1685. Arms granted, Sept. 24, 1456; confirmed by William Camden Clarendieux, Jan. 29, 1602. The hall built by Sir C. Wren, after the fire of London, 1666.

TALMUD, books of the religion, philosophy, medicine, history, &c., of the Jews; reduced to writing by Rabbi Hakkadosh, A.D. 190—220; this is called the Mishna, or text. A series of commentaries appended to, subsequently called the Babylonian and Jerusalem commentaries, the former begun by R. Asche, 420; completed after his death, 500; the latter chiefly by the learned Jochanan, circa 370; first published, 1520-30.

TAMERLANE, an Eastern tyrant who overran Persia, India, and Egypt; he took Bajazet, Sultan of the Turks, prisoner, 1402; and exposed him in his own iron cage which the Sultan had brought to put him in. Tamerlane died, 1405.

TAMWORTH CASTLE, built by Lord Marmion, 914.

TANDY, JAMES, an Irishman, who proposed a plan of reform in 1791, and became obnoxious to the government in consequence; he joined in the rebellion of 1798, acting with the French in their expedition; it failed, and he fled to Hamburg, where, on the solicitation of the agents of the English minister, the city delivered him over to their custody, for which act Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1799. He was tried and condemned to death for high treason, but was liberated after the treaty of Amiens, and died at Bordeaux, 1803.

TANGANYIKA, Africa, this lake discovered by Capt. Burton, Feb. 13, 1858.

TANGIERS, Morocco. Taken by the Portuguese, 1471; captured by Lord Sandwich from that power, Jan. 30, 1662; restored, and given by Portugal to Charles II. as a dowry to the Infanta, May 20; abandoned as being too expensive to maintain as a nursery for the popish army, Oct., 1683; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April 12, 1773; visited by a plague, which almost depopulated the town, Sept., 1818; bombarded by three French ships-of-war, commanded by Prince Joinville, the town and fortifications destroyed, Aug. 6, 1844.

TANNING LEATHER, an act was passed for regulating the trade, 1 James I. c. 22, 1603-4; a new and expeditious method for, discovered, 1795; the trade thrown open, 11 Geo. IV. c. 16, May 29, 1830.

TAPESTRY, this ancient method of ornamentation described in the Book of Exodus, made in France from the earliest times; first made by the loom at Flanders. The celebrated manufacture of Fontainebleau established by Francis I., in the 16th century; Louis XIV. established the Gobelines manufacture. The oldest known is the Bayeux tapestry. The art known in England in Saxon times; the loom introduced into England by William Sheldon, and the first manufactory established by Sir Francis Crane, at Mortlake, 1619, towards which James I. gave £2000.

TAR. Coal Tar first discovered by Becher, a German chemist, *circa* 1680. **TAR WATER**, one of those medical nostrums that has a run for a time in public esteem, and then is forgotten; it was strongly recommended by Bishop Berkley, in 1744. **MINERAL TAR**, discovered at Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 10, 1792. **TAR OF THE PINE**, extracted from the wood by fire, of essential use for nautical and shipbuilding purposes; patent coal tar, 1781.

TARA, Ireland, the hill of, was for ages the centre of the kingdom; the palace and the burial-place of the kings; Cormac held his court here; the last meeting of the bards held here, 554; a reform meeting, 250,000 persons being present, was held here by Mr O'Connell, Aug. 15, 1843.

TARA, battle, in Ireland, one of the earliest in the rebellion, in which the Irish were defeated, and lost 500 killed, May 26, 1798.

TARANTO, or **TARENTUM**, Italy. A Spartan colony, founded *circa* B.C. 708; concluded a treaty with Rome, 303; surrendered to the Roman Consul Papirius, 272; surrendered to Hannibal, 212; taken and the city sacked, the paintings and works of art being removed to Rome, by Fabius Maximus, 209; taken by the Goths under Totila, A.D. 549; they were driven out by Narses, 553; taken by the Lombards, 661; captured by Robert Guiscard and added to the kingdom of Naples, 1063.

TARBES, battle, in France, between Marshal Soult and the Duke of Wellington, March 21, 1814.

TARGUM, Chaldaic paraphrases of the books of the Old Testament, the oldest by *Onkelos*, B.C. 50.

TARIFA, Spain, taken from the Moors by the Spaniards under Sancho el Bravo, 1292 ; attacked by the French, but successfully defended by a small English and Spanish force under Col. Gough, Dec. 27—30, 1811 ; the walls repaired by the British, 1812 ; taken by the French under the Duc d'Angoulême, 1823 ; the *Windsor Castle*, an English man-of-war, fired upon from the castle, Nov., 1830.

TARRAGONA, Spain, made the capital by Augustus, B.C. 26 ; the cathedral built, A.D. 1129-30 ; the façade finished, 1280 ; captured by the English, 1705 ; the mole built to protect the harbour, and carried out 1300 yards, begun 1790 ; occupied as a naval station by the English before the capture of Gibraltar ; besieged by the French under Suchet, May, 1811 ; the lower town taken, June 21 ; the upper, June 28, the inhabitants massacred and the town sacked ; besieged by the English under Gen. Murray, who embarked under a panic, 1813 ; evacuated by the French, the fortifications being destroyed, Aug. 18, 1813 ; again besieged and taken by the French, June, 1823.

TARSET CASTLE, Northumberland, built by the Red Cummin before 1300 ; burnt by the Freebooters of North Tynedale, 1516.

TARTARIC ACID, discovered by Scheele, 1770.

TARTARY, Asia, the country of ancient Scythia ; in 1206 it was ruled by Jenghis Khan ; Tamerlane, or Timour the Tartar, conquered Persia, and routed the Turks in 1402 ; and the successors to those rulers became a powerful dynasty down to a late period.

TASMANIA, Australia, discovered by Tasman, Nov. 24, 1642 ; and called Van Diemen's Land after the governor of the Dutch East India Settlements ; made a penal settlement by Great Britain, Aug. 10, 1803 ; Hobart Town founded by Collins and a party of convicts, Feb. 19, 1804 ; made a distinct colony, 1825 ; constitution altered, Nov. 1, 1854 ; transportation to, abolished, 1856 ; Parliament opened Aug. 20, 1867.

TATTERSHALL CASTLE, Lincolnshire, built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, 1453 ; destroyed by the Parliamentarians, 1650-1.

TATTERSALL'S, Hyde Park Corner. This well-known betting, &c., establishment founded by Richard Tattershall, 1766 ; removed to their new premises near Albert Gate, designed by Mr Freeman, and built by Messrs Holland at a cost of £30,000 ; opened, April 10, 1865.

TAUNTON, Somersetshire. Ina, king of the West Saxons, built a castle here, 700 ; demolished by his Queen subsequently ; castle erected by Henry I. ; taken by Perkin Warbeck, 1497 ; 30 houses burned down, June 29, 1532 ; besieged by the Royalists, 10,000 strong, but successfully defended by Colonel Blake, 1645 ; incorporated by Charles I., 1627 ; reincorporated by Charles II. ; James, Duke of Monmouth, proclaimed king here, June 21, 1685 ; Judge Jeffreys held his bloody assize, Sept., 1685.

TAVERNS in London. The Lord Mayor appointed the localities in London where taverns might be erected. They were closed at curfew, in *temp.* Edw. I. ; the length of the ale stakes projecting from taverns, restricted, 1375 ; regulated in the city of London, by an ordinance passed, 1370 ; in the reign of Edward III. only three were allowed, one in Chepe, one in Wallbrooke, and one in Lombard-street : the Boar's Head in East Chepe is celebrated by Shakespeare ; the White Hart, Bishopsgate, was another noted tavern, established in 1480 ; rebuilt, 1829 ; the Horn in Fleet-street and the King's Head, *circa* 1569 ; St Dunstan, 1606. The

number was generally restrained, 7 Edward VI. c. 5, 1553 ; to forty in London, eight in York, four in Norwich, three in Westminster, six in Bristol, three in Lincoln, four in Hull, three in Shrewsbury, four in Exeter, three in Salisbury, four in Gloucester, four in Chester, three in Hereford, three in Worcester, three in Southampton, four in Canterbury, three in Ipswich, three in Winchester, three in Oxford, four in Cambridge, three in Colchester, four in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TAVISTOCK ABBEY, Devonshire, founded, 961 ; rebuilt, subsequently given to the Duke of Bedford, 1539.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA ANGLIÆ ET WALLÆ, a record of the value of ecclesiastical benefices, the tenths of which were granted by Pope Nicholas IV. to Edward I. for carrying on the Crusades in the Holy Land, A.D. 1291. This valuation remained in force until 1534, when it was superseded by the Valor Ecclesiasticus compiled by commissioners appointed by 26 Henry VIII. c. 3.

TAXATION and TAXES. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067 ; by act of parliament no tallage or aid was to be levied by the king without the consent of the peers and commonalty of the Realm, 34 Edw. I. s. 4, c. 1, 1306 ; yet the taxes paid in kind were not abrogated until the reign of Richard II., 1387 ; wool, corn, leather, stock, were all subjected to tax in kind, to the king, and tithe in kind to the Church. *Hearth Tax*, the earliest tax known sanctioned by parliament, 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10, 1662 ; repealed, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 10, 1688. *Income Tax*, first imposed by Mr Pitt, 1798 ; revived, 1803 ; the present tax proposed by Sir Robert Peel, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, June 22, 1842 ; extended, 8 & 9, c. 4, April 5, 1845. *Land Tax*, first imposed on Ireland, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, 1693 ; made perpetual, 1798. *Stamp Tax*, first imposed, 5 Will. & Mary, c. 21, 1694. *Window Tax*, first inflicted by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18, 1695 ; repealed in 1851.

TCHERNAYA, battle, the French, under Marshal Pelissier, and the Sardinians, commanded by Gen. Della Marmora, defeated the Russian army of 50,000 men with 160 guns, under Gen. Liprandi, Aug. 16, 1855.

TCHESTME, naval battle, the Turkish fleet defeated and almost destroyed by the Russians, July 7, 8, 9, 1770.

TEA. Cultivated by the Chinese before A.D. 783 ; introduced into Japan, 1206 ; spoken of by Mr Wickham, an agent of the East India Company, June 27, 1615 ; known in Europe previous to 1657 ; retailed at £6 to £10 per pound ; sold by Thomas Garway, at 15s. to 50s. per pound ; he first sold Tea made into drink. Pepys, in his Diary, Sept. 25, 1660, says, 'I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink), which I had never drunk before.' The trade monopolized by the East India Company, 1677-78 ; a surreptitious trade carried on in 1680 ; price of tea advertised in Read's Weekly Journal, or *British Gazetteer*, Sat., April 27, 1734 :

Green Tea, 9s. to 12s. per lb.	Pekoe, 14s. to 16s. per lb.
Congou, 10s. to 12s. „ „	Imperial, 9s. to 12s. „ „
Bohea, 10s. to 12s. „ „	Hyson, 20s. to 25s. „ „

Tea-dealers obliged to fix a sign-board noticing their sale of tea, 1779 ; the trade thrown open by 4 Will. IV. c. 85, April 22, 1834. Tea discovered at Assam, 1823 ; introduced into the Himalayas, 1857. A tax of 8d. a gallon levied upon all infusion of, 12 Car. II. c. 23, 1660 ; no person permitted to sell tea without a license, 15 Car. II. c. 11, 1663 ; a duty imposed upon tea in America, 1767 ; tea destroyed at New York and Boston, which led to the American war, Nov., 1773. The duty increased to 5s. per pound, 1 Will. & Mary c. 6, 1689 ; reduced 50 per cent., 1745 ; doubled, 1795 ; the duty fixed at 1s. 6d. per pound on Bohea, 2s. 2d. on Congou and Hyson, 3s. on other teas, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 101 ; reduced to 2s. 1d. on all teas, 1836 ; and to 1s., 1856 ; further reduced to 6d., 1865.

TEA-TREE was brought to England from China, *circa* 1769-70; attempts to cultivate the plant for any useful purpose at Kew failed.

TEDBURY CHURCH, Gloucestershire, fell down, Nov. 17, 1770; rebuilt and opened, Oct., 1781.

TE DEUM, a hymn of thanks to God, said to have been composed by St Augustine or St Ambrose, *circa* 390. It is used to celebrate events of national importance, as a victory over an enemy; Catherine ordered one on the storming of Ismael by Swaroff; after the battle of Blenheim, before Queen Anne, at St Paul's Cathedral, 1704; after the battle of Ramillies, 1706; Handel composed his *Te Deum* to celebrate the victory of Dettingen, 1743; and Graun's composition in honour of the Prussian victory at Kolin, 1757.

TEETOTALLER, this designation first applied to the total abstainers from all intoxicating drinks, by a working man (James Teare), at Preston, June 18, 1832; he died at Manchester, March 16, 1868; some give the name of Richard Turner, 1833.

TEHERAN, Persia. The town enlarged by Mohammed Khan, 1790; the Russian ambassador murdered here, Feb. 12, 1829.

TEIGNMOUTH, Devonshire. The Danes landed here in 787; the town burnt by a French pirate, 1340; the town furnished 7 ships for the Calais expedition, 1347; the French landed and burnt 116 houses and several vessels in the harbour, July 26, 1690; fort erected, 1745; the quay erected in 1820; bread riots at, Nov. 1, 1867.

TELEGRAPH. The art of conveying intelligence by the aid of signals has been practised from the most ancient times; the earliest known were *Fire signals*, B.C. 588. Homer mentions this kind of telegraph, as being in constant use. Polybius, in his history of the Punic Wars, speaks of a mode of communicating ideas by letters of the alphabet, applied to a telegraph invented by Cleoxenus, B.C. 264. The Semaphore or Aerial Telegraph was invented by the brothers Chappé, in France, 1791. The line from Paris to Lille was constructed in 1794; it soon after became general throughout the continent; introduced into England, 1795. Mr Somand invented an electric telegraph, 1787; and M. Reizen, 1794; electromagnetism introduced by Professor Oersted, 1820. MM. Gauss and Weber invented one at Gottingen, 1833; and Mr Alexander, of Scotland, 1837. Mr Samuel T. Soemmering invented the electro-chemical telegraph, Aug. 29, 1809; he succeeded in making a bell ring through 2000 feet, Aug. 23, 1810. Mr Francis Ronald laid down eight miles of insulated wire at his residence, at Hammersmith, to carry out his system of telegraphing, 1816; and published his invention '*volenti nihil difficile*,' 1823. M. Steinheil made several experiments of his system on the railroads, 1838. Mr Cooke invented the first electrometer telegraph, in March, 1836. Messrs Cooke and Professor Wheatstone obtained a patent for their invention, June 12, 1837, and another for improvements made in communicating, April 18, 1838. Mr Davy obtained a patent for an electric telegraph, July 4. The electric dial telegraph invented by Mr John Nott, and patented, Jan. 20, 1846. Mr Morse's invention was patented, June 20, 1840. Mr Alfred Vail, of the United States, invented a printing telegraph, Sept., 1837. An act passed enabling His Majesty to acquire grounds necessary for signal and telegraph stations, 55 Geo. III. c. 128, June 29, 1815; railways to allow lines to be established for Her Majesty's service, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 13, Aug. 9, 1844. An act passed regulating the powers of companies for constructing and maintaining of, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 112, July 28, 1863. The longest line in Russia is 3594 miles, between Irkutsk and St Petersburg. A message was transmitted from London to San Francisco and back, a distance of 14,000 miles, in two

minutes, Feb. 1, 1868. An act of Parliament passed, for transferring them to the Postmaster-General, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 110, July 31, 1868.

TELEGRAPH, SUBMARINE. The first cable laid between Dover and Calais, Aug. 27, 1850; this failed, and a new cable, prepared by Messrs Newall & Co., substituted, Oct. 17, 1851. One laid between England and Ireland, by the same firm, June 1, 1852; Scotland and Ireland connected, Oct.; one laid between the south Foreland and Ostend, May 6, 1853; between the Gulf of Spezia and Cape Corso, in Corsica, July 20, 1854; between Cagliari and Malta, Nov. 17, 1857. The Atlantic Telegraph Company established, Oct. 31, 1856, for uniting England with America by a submarine wire; the *Niagara*, an American vessel, and the *Agamemnon* were placed at the disposal of the Company, by the two governments; they sailed from Valentia, Ireland, Aug. 7, 1857, and after 335 miles had been submerged, Aug. 11, the same vessels met in mid-ocean, and the two ends of the cable having been spliced, they started, June 26, 1858, but it broke the same day; the splice was again made, and they started on the 27th; this was found defective, and on the 28th another splice being made they started, but after 142 miles had been submerged it broke; the vessels again met in mid-ocean, and the two ends having been united they started, July 29, 1858; the *Niagara* arrived in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, Aug. 5, and the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, the same day. The first message sent from the directors in England to the directors in America, Aug. 9; a congratulatory message sent by Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, Aug. 16; the President answers; reply of the New York directors to the English directors received, Aug. 18. The first business message, the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia*, received, Aug. 20. A festival held in New York in honour of, Aug. 17. Message from the Mayor of New York, Mr D. G. Tieman, to Sir Robt. Walter Carden, Mayor of London, Aug. 21, 22. Ceased to transmit messages, Sept. 1. One message alone, countermanding the return of the 62nd regiment, saved the government a large sum of money. Another attempt to lay the cable: the *Gt Eastern* left the Nore, July 15, 1865; started from Bantry Bay in company with H. M. steam ships-of-war, the *Terrible* and *Sphinx*, July 23; the cable broke, Wednesday, Aug. 2, after the ship had run 1062 miles from Valentia. The *Gt Eastern* with the cable on board left the Medway, June 30, 1866; laid successfully, July 27; first telegram received on the 28th. The old cable recovered, Sept. 2, and again laid, Sept. 8. A gold medal voted to Mr Syrus Field by the American Congress for his services in connection with the submarine telegraph, March 6, 1867. The cable of 1866 broken, July 27. The Danish laid between Sondervig, in Denmark, to England, Sept. 11, 1868; one between Malta and Alexandria, Oct., 1868; a public dinner given at Willis's Rooms, London, to Mr Cyrus Field, for services rendered by him to ocean telegraph, July 1, 1868. The French Atlantic Telegraph, the shore end laid at Brest, June 17, 1869; the *Gt Eastern* started, June 22; arrived at St Pierre, July 14.

TELEGRAPH, OVER-HOUSE. Messrs Waterlow & Sons, of London, erected one from their premises in London-wall to Parliament-street, in 1857. A company established to carry out this system over the kingdom; first portion opened, Feb. 1, 1860; they have since become general.

TELESCOPES, invented in Germany, though the principle was noticed by Roger Bacon, 1250; they were perfected by Galileo, who made one that magnified a thousand times; and with it he made several important astronomical discoveries, among which were the moons of Jupiter, Jan., 1610; telescopes were sold in London at the latter end of that year; used in Holland, 1609; these instruments were still further improved by Huygens, Newton, and Gregory, 1663; improvements made by Gascoigne in the use of the astronomical telescope, 1640; reflecting telescopes were invented by Isaac Newton, 1668; the one made by him presented

to the Royal Society, 1671. Herschel made his large 40-foot telescope, 1783, and his great reflecting one completed, Aug. 27, 1789; George III. defrayed the expenses, £4000. The telescope of Lord Rosse, at Parsonstown, Ireland, is still larger, being 6 feet in diameter and 50 feet in length, erected in 1845. Binoocular telescope invented by Lippersheim at the Hague. The great telescope for Melbourne sent out, July 18, 1868.

TEMESUAR, Hungary, captured by the Turks, 1552; taken by Prince Eugene, 1718; blockaded by the Austrians, for 107 days, 1849; relieved by Gen. Haynau after defeating the Hungarians, Aug. 10, 1849; fort blew up, killing 40 privates and 2 officers, April 3, 1851.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES originated with an American minister, Calhoun, 1818, who prohibited spirits altogether in the American army; the first temperance society originated in the United States, at Boston, Feb. 13, 1826; and the novelty afterwards spread into England, in 1825, and Ireland; in 1831, there were 1000 temperance societies in America. A lecture on temperance delivered at Belfast, 1829; a society formed in Dublin, 1829; another in London, 1831; an association at Paisley, Jan. 14, 1832; at Preston, by Mr Joseph Livesay, Aug. 23; at Manchester, by Mr James Teare, June 18, 1832; Father Mathew in Ireland made more than a million converts, from 1839 to 1841; he visited America in the latter year, arguing from the abuse, the total disuse of spirits in every possible way. The Maine law passed in America, June 2, 1851.

TEMPLARS, a military order, founded 1118, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem; came to England, 1185; the order confirmed by the Council of Troyes, 1228; a provincial council held in London convicted them of heresy, 1310; suppressed by the Council of Vienna, and its revenues given to other orders, 1324; many of the knights burned alive or hanged, suffering bitter persecutions throughout Europe, and in France especially under Philip de Valois; suppressed by a Bull of the Pope, dated, April 3, 1312; in England their lands were granted to the knights hospitallers, 17 Edw. II. c. 3, 1324.

TEMPLE, London, formerly the residence of the knights templars, granted by Edw. II. to Amier de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, 1313; Edw. III. gave the custody of, to the Lord Mayor. The use of the templars' building granted to law students, 1329. They applied to the king for permission to land at the waterside gate, which was granted, Nov. 2, 1330. The custody of, given by the king to his beloved clerk, William de Landford, and the rents farmed to him for £24 per annum, 1333. The lawyers kept commons in Chaucer's time, 1327; he speaks of the manciple. Wat Tyler plundered the Temple of all the rolls and law books, 1381. A lease granted to the lawyers by Hen. VIII., 1541. Middle Temple Hall, begun, 1563; finished, 1572. The Temple granted to the benchers of the Inner and Middle Temples by James I., for £20 per annum, Aug. 13, 1608. Parson's court erected in 1662. Black building since pulled down, 1663. The fire of London destroyed most of the Inn, the church barely escaping, 1666. The ancient portico was burned in 1678; restored in 1681. The Inner Temple Hall burnt, Jan., 1678-9; rebuilt in 1680. The library of Elias Ashmole burnt, Jan. 26, 1679. The Middle Temple, Watergate, built in red-brick by Sir C. Wren, 1684; upwards of 20 sets of chambers burnt, Jan., 1737. Fire at the paper buildings which destroyed many valuable papers, March 6, 1838. The library of the Middle Temple rebuilt from the design of Mr Abraham, at an expense of £14,000, opened by the Prince of Wales, Oct. 31, 1861; the first stone laid in 1858. Middle Temple Hall, a dinner given by the English bar in, to M. Berryer, the French advocate and statesman, Nov. 8, 1864.

TEMPLE BAR. The earliest mention of this bar occurs in the Records of the Corporation of London, Liber G., 1359. At the coronation of Queen Mary the wooden erection was newly painted. This was taken down, being in a ruinous

state, and the present gate erected by Sir Christopher Wren, 1670-72. The heads of traitors last fixed upon the bar, March 31, 1772. Petitions for its removal presented to the city, 1853; against its removal, from the parish of St Dunstan in the West, Feb. 17; repaired, Oct.—Nov. Decorated at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, Nov., 1852; and again upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales, March 10, 1863.

TEMPLE CHURCH. The round part of this edifice is of great antiquity; by some writers it is mentioned as early as 1185; the choir was re-edified in 1240, and taken down and re-dedicated a second time, 1585; beautified, 1682; the S.W. part new built with stone, 1695; the whole new white-washed, gilt, and painted within, 1706; the east end repaired, 1707; generally repaired, 1811; the restoration of, commenced under the direction of Sir R. Smirke, 1827; the doorway restored, 1840. William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III., buried here, 1256; Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, who was killed in 1148; and William le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, 1219. Dimensions within the walls, diameter of the circular area, 58 feet; length of choir, 82 feet, width 58, and height 37 feet.

TEMPLE OF DIANA, at Ephesus, destroyed by the Goths, 260; the first temples of ancient art were destroyed by Constantine, 331, because they were devoted to pagan worship.

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. The castle built, 1079; the church, 1250.

TENEDOS, naval battle, the Greek fleet under Canaris defeated the Turkish; one vessel blew up with 1600 men on board, and two frigates run ashore, Nov. 9, 1823.

TENERIFFE, one of the Canary Islands; the peak is 15,396 feet above the sea; colonized by the Spaniards, 1461; a deluge of rain drowned 14 individuals, and an earthquake destroyed several towns and many persons, 1704. Attacked unsuccessfully by Nelson at Santa Cruz, when he lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797; a fire at Puerta Oratava, in this island, destroyed a convent, when seven women perished, Dec. 11, 1815.

TENISON, Archbishop, founded a library and school in Castle-street, St Martin's Lane, 1685-7. An act passed for the sale of, and better management of the school, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 43, July 23, 1860; the library sold by Messrs Sotheby and Co., June 3 and July 1, 1861,—the Psalterium cum Precibus sold for £200.

TENNESSEE, N. America, first settlement made, 1757; Fort London destroyed and the settlers murdered by the Cherokee Indians, 1760; re-colonized, 1780; joined the United States, 1794; admitted into the Union, 1796; a new constitution granted, 1834; became one of the Confederate States of the South, June 8, 1861. A cyclone passed over, devastating many miles of country, May 6, 1868.

TENNIS, played in London in the 16th century; recommended by James I. to his son. The Tennis-court at St James's erected, 1676.

TENTHS of Church Livings first collected in England, 1320; restored to the Church by 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, c. 4, 1555; applied by Queen Anne to augment poor livings, Feb. 7, 1704.

TENURES, held by knightly service, abolished by law, 1643.

TERCEIRA ISLAND, discovered by the Spaniards, 1583; expedition to, defeated by the British fleet, Jan. 16, 1830.

TERMS IN LAW, and **VACATIONS**. The Romans had their *Fasti* and *Ne-Fasti*; the years were divided into *Dies Juridicos*, or law days, and *Dies Feriales*, festival days. Our Saxon and Norman ancestors had their *Dies pacis Ecclesie*, or days devoted to God, and *Dies pacis Regis*, devoted to law. The first law term was fixed by Edward the Confessor. The terms settled:

Hilary	should begin on	Jan. 11,	and should end on	Jan. 31
Easter	" "	Apr. 15,	" "	May 8
Trinity	" "	May 22,	" "	June 12
Michaelmas	" "	Nov. 2,	" "	Nov. 25

by 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70, July 23, 1830.—*Foss's Judges.*

TERRA FIRMA, North America, settled by the Spaniards, 1524; revolt, and colonists from Spain established their freedom, 1810.

TESCHEN, treaty of, signed, May 13, 1779.

TESCHEN, a town in Silesia, consumed by fire, March 6, 1789.

TEST ACT, compelling all persons to subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, 25 Chas. II. c. 2, March 29, 1673; repealed, 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, May 9, 1828; a bill for abolishing religious tests in connection with the taking of academical degrees at Oxford, brought into the House of Commons and read, Feb. 18, 1868; withdrawn, July 16, 1868.

TESTER, a coin of silver struck in France by Louis XII., 1513; and also in Scotland, in the time of Francis II. and Mary Queen of Scots, 1553. It was so called from the head of the king which was stamped upon it. In England it bore the value of 12*d.* in the reign of Henry VII., and afterwards forbidden as base money in Elizabeth's reign. Called in by proclamation, 2 Edw. VI., April 10, 1548; reduced in value to 7*d.*, July 9, 1551; to 6*d.*, Aug. 17; and to 4½*d.*, 1559.

TETUAN, Morocco, the Spaniards attacked the Moorish army and defeated them, and took the town, March 23, 1860; treaty signed with, June 15, 1860.

TEUTONI, tribe of ancient Germans, inhabiting N.E. of the Elbe, B.C. 114.

TEUTONIC ORDER, or Knights of the Holy Cross, established, 1191; abolished, 1525.

TEWKESBURY, Gloucestershire. This ancient Saxon town had an abbey founded by Odo, Duke of Mercia, *circa* 715; abbey built, 1102; incorporated, 1574; taken by the Parliamentarians, June 5, 1644; the municipality in abeyance, from 1692—98; re-chartered by William III., 1698; damaged by a storm, Aug. 18, 1793; races established here, 1825; the Mythe bridge erected from the designs of Telford at a cost of £36,000, 1826.

TEWKESBURY, battle, in which Edward IV. obtained the victory over the Lancastrian forces, May 4, 1471; Queen Margaret and her son were taken prisoners, and she was conveyed to the Tower of London, where King Henry, her husband, expired shortly after the engagement, said to have been murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; Margaret was ransomed in 1475 by Louis XI., King of France, for 50,000 crowns; it was the last battle of the Roses.

TEXAS, N. America. French settlement made at Matagorda, 1687-8; expelled by the Spaniards, 1690; declared its independence, 1836; recognized by the United States, March 3, 1837; a commercial treaty signed with Great Britain, Nov. 14, 1840; admitted into the N. American Union, 1846; joined the Southern confederation, Feb. 1, 1861; the towns of Clarkville, Bagdad, and Brownshill near, destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 29, 1867.

THABOR, battle, the French, 6000 strong, under Gen. Kleber, defeated 30,000 Turks at this place, April, 1799.

THAMES, the Father of Rivers. The conservancy of, vested in the Lord Mayor of London by the charter of Richard I., July 14, 1197; rights extended by Hen. VI., Oct. 26, 1444; confirmed by James I. Aug. 20, 1604. A statute was passed in the reign of Richard II., defining the sort of nets to be used for fishing, Jan. 13, 1389. The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were

brought out of the hall in boats, 1235 ; and to a still greater height, destroying a great many houses upon the banks, Oct. 10, 1253. Certain men of Plumstead punished for taking salmon with unlawful nets, 1320 ; a guard of 4 aldermen and 100 men-at-arms of the different wards, besides archers, appointed to protect the shipping on the river between Radcliffe and London Bridge, Aug. 29, 1377 ; two stone towers, 60 feet high, and 20 wide, ordered to be erected for the protection of the shipping, 1380 ; made navigable to Oxford, 1624 ; the ballast monopolized by Charles I., 1636. The tide ebbd and flowed thrice in three hours, 1658 ; three times in five hours, March 22, 1682 ; again twice in three hours, May 24, 1777. The first regatta upon, June 23, 1775 ; the hulks first introduced upon, July 15, 1776 ; first steamer upon, July 1, 1801 ; frozen over and a fair held upon, Dec., 1814 ; the heat of the weather caused great foulness in the river, May 22, 1858. Conservancy act passed, 12 conservators appointed, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 47, Aug. 17, 1857 ; amended, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 113, July 29, 1864 ; the powers of the commissioners extended from Staines in Middlesex to Cricklade in Wilts, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 89., Aug. 6, 1866 ; additional powers given to the commissioners between London and Staines, 30 & 31 Vict. c. ci., June 17, 1867 ; election of commissioners held at Oxford, Dec. 6, 1867. Robbery of bullion, valued at £2000, off London bridge, Feb. 27, 1867.

THAMES EMBANKMENT, first suggested by Sir C. Wren after the fire of 1666, and ordered to be carried out by 22 Charles II. c. 2 ; a more extensive plan submitted by Mr Gwynn, 1766 ; another plan prepared by Col. French, and laid before a public meeting, July 17, 1824 ; a company formed to carry this out, Feb. 3, 1825 ; subsequently abandoned. A parliamentary committee appointed to consider the desirability to embank the south side of the river from London bridge westward, March 27, 1840 ; the survey completed in 1841 ; the Metropolitan Board of Works empowered to embank the river, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 2, 1858 ; a parliamentary committee appointed, 1860 ; made their report, July 2, 1861. An act passed for embanking the north side from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, as designed by J. W. Bazalgette, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93, Aug. 7, 1862 ; for the south side, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 75, July 28, 1863 ; the foundation-stone of the northern embankment laid by Mr Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, near Hungerford bridge, July 8, 1864, and the foundation-stone by the same gentleman on the southern side, July 28, 1866. Provisions of the act extended, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 43, July 13, 1868 ; the southern embankment from Westminster to Lambeth bridge opened for public traffic, May 2, 1868 ; the northern portion between Westminster and the Temple, July 30, 1868.

THAMES POLICE, established, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 5, Aug. 17, 1839 ; succeeded the river police, which was established 1798.

THAMES TUNNEL, designed by J. K. Brunel, 1823 ; a company formed, 1824 ; the first stone laid by William Smith, M.P., March 3, 1825 ; excavation commenced, April 1 ; first horizontal driving, Dec., 1825 ; first irruption of water, 540 feet from the shaft, May 18, 1827 ; again, in which six workmen perished, Jan. 12, 1828 ; works resumed, March, 1836 ; the water again broke in, March 6, 1838. Length of the tunnel, 1300 feet ; breadth, 35 feet ; height, 20 feet ; clear width of archway, including footpath, 14 feet ; thickness of earth between the tunnel and bed of the river, 15 feet ; completed, Nov., 1841. Mr Brunel knighted, March 24, 1842 ; on Aug. 12 he passed through the tunnel, and it was opened to the public, March 25, 1843. Visited by the Queen, July 26, 1843. Sold to the East London Railway Company for £173,600, 1867. Closed for foot passengers, July 20, 1869.

THAVIE'S INN, London, formerly the town residence of John Thavie ; purchased by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1549 ; sold to Thomas Middleton, 1771 ; pulled down, 1790.

THEATINES, order of, founded, 1524; established at Paris, 1644; they vainly endeavoured to restrain the luxury of the clergy, and to revive the simplicity and poverty of the apostles.

THEATRES. The earliest known was built at Athens, B.C. circa 500; one for the performance of the drama in Italy, B.C. 240. The Emperor Pompey established one at Rome, B.C. 54; the first erected at Venice, A.D. 1639. The first dramatic exhibitions in this country were of a religious nature, and performed at the various public buildings by a wandering class of performers and by persons connected with the Church. Geoffrey, Prior of the Guild of St Swithin, Winchester, was appointed to preside over a dramatic school at St Albans, and subsequently at Dunstable, where he made a play on the story of St Katharine; this is said to have been the first play acted in England, circa 1119. Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, had a troop of players, 1481-2; scenery first used, 1533; a license given to the domestic servants of the nobility to play where it seemed good, if they received permission from their employers, 1572. The first comedy, 'Ralph Roister Doister,' written by Nicholas Udall, 1540; 'Pammachus' performed at Christ's College, Oxford, 1545; by a decree of the Council all players and pipers prohibited from strolling through the kingdom, 1556; Gammer Gurton's Needle performed at Cambridge, 1566; James Burbage (the father of Richard) and other servants of the Earl of Leicester, licensed to perform at the Blackfriars theatre by Queen Elizabeth, 1576; Richard II. performed here, 1599; James I. granted a licence to Hemings, &c., an actor, to perform a comedy, tragedy, and history for his Majesty's solace and pleasure at the Globe and Blackfriars, 1619. Charles I. gave the players leave to act where they liked and to come to court, 1625; Charles II. granted a license to Sir Wm Davenant to build a theatre, Jan. 15, 1662; and to Sir Thomas Killigrew to build two theatres, April 25, the same year; he opened one at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in the course of the next year was removed to Drury Lane, and another at Riding Yard, Covent Garden, and Davenant opened the Duke's theatre, Dorset Gardens. Killigrew first introduced *Actresses* upon the stage to represent female characters, which up to that time were taken by men, Jan. 3, 1661. The first *Play Bill* issued was for a comedy called the 'Humorous Lieutenant,' at Drury Lane, the performance to commence at three o'clock, April 8, 1663. *After-Pieces* introduced, Oct. 25, 1668. The theatres closed in London on account of the plague for 18 months, Oct. 11, 1665. The *Military Guard* at theatres arose from a riot which took place at the Lincoln's-Inn-Fields theatre, 1722. An act passed for licensing plays, in which it is enacted that all plays shall be submitted to the Lord Chamberlain before they are performed, 10 Geo. II. c. 28, June 21, 1737; another act passed for regulating theatres, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68, Aug. 22, 1843. The first regular theatre (the *Curtain*) was built in Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, 1576; the *Rose* built in Southwark, 1584; the *Fortune*, in Playhouse-yard, Cripplegate, 1600. The *Globe*, Bankside, the theatre of Shakespeare, built, 1594; burnt on St Peter's day, 1613; rebuilt the next year, but pulled down, 1654. The *Royal*, Blackfriars, opened, 1576; pulled down, 1655; this was the first theatre licensed by the king (James I.) to Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, and Richard Burbage. The company took the name of His Majesty's servants, they were previously known as the servants of the Lord Chamberlain, 1603. The *Duke* theatre, Dorset Gardens, built, 1660; burnt, 1666; restored, 1671. The *Hope*, Bankside, erected, 1610; the Play of Bartholomew Fair first played at this theatre, Oct. 13, 1614. The *Cockpit*, Drury Lane, erected, 1616; the new theatre, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, opened, 1695. Theatrical performances were violently opposed by the Puritans, 1643; and an act was passed to suppress these displays and to punish the actors, Feb. 11, 1647, O.S.; they revived in 1660. The last theatre opened in London, June 19, 1869 (the New Charing Cross Theatre).

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL HOUSES IN LONDON :—

	Length from curtain to front of centre box.	Width between boxes.	Width of proscenium opening.	Height of proscenium.	Height from pit to centre of ceiling.	Depth of stage from curtain line.	Width of stage between walls.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Her Majesty's ...	69 5	56 0	39 7	36 0	62 4	53 4	94 10
Covent Garden ...	81 0	63 0	50 0	43 0	65 0	60 0	90 0
Drury Lane ...	62 0	51 6	37 8	38 6	54 0	80 0	78 0
Lyceum ...	—	38 5	32 0	35 0	—	—	—
Haymarket ...	46 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	—	48 0	58 0
Holborn ...	41 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	42 0	36 0	52 0
Olympic ...	—	33 0	27 0	29 0	—	—	—
Princess's ...	—	—	26 0	30 0	—	—	62 0
Britannia ...	52 0	52 0	34 0	37 0	48 0	53 0	77 0
Adelphi ...	{ 40 0 † 46 0	{ 31 0 44 0 }	35 0	38 0	44 9	55 0	67 0
New Surrey ...	68 0	62 0	—	—	—	60 0	70 0
The Queen's, Long Acre ...	{ 44 6 † 47 6 ‡ 50 0	{ 38 0 43 0 48 0 }	30 0	29 6	50 0	50 0	55 0
Gaiety ...	43 0	41 0	30 0	28 6	65 0	40 0	64 0
Globe §	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	62 0	51 6	37 8	38 6	54 0	80 0	78 0
Standard ...	|| 167	90	—	—	184	—	—

See alphabetical arrangement for further particulars.

THEATRICAL FUNDS. A fund for the relief of decayed actors and actresses was promoted at Covent Garden by Thomas Hull and Mr Mattocks, 1762 ; and an act of parliament was passed legalizing it, 16 Geo. III. c. 31, 1776 ; David Garrick and Mr Lacy, at Drury Lane Theatre, established one for the same purpose, 1766 ; confirmed by 16 Geo. III. c. 13, 1776.

THEBES. The most celebrated city of ancient Greece, said by Homer to have had a hundred gates ; founded by Cadmus, a Phœnician, B.C. 1500 ; expelled by the Bœotians, 1124 ; took part with the Persians against the Athenians, 480 ; taken by the Spartans, 387 ; recovered by the Thebans, 375 ; peace proclaimed, 371 ; engaged in the Phocian war, 357 ; taken by Philip, 336 ; destroyed, 335 ; restored 20 years afterwards, but never became independent. It now consists of a few miserable dwellings. Belzoni opened the tomb of the kings, A.D. 1819.

THEISTS, a class of Deists in France, who rejected public worship and exterior forms, but would unite themselves with all who believed in God alone ; they appeared 1660.

THELUSSON'S WILL, a remarkable document ; he left £100,000 to his family, and £600,000 to trustees, to accumulate until the eldest male heir of his three sons' sons should be of age ; the money to accumulate, and to be laid out in the purchase of estates. The will was contested, but confirmed in an appeal to the lords, June 25, 1805. Thelusson died, July 21, 1797, and the stock might possibly

* To grand tire box-front.

† To upper box-front.

‡ Gallery tier.

§ Opened, Nov. 28, 1868.

|| Whole length, width and height.

accumulate for 120 years, and reach £140,000,000 sterling ; should there be no heir the property was to go to lessen the national debt. It got, however, into chancery management, and report stated that it had not doubled its principal more than thirty years afterwards, as might be expected. The testator's last grandson died in 1856 ; a dispute then began as to whether his great-grandson, or the grandson of his eldest son, should inherit the property. The House of Lords declared in favour of the latter, 1859. An act passed for prescribing the accumulation of property, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 98, July 28, 1800.

THELWALL, Tooke, and Hardy, tried for high treason, for having belonged to a society for promoting parliamentary reform ; they were honourably acquitted in Nov. and Dec., 1794. Afterwards committed to the Tower, May 20, 1794, but subsequently released through the great abilities and exertions of their counsel, Messrs Erskine and Gibbs. Lord Eldon was opposed to the proceedings, being then of the administration, and only wished to prosecute them for a misdemeanour ; but Pitt insisted upon the prosecution.

THEODOLITE, first used by Mr Bugge, 1763 ; Ramsey's great Theodolite finished, 1787.

THEODOSIAN CODE. A commission appointed by Theodosius II. under the direction of Antiochus, A.D. 429. Second commission appointed, 435 ; completed, 438 ; adopted and promulgated, 448.

THERESA. The female order for unmarried ladies of all sects founded by Theresa, Queen of Bavaria, Dec. 12, 1827.

THERMOMETER, known in the 17th century. Air-thermometer invented by Amontons, 1702 ; his treatise upon it appeared, 1724 ; that of Fahrenheit invented about 1720 ; Reaumur's, 1730, since abandoned ; and the Centigrade, 1780. Differential thermometer invented by M. Sturm, 1676 ; revived by Professor Leslie, 1804 ; Professor Wheatstone invented his telegraphic thermometer, 1843.

THERMOPYLÆ, Greece. The defence of the Pass of, by 300 Spartans under Leonidas, against the army of Xerxes for 3 days, B.C. Aug. 7, 480 ; the Gauls, under Brennus, defeated the Greeks here, 279 ; taken by Philip V. of Macedon, 207 ; the Romans again defeated here, 181 ; the Turks, 5000 strong, defeated by the Greeks under Odysseus, with a loss of 1200 slain, 7 guns, and 17 standards, Sept. 6, A.D. 1821 ; the Turks again defeated, Nov., 1822.

THIESSALONIANS, First Epistle written to the, by the Apostle Paul at Corinth, A.D. 52-3 ; the second written from the same place the following year.

THIESSALONICA, Macedonia, rebuilt by Philip of Macedon, and named after his daughter, B.C. 315. The first Christian Church established by St Paul, A.D. 53. Riot and massacre in the city, 390. Taken by the Saracens, 904 ; by Tancred, 1185 ; and by the Turks, 1430.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. A committee appointed to reform the Ecclesiastical laws, 1549. Cranmer directed to frame the Articles, 1551 ; he submitted them to Sir W. Cecil and Sir J. Cheke, Sept., 1552. 42 articles first published, 1553 ; revised by Archbishop Parker, 1562. 38 published by convocation, Feb. 5, 1563. Clergymen compelled to subscribe to the, 13 Eliz. c. 12, 1570. The 39 articles agreed to by convocation, May 11, 1604.—*Short's History of the Church of England*.

THIRTY TYRANTS. In Roman history a fanciful designation given to a number of adventurers, who, after the defeat of Valerian and during the reign of his successor, Gallinius, aspired to the throne, A.D. 260—267. The Thirty Tyrants of Athens, who, after the conquest of the city by Lysander, assumed the sway over the city, Critias and Theramenes, B.C. 404.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, a series of wars between the Protestants and Roman

Catholics in Germany; it began with an insurrection of the Bohemians, in 1618; the House of Austria was at the head of the Roman Catholic party, and Gustavus Adolphus was the chief support of the Protestants; it ended with the peace of Westphalia, signed at Munster, Oct. 24, 1648.

THISTLE, Order of the, in Scotland, founded, 1540; some pretend it is much more ancient; revived, May 29, 1687, by James II. of England. The Duke of Gordon, the Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Moray, Perth, Seaforth, Dumbarton, and Melford, were the first knights. Again revived by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703; confirmed by Geo. I., Feb. 17, 1714. Thistle of Bourbon, order of, begun, 1370.

THISTLEWOOD, Brunt, Ings, Davidson, and Tidd, arrested for the Cato-street conspiracy, Feb. 23, 1820; condemned to death, April 20; executed at the Old Bailey, May 1.

THOMAS, ST, Festival of, instituted, 1130.

THOMAS'S, ST, Hospital, founded by the Prior of Bermondsey, 1213; remodeled by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, 1215; surrendered to Henry VIII., 1539; purchased by the city for £2461 2s. 6d., July 5, 1551; charter of incorporation granted by Edw. VI., Aug. 12; opened for patients, Nov., 1552; rebuilt, 1701-6; enlarged, 1732 and 1736; the south wing added, 1842; removed temporarily to the Surrey Gardens; sold to the South Eastern Railway for £296,000. The first stone of the new building laid by Her Majesty Victoria, upon the new embankment, at Stangate, May 12, 1868.

THOMAS'S, ST, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1494; colonized by the Danes subsequently, *circa* 1666; taken by the English, 1801, restored the same year; surrendered to them, 1807, and again restored, 1815. Visited by a fearful hurricane, which destroyed 80 vessels, many the mail steamers belonging to the Royal Mail Steampacket Company; some were blown ashore; many houses were destroyed, and upwards of 100 persons perished; this was followed by three shocks of an earthquake, Oct. 29, 1867.

THOMITES, the name of a party of the poorer class, whose ignorance led them to follow an impostor named Thom, pretending to particular revelations, and calling himself King of Jerusalem: he declared himself invulnerable, and shot a constable ordered to apprehend him; and afterwards the officer in command of a party of military, sent to Canterbury after him; he was himself shot by one of the soldiers; his devotees then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire on them, May 31, 1838.

THORN, Prussia, founded by the Teutonic knights, 1232; became one of the Hanseatic League in the 14th century; captured by Charles XII. of Sweden, 1703; captured by Prussia, 1793; taken by the French under Marshal Ney, 1806; garrisoned by the French, 1813; blockaded by the Russians, July, 1813; surrendered to them, July 22; ceded to Prussia, 1815.

THORNBURY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1511-20; Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn entertained in, for ten days, 1539.

THREAD, first made at Paisley, in Scotland, 1722.

THREATENING LETTERS sent to various persons demanding money became such a nuisance in the reign of Henry VI., that an act was passed for their punishment, 8 Hen. VI. c. 6, 1429; amended by 1 Eliz. c. 6, 1558; better provisions made for the punishment of offenders, 4 Geo. IV. c. 54, July 8, 1823; repealed by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95 and 101, Aug. 6, 1861; and new provisions made by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, Aug. 6, 1861.

THREE GOLDEN FLEECES, order of, instituted by Napoleon I., Aug. 15, 1809.

THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE, or the Eastern Magi, who came to do homage to Our Saviour at his birth ; their bones were removed by the Empress Helena to Constantinople, and from thence to Cologne, 1164; their Lives were printed in Paris by Tresyrel, 1498 ; and by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516.

THRESHING MACHINES, invented by Michael Menzies of Edinburgh, 1732.

THUMBSCREW, an instrument of torture used in the Inquisition, and also in England when ordered by the privy council, though torture was declared by the judges contrary to the law of the land; at the revolution of 1688, it was abolished. Carstairs, accused of having a guilty knowledge of the Ryehouse plot, was the last put to the torture, in the reign of Charles II., about 1682 ; the privy council of King William made him a present of the instrument, 1688.

THUNDERING LEGION, a name given to a Roman Legion, A.D. 179, from their thirst being relieved by a thunder-storm, which also tended to discomfit the invading force of Marcomanni.

THUROT'S invasion of Carrickfergus, Ireland, which he plundered, but was overtaken by Captain Elliot, who took his squadron, he being killed, Feb. 28, 1760.

THYNNE, THOMAS, shot in his carriage in Pall-Mall, by assassins hired by Count Konigsmark, who was himself assassinated by order of George I., Feb. 12, 1682.

TIARA, the ecclesiastical crown with which the pope was crowned for the first time in 1053 : John XIX. had it encircled with a crown, 1276 ; Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295 ; and Benedict XII. a third.

TIBERIAS, Palestine, the capital of Galilee, built by Herod Antipas, and named after the Emperor Tiberias; first mentioned in the Gospel of John. The Mishna was compiled here by the Great Rabbi, Judah Hakkodesh, A.D. 190; almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1837.

TICFIELD ABBEY, Hants, built, 1232.

TICKET OF LEAVE, a licence given to convicts for good conduct, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 20, 1853 ; amended, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, s. 5, June 26, 1857 ; further amended by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 47, s. 4, July 25, 1864.

TICKHILL CASTLE, Yorkshire, erected by Roger de Bresli, *temp.* William I., 1080-7 ; John of Gaunt resided at, 1383-4 ; garrisoned for Charles I., 1645 ; captured by the Parliamentarians, and destroyed, 1651.

TICONDEROGA, N. America. The fortress built by the French, 1756 ; assailed unsuccessfully by Abercrombie with a loss of 2000 men, 1758 ; surrendered to Gen. Amherst, July, 1759 ; captured by surprise by the Americans under Gen. Allen, May 10, 1775 ; evacuated, July, 1777, and taken by the English.

TIDE ebbd and flowed three times in an hour at Lyme, in Dorset, May 31, 1682, and four times in an hour at Whitby, July 17, 1761 ; three times in two hours on the Kentish coast, Oct. 31, 1827. *See* Thames.

TIDES, their theory first elucidated by Kepler, 1591 ; but Sir Isaac Newton gave proof of the correctness of the theory by gravitation, between 1680 and 1690.

TIEN-TSIN, China. The fleet having forced the entrance to the Peiho river, April 14, 1858, the ambassadors of France and England, Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, proceeded to this city. The Chinese commissioners met them on June 4 ; treaty signed, June 26 ; the town occupied by the British, Aug. 23, 1860 ; the treaty of, ratified, Oct. 24, and the troops evacuated Peking, and returned to this town, Nov. 5.

TIGER, steam frigate-of-war, wrecked on a shoal off Odessa, and destroyed by the fire of the Russian guns, May 12, 1854.

TILBURY FORT, Essex, erected by Henry VIII.; camp formed here by Queen Elizabeth to resist the Armada, 1588; fortified, 1667.

TILERS AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 10 Eliz., Aug. 3, 1568; confirmed, 2 James I., April 30, 1604; reincorporated, 1 James II., Feb. 18, 1685.

TILES were made by the Greeks and Romans, and were used in England during the occupation of the latter. The finest specimens have been found at Chertsey, *circa* 1270. The price of tiles in London fixed at 5s. a thousand at the highest, 1350. Taxed, 1784; and again, 1830; abolished, 3 Will. IV. c. 11, May 17, 1833.

TILSIT, Prussia. Castle built, 1289; made a city, 1552; captured by the French under Murat, June 20, 1807; meeting of the Emperor Alexander of Russia and Napoleon at, June 25; treaty of, signed between France and Russia, July 7, and between France and Prussia, July 9.

TIMBUCTOO, Africa, said to have been built by Mousa Suleiman, 1214; taken by the Moors, 1396; became independent, 1500; retaken by the Moors, 1672. Visited by Dr Barth, Sept. 7, 1853, who remained there till July 8, 1854.

TIME. The Romans reckoned from the building of the city, A.U.C. The calendar was altered by the Cæsars, B.C. 47, or A.U.C. 707. The Greeks reckoned by Olympiads; each measured 4 years; they begun B.C. 776. The Christian era dates from the birth of Christ: according to the Greek chronology that event happened in the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, according to Rome A.U.C. 753. The Mohammedan era dates from Mohammed's flight to Medina, July 15, A.D. 622. First computed from the Christian era, 516; in history, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.

TIME-MEASURE. Barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, B.C. 159. King Alfred measured the time with six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood and thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, A.D. 887. Hour-glasses were subsequently invented.

TIMOTHY, the First Epistle of Paul to, written from Rome, *circa* A.D. 64. The Second Epistle, from the same place, written *circa* A.D. 65 or 66.

TIN found in Cornwall since the trading times of the Phenicians, 1200 years before the Christian era; found among the spoils taken from the Midianites, Num. xxxi. 22. The trade carried on by the Greeks in the time of Homer; Agamemnon's cuirass was made of 20 layers of tin, and 20 bosses were upon his shield, *Il.* xi. The markets of Tyre supplied by the ships from Tarshish, Ezek. xxvii. 12, *circa* B.C. 590; and of Solomon is said by Ecclesiasticus, xlvii. 18, "Thou didst gather gold as tin, and didst multiply silver as lead." Herodotus speaks of the Tin Islands, iii. 15. Strabo describes them as 10 islands situated in the open sea, to the north of the country of the Artabri, iii. 147. Small quantities have been found in Spain and Brittany. Tin is found in considerable quantities in Banca, an island of the Indian Ocean; it was also found in New Spain, 1782. Banca tin imported, 1787; exportation of tin from England, 1789. The quantity of tin in Cornwall raised for so many ages is surprising: in 1750, 2876 tons, and in 1834, 4180 tons, were raised. The duchy of Cornwall and the tin dues were bestowed by Edward III. on the Black Prince, 1335.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 22 Car. II., Dec. 29, 1670; livery granted, 6 Geo. III., Dec. 9, 1766.

TINCHEBRAI, battle, Robert of Normandy defeated the Saracens in Syria, Sept. 27, 1106.

TINTAGEL CASTLE, Cornwall, built by William I., 1080-5. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, entertained David, Prince of Wales here, 1245.

TINTERN ABBEY, Monmouthshire, founded by Walter de Clare, 1131; confirmed by charter to the Cistercian monks, March 22, 1223; the building completed and the first service held, July 28, 1287; given to Henry, Earl of Worcester, at the dissolution. The length of the abbey is 228 ft., transepts 150 ft., height 70 ft. The Hospitium discovered, 1847.

TIPPERARY, Ireland. The abbey of the Holy Cross founded, 1182; formed into a county by King John, 1210; made a county palatine by Edw. III., 1328; granted to the Duke of Ormond. Insurrection at, 1798; the militia of, mutinied, three of the mutineers were killed and many wounded, July 7, 1856.

TITHES or tenths, are mentioned in sacred history. 1st, Abraham presenting a tenth of the spoils of his victory to Melchizedek, Gen. xiv. 20; 2nd, Jacob, after his vision at Luz, Gen. xxviii. 22. Established by Charlemagne in France; first enjoined by the English law, A.D. 786, by King Alfred; confirmed by the laws of Athelstan, 930. Tithes in London fixed at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the £1, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 1545. Levied on all kinds of produce, nothing escaping, even in some cases the fish from the sea were claimed; to obviate this inconvenient and vexatious mode the composition act was passed for Ireland, 2 & 3 Geo. IV. c. 119, Aug. 16, 1832. An act was passed appointing a board of commissioners for converting in England the tithes into a rent charge payable in money, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71, Aug. 13, 1836; explained and amended by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 15, June 4, 1840; amended, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 104, July 22, 1847; consolidated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 53, Aug. 1, 1851; amendment act, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 89, July 31, 1868. Made a rent charge in Ireland, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56, July 31, 1838; amended by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 80, Aug. 31, 1848. The payments settled averages of every seven years in the following mode:—Tithe rent charge per cent. for seventeen years, to Christmas, 1852, being the result of the corn averages; Wheat, 6s. 0½d.; Barley, 3s. 9½d.; and Oats, 2s. 6¾d. the imperial bushel.

					£	s.	d.
1837	...	...	...	...	98	13	9¾
1838	...	...	...	...	97	7	11
1839	...	...	...	...	95	7	9
1840	...	...	...	...	98	15	9½
1841	...	...	...	...	102	12	5¼
1842	...	...	...	...	105	8	2¾
1843	...	...	...	...	105	12	2¾
1844	...	...	...	...	104	3	5¼
1845	...	...	...	...	103	17	11¼
1846	...	...	...	...	102	17	8¾
1847	...	...	...	...	99	18	10¼
1848	...	...	...	...	102	1	0
1849	...	...	...	...	100	3	7¾
1850	...	...	...	...	98	16	10
1851	...	...	...	...	96	11	4¾
1852	...	...	...	...	93	16	11¼
1853	...	...	...	...	91	13	5¾
					1697	19	4½
Average 17 years					99	17	7½

TITIAN'S masterpiece, "Peter Martyr," burnt in the Venetian church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Aug. 15, 1867.

TITLES, Royal: the following are some of the titles privileged to be held by royalty. The title of "Grace" conferred on Henry IV., *circa* 1398; Henry VI.

that of "Excellent Grace ;" Edward IV. was called "High and Mighty Prince," 1461 ; Henry VII. "Highness ;" Henry VIII. "Majesty," 1520 ; (James I. was the last that was styled "Dread Sovereign ;") and Charles I. that of "Sacred." That of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI. of France ; before, it was the title only of emperors. The kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness ;" those of England, "Your Grace ;" those of France, "Your Despotism." Titles of families first created by patent, 1344 ; abolished in France, 1790 ; re-established, March, 1808.

TITUS, St Paul's Epistle to, written from Macedonia; the date has been much controverted, but the best authorities fix the period between A.D. 57 and 64.

TIVERTON, Devonshire. The castle built, 1106, the residence of the Earls of Devon; occupied by Charles I., 1644 ; carried by storm, by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax, Oct., 1645. The church of St Peter's partially rebuilt, 1853. The grammar-school founded by Peter Blundell, 1604. 298 houses burned down at, June 5, 1731 ; and 200 on June 30, 1794. The lace trade established here, 1816. The town hall opened by Lord Palmerston, 1864.

TOBACCO, discovered in Cuba by Columbus the first week in Nov., 1492 ; used at St Domingo, 1496, and by the Spaniards at Yucatan, 1520. Francis Lopez de Gomera, chaplain to Cortez, in Mexico, speaks of it being in general use, 1519. Introduced into France, by M. Nicot, 1561. Cultivated in Virginia, 1586. Brought to England by Sir John Hawkins, 1565. Gerard's Herbal describes tobacco found in Trinidad, 1597. Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, notes the custom of smoking in England. Cultivated at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, 1583 ; a proclamation against the use of it issued, 1584 ; a duty of 6s. 10d. a pound fixed by the Star Chamber, 1614. "*The Counter-blast to*," written by James I. of England in 1607. The growing of, prohibited in England and Ireland, by the 12 Charles II. c. 34, 1660. Pope Urban published a decree of excommunication against those who smoked tobacco in church, 1624 ; and Innocent XII. excommunicated all who took snuff or tobacco in St Peter's, 1690. Regulations made as to the cultivation of, 1684. Cultivation allowed in Ireland by 19 Geo. III., 1779. Tax increased, 1789. Cultivation prohibited in Great Britain, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 13, Aug. 23, 1831. The duty fixed at 3s. a pound by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47, July 9, 1842. Duty upon, altered, March 27, 1863.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS, Company of, incorporated, Oct. 5, 1619 ; confirmed by Charles I., and by 15 Charles II., April 29, 1663.

TOBACCO PIPES. Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, was surprised to find the people "draw the smoke into their mouths through pipes made of clay, which they puff out again through their nostrils like funnels." The earliest engraving of, is in De Bry, *Historia Brasiliana*, 1590. Le Sieur Baillard, in his *Discours du Tabac*, published in 1668, says of the English, "ces derniers ont inventé les pipes de terre cuite, qui ont cours aujourd'hui par tout le monde."

TOBAGO, West India Island, discovered by Columbus, A.D. 1496 ; colonized by the Dutch, 1632 ; taken by the English, 1672 ; again, 1674 ; declared a neutral island, 1748 ; ceded to the English, Feb. 10, 1763 ; taken by the French under de Grasse, 1781 ; confirmed to them, 1783 ; taken by the English, April 14, 1793 ; restored, 1802, at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6 ; taken by the English, July 1, 1804 ; and confirmed to them, 1814, at the general peace. Seriously damaged by a severe hurricane ; relief granted to, by a loan, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 22, June 9, 1848.

TOKENS, issued amongst small traders on account of the want of inferior coins. They were made in lead, tin, and leather, in the early part of Henry VIIIth's reign ; abolished, 1613 ; reissued in the reign of Charles I., 1648 ; proclamation issued by Charles II. prohibiting their use, Aug. 16, 1672. Silver tokens issued by the Bank of England, passed for 5s., Jan. 1, 1798 ; raised to the value

of 5s. 6d., Nov. 14, 1811; passed in Ireland for 6s. until the year 1817. Inferior tokens abolished by 52 Geo. III. c. 157, July 29, 1812; another act was passed to prevent the issue of pieces of copper or other metal, 57 Geo. III. c. 46, June 27, 1817.

TOLEDO, Spain, taken by Marius Fulvius, B.C. 193, and made a Roman city; captured by the Goths, A.D. 467. The castle built, 674; held by the Moors, 720; made a walled town, 1109. Cathedral built, 1492; 404 feet in length, 204 broad; the tower is 325 feet high. The hospital de la Santa Cruz founded, 1504; the celebrated factory of Toledo swords built, 1788; captured by the French under Victor, Nov., 1808; evacuated by them, 1813.

TOLERATION ACT, by which the sovereign conceded to British subjects, Will. & Mary, c. 18, May 24, 1689, the right of every man to think for himself in matters of religion: became law, Aug. 1, 1714.

TOLLS, first used on turnpikes, 1663; first collected in London for repairing the highways of Holborn, St Martin's Lane, and Gray's-Inn Lane, 1346.

TONBRIDGE CASTLE, Kent, built by Richard Fitzgilbert, Earl of Clare, 1080; taken by King John; Edward II. resided at, *circa* 1311; made one of the three depositories of the National Records, upon the attainder of Strafford, Duke of Buckingham; it was taken by Henry VIII., 1521.

TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE, duties on wine and other goods imported or exported, first levied by Edw. III., 1346; and 2s. per tun of wine and 12d. a pound on all imported goods granted to the king of England for life, first to Hen. VI., 1452; and to Edward IV., 1465; granted to Charles II. by an act passed in the 12th year of his reign, c. 4, 1660; James II. for life, 1685; made perpetual, 9 Anne, c. 6, May 3, 1710; 3 Geo. I. c. 7, s. 39, 1716; the poundage was a percentage on goods only. The tonnage of British vessels is specified and defined by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 55, Aug. 28, 1833; repealed and substituted by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 4, 1845. The abolition of the tonnage dues by France to the ships of certain countries from Jan. 1, 1867.

TONSURE. It was ordered by the 47th canon of King Edgar, that no priest should hide his tonsure.

TONTINES, called from its projector, Lawrence Tonti, protégé of Cardinal Mazarin. Loans for Life Annuities given out to the people of France, as a chance of making enormous interest, 1653; a second, the Royale, for 1,400,000 livres, opened in France, 1689; the last opened, 1789. In 1798, there died a Mr Jennings, aged 103; he had purchased a share of £100 value in a tontine company, and, being the last survivor, his share produced him £3000 per annum.

TOOTHPICKS, of great antiquity. Agathocles was poisoned by means of a medicated quill handed to him after dinner, B.C. 289.—*Grote's Greece*, xii. vol. 608. Martial mentions them in his Epigrams written A.D. 100.

TOPLITZ, battle, between the Austrian and Prussian armies, in which the latter were entirely defeated, 1762; another between the French and the allies, Aug. 30, 1813; treaty of, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, signed, Oct. 3, 1813.

TORGAU, battle, between Frederick the Great of Prussia and the Austrians, in which he obtained a great victory; the Austrian commander, Count Daun, was wounded, Nov. 11, 1760.

TORONTO, Canada, founded by Governor Simcoe, 1794; defeat of the British at, by the Americans, Jan., 1813; insurrection in, Dec. 4, 1837; rebels defeated, Dec. 7; suppressed, Jan., 1838; made the seat of government, 1844.

TORPEDOES, Fulton, an American, made several successful attempts with, in France, Aug., 1801; tried in England off the Isle of Wight, 1805.

TORRES VEDRAS, Portugal, the celebrated lines of, begun by Wellington, Dec., 1809 ; they were defended by 600 pieces of artillery and 150 redoubts ; the British army assembled within them, Oct. 8, 1810 ; the French retreated from, Nov. 14, 1810.

TORRIJOS, GEN., treacherously entrapped to Malaga by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and then shot in the market-place without a trial, Dec. 10, 1831.

TORTOLA, West Indies, the importation and exportation of goods prohibited on the island, 42 George III. c. 102, June 26, 1802 ; partially destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 13, 1819 ; and again almost destroyed, Oct. 30, 1867.

TORTONA, Italy, a Roman town captured by Frederick I., 1155 ; refortified, 1157 ; by the treaty of Luxemburg ceded to Sardinia, June 6, 1736 ; the Spaniards took the town, 1745 ; surrendered to the French who blew up the citadel, 1796 ; besieged by the Russians, Aug. 25, 1799 ; surrendered, but shortly afterwards restored ; ceded to France, June 24, 1800.

TORTOSA, Spain, besieged by Louis le Débonnaire, unsuccessfully, A.D. 809 ; taken by him, 811 ; recovered by the Moors, 813 ; taken by the French under the Duke of Orleans, July 15, 1708 ; besieged by the French under Suchet, Dec. 19, 1810 ; surrendered, Nov. 2, 1811. Cathedral built, 1347 ; college founded, 1362.

TORTURE, used by the Romans against slaves only ; used in the Roman Catholic Church against heretics and schismatics ; used in England, though declared contrary to law, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in Scotland under James II., until 1690 ; abolished in Portugal, 1776 ; in France, 1780 ; in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786 ; in Spain, Aug. 3, 1814.

TORY, said to have been derived from an Irish word for savage, applied to an oppressive collector of tithes and taxes ; the Cavaliers and Roundheads, terms used during the Commonwealth, are said to have been exchanged for Tories and Whigs, the Tories supporting the arbitrary power and divine right of kings, and the Whigs friends to civil and religious freedom, 1679 ; but the exact origin is uncertain ; called Whiggs or Whiggamors in Scotland, 1648.

TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD, the tabernacle erected by George Whitfield, the first stone laid, May 10, 1756 ; opened, Nov. 7 ; destroyed by fire, Feb. 23, 1857.

TOUCH PIECES, a gold coin about the size of a shilling worn on the necks of persons touched for the King's Evil. *Obv.*, a ship of war under sail. *Rev.*, St Michael and the Dragon. The latest are those issued by James II. and Queen Anne, 1707—9.

TOULON, France. Fortified by Vauban ; bombarded by the allies, July 26, 1706, and reduced to a heap of ruins ; also some ships burned, but the siege was raised. Insurrection at, 1790. The British assisted in the defence of the city, assaulted, Dec. 17, 1793 ; evacuated by the English and Spaniards, Dec. 18 ; the town given up to pillage by the French for 24 hours ; here Bonaparte first became conspicuous ; 14,000 persons perished. A fire broke out in the arsenal Mourillon, which destroyed stores valued at £120,000, Aug. 1, 1845.

TOULOUSE, France, the ancient Tolosa of the Volcæ Tectosages. Captured by the Romans, B.C. 106 ; the capital of Visigoths from 413 to 507 ; the church of St Saturnin consecrated, 1090 ; a tribunal of a fearful nature established there by the Catholics to extirpate heretics, 1229 ; the Troubadours originated here, 850 ; the British and allies under Wellington defeated the French under Soult, April 10, and entered the town, April 12, 1814 ; insurrection, July 3, 1841 ; suppressed, and the National Guard disarmed and dissolved, July 13.

TOULOUSE, battle, the last contest between the French, commanded by Soult, and English armies, under Wellington, in the south of France. The battle continued twelve hours, and was of the most sanguinary character ; but the French

were forced from all their positions, with the loss of 4600 men ; the victorious army lost between 4000 and 5000. At the same period Bonaparte had abdicated the throne, but neither of the commanders was aware that hostilities had ceased in Paris, April 10, 1814.

TOURLONE, Cardinal, the high inquisitor of Rome, dragged out of his carriage and hanged by an incensed mob, 1786.

TOURNAMENTS are said to have been introduced by Henry the Fowler, Duke of Savoy, afterwards Emperor of Germany. The first held at Magdeburg, A.D. 930 ; first practised in France, 1066 ; in England, 1140-49 ; Richard I. appointed the following places where this sport might be exercised—between Sarum and Wilton, Warwick and Kenilworth, Stamford and Wallingford, Brakely and Mixeburg, Blie and Tykehill, and all combatants were to be taxed, *circa* 1194 ; regulated by the statute of arms, 1295. A tournament was held in Windsor Park, July 9, 1278 ; a record of this meeting will be found in the Record Office. They were frequently held in Smithfield, and in 1332 one was held before Queen Philippa in Cheapside, when the scaffold on which she was standing with her ladies gave way and they narrowly escaped injury ; Richard de Prestone received from the civic authorities £88 12s. for fitting up the various stands, &c. One is described by Chaucer in his Knight's Tale. A code of laws drawn up for the regulation of, by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, May 14, 1465 ; the original roll of the tournament held at Westminster, by Hen. VIII., Feb. 12, 1511, is still preserved ; the last held at Eglington Castle, Aug. 29, 1839.

TOURNAY, Belgium, invested and captured by Henry VIII., Sept. 29, 1513 ; taken by the allies, under Prince Eugene, July 30, 1709 ; ceded to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht ; taken by the French, Nov. 11, 1792 ; battle of, between the English, Austrians, and the French, May 8, 1793 ; skirmish between the British and French, May 6, 1794.

TOURNIQUET, an instrument used for compression, invented by Morelli, 1674 ; new screw tourniquet invented by Petit of France, 1718.

TOURS, France, a silk manufactory established by Louis XI., 1480 ; the west front of the cathedral erected by Henry V. of England, *circa* 1415 ; completed, 1550 ; suffered greatly from an inundation, 1856.

TOURS, battle, won by Charles Martel over the Saracens, near Tours, which stopped their progress in Europe, A.D. Oct. 10, 732.

TOWER AND SWORD, order of, instituted, by Alphonsus V. of Portugal, 1459 ; restored at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 8, 1808.

TOWER HAMLETS, London, made a borough, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1832 ; two members given to, by the Reform Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, Aug. 15, 1867.

TOWER, LEANING, at Pisa, built 1174 ; one at Caerleon, Monmouthshire ; a still more remarkable one, from its inclination, at Caerphilly Castle, South Wales.

TOWER OF LONDON.—*See* London, Tower of.

TOWER OF THE WINDS, Athens, a relic of the early city, built before the Christian era.

TOWERS, in Ireland ; these old stone structures or round towers, fifty-six of which remain, are from 50 to 130 feet high, mere hollow pillars with conical roofs, having lateral holes to admit light.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, collected chiefly by Mr Charles Townley, at Rome, between 1765-72 ; and subsequently removed to his house in Park-street, Westminster, which he had fitted up as a Roman villa ; he died, 1805 ; his collection purchased by the nation for £20,000, and placed in the British Museum, by 45 Geo. III. c. 127, July 12, 1805.

TOWTON, battle, fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster, or Edward IV. and Henry VI.; the latter was defeated, and 38,000 of his subjects fell. This battle was won by the talents and experience of the Earl of Warwick, who killed his horse before the combat began, to indicate that he would conquer or die; fought on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461.

TOXOPHILITES, society, the descendants of the Finsbury Archers, established at Leicester House, 1781; their meetings were held at different localities; they purchased a piece of ground in the inner circle of Regent's Park, 1834, where they still meet.

TRACTARIANISM, this movement commenced in Oxford, with the publication of the first 'Tract of the Times,' in 1833; Dr Pusey's tract upon fasting appeared, Dec. 21, 1833; at a meeting of the vice-chancellors, heads of houses, and proctors at Oxford, March 15, 1841, tract 90 was condemned; Dr Newman acknowledged its authorship, March 16; he left Oxford, Feb. 23, 1846.

TRADE AND PLANTATION OFFICE, formed, Nov. 7, 1660.

TRADES' UNIONS, established in England, 1820; made lawful, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129, July 6, 1825; outrages broke out in Manchester and Sheffield; an act passed for facilitating in certain cases the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to inquire into Trades' Unions and associations of employers or workmen, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 8, April 5, 1867; extended, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 74, Aug. 12, 1867; commissioners appointed to inquire into the facts of intimidation at Sheffield, May 23; inquiry opened, June 3; closed, July 7; report signed, Aug. 2; inquiry at Manchester began, Sept. 4; commission appointed to inquire into the organization and rules of Trades' Unions and the like associations, Feb. 12, 1867; first report presented to Parliament, May 21; second report, May 28; third report, July 5, and Aug. 6.

TRADING COMPANIES, and other associations, an act passed for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 7, 1862, amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131, Aug. 20, 1867.

TRAFALGAR, battle, between the English under Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain; the allies had 33 sail-of-the-line, 2634 guns, the English 27, 2148 guns. After an obstinate battle the French were defeated, with the loss of 19 sail-of-the-line; but Nelson was mortally wounded, and died in an hour or two after the battle was over, Oct. 21, 1805.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, began, 1829; an act passed for the preservation of, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 6, 1844; finished, 1850; Nelson's column finished and the statue set up, Nov. 4, 1843; fountains opened, 1845; the four lions, modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer, uncovered, Jan. 31, 1867.

TRAFFIC, an act passed for the better regulation of, in the streets of the metropolis, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134, Aug. 20, 1867; amended, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 5, Dec. 7, 1867.

TRAINED BANDS. The city of London provided and furnished 200 men to march against the Scots in the reign of Edward I., A.D. 1318; they provided and presented to Edward III. 25 men-at-arms and 500 archers to serve in the army then in France, 1354; increased to 1400 men, 1360; they equipped a regiment of 1000 men to serve in France, and sent them to Henry VIII., 1545; a large body of men were provided for Queen Elizabeth to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards, 1585; a regiment of 1000 was furnished to assist in placing Henry of Navarre upon the French throne, 1589; 2000 were raised for the relief of Calais, 1596; and 600 were provided for the invasion of Ireland, 1600; they furnished James I. with a force of 2000 men to go to Germany, 1624; 5200 men were provided in the reign of Charles I. to serve against the Scots, 1640; there was a general muster,

held in Finsbury Fields, May, 1642 ; the regiments when completed were of the following strength :

	Companies				Men
The Blue Regiment	...	...	8	...	1411
„ Yellow „	...	...	8	...	1526
„ Green „	...	...	8	...	1566
„ Orange „	...	...	8	...	1741
„ White „	...	...	8	...	2088
„ Red „	...	...	8	...	1630
			48		9962

The following regiments emanated from the Trained Bands, and as such hold the privilege of marching through the city with colours flying and bayonets fixed : 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, the 3rd East Kent, the Buffs, the Royal Marines, and the London Militia.

TRAJAN, MARCUS, a Roman emperor who governed between A.D. 52 and 117 ; his pillar, erected by Apollodorus, 114, yet stands entire at Rome, 140 feet high, but the popes crowned it with an apostle ! a piazza at Rome built round it, 100.

TRANSFIGURATION, festival of the, first observed, 700.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, first practised in France in the 15th century. Louis XI., when dying, drank the warm blood of infants under the notion of preserving life, 1483 ; trials were made of transfusion upon animals in Paris, and then upon the human body ; of five operated upon, two died, 1668 ; practised in England, Nov., 1667, before the Royal Society. The idea is said to have been originally suggested by an Oxonian, named Wrean. In 1797, the trial was again made in France, but rarely with success, though in some few instances it seems to have answered.

TRANSPORTATION, a punishment inflicted by the 39th Elizabeth, c. 4, 1590 ; banishment was pronounced for criminal offences much earlier. First ordered by the legislature, 13 & 14 Charles II. ; first transported to America, 18 Car. II. c. 3, s. 2, 1666 ; and 4 Geo. I. c. 11, 1717. Transportation to New South Wales began, May, 1787. Returning from transportation was made death until 1834, when it was changed to transportation for life. Transportation abolished, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, Aug. 20, 1853 ; subsequently amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, June 26, 1857.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, introduced into the Roman Church as an article of faith, A.D. 840 ; confirmed, 1000 ; admitted in England, 1066 ; belief in, necessary to salvation, declared by the Council of Placentia, 1095 ; the word to describe it, "transubstantiation," first introduced by Peter de Blois, 1165 ; confirmed by the Lateran Council, 1215 ; and by the Council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. John Huss first opposed the doctrine, and he was answered by being burned, under order of the Council of Constance, 1415. The declaration against, abolished as a qualification for the exercise of civil offices, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 62, July 25, 1867.

TRAPPISTS, the monks of La Trappe, a French order of strict discipline, but not to the severe extent reported of it ; perpetual silence is only enjoined in particular apartments of their monastery ; founded in Normandy, 1140 ; the English and Irish were ordered to quit France in 1831 from their establishment at Meilleraï, and they have since formed themselves into a society at Mount St Bernard, in Leicestershire.

TRAUN, battle. The French under Massena defeated the Austrians after a severe fight, 6000 men fell on both sides, 1809.

TRAUTENAU, battle. The Austrians bravely defended this town. The first

regiment of Prussian dragoons entirely overthrew the celebrated Windischgrätz dragoons; the Austrian Gen. Gablenz brought up some fresh troops and compelled the Prussians to retreat; the Prussians lost in killed and wounded 63 officers and 1214 men; the Austrians, 196 officers and 5536 men, June 27, 1866; the action renewed the next day, and the Austrians suffered a defeat.

TRAVANCORE, Hindustan. Treaty made between the Rajah of, and the East India Company, 1784; the country overrun by Tippoo Sultan, 1789; defeated by the British and compelled to restore the possession in Travancore; treaty of friendship signed with the East India Company, 1797; again in 1805; murder of several British soldiers at, 1809.

TRAVELLERS' CLUB, Pall Mall, London, built from the design of C. Barry, and opened, 1831; partially destroyed by fire, Oct. 24, 1850.

TRAVELLING. Only six coaches were on the roads for all England in 1672; and one John Cresset, of the Charter-house, wrote a pamphlet to show the necessity for their suppression. At a later period, the following advertisement tells its own tale:—"York four-days' Stage-Coach.—Begins on Friday the 12th April, 1706.—All that are desirous to pass from London to York, or from York to London, or any other place on that road, let them repair to the Black Swan in Holbourn, in London, and to the Black Swan in Coney-street, in York. At both which places they may be received in a light coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which performs the whole journey in four days (if God permit), and sets forth at 5 in the morning, and returns from York to Stamford in 2 days; and from Stamford, by Huntingdon, to London, in 2 days more; and the like stages on the return."—Again, 1712, "Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, Durham, and London Stage-Coach begins on Monday the 13th October, 1712. All that desire to pass from Edinbro' to London, or from London to Edinbro', or any place on that road, let them repair to Mr John Baillie's, at the Coach and Horses, at the Head of Cannongate, Edinbro', every other Saturday, or to the Black Swan, in Holborn, every other Monday, at both of which places they may be received in a Stage-Coach, which performs the whole journey in thirteen days, without any stoppage (if God permit), having 80 able horses to perform the whole stage. Each passenger paying £4 10s. for the whole journey, allowing each passenger 20 lb. weight, and all above to pay 6d. per pound. The coach sets out at six in the morning." In 1825, the mail-coach did this distance in 46 hours. In 1780, the first stage-coach between London and Maidstone left at six in the morning, and only arrived at half-past 8 p.m., a distance of 34 miles. The coaches went about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour on the average, and the mail-coach charge was 52s. inside per 100 miles, and 30s. outside; first common coaches, 42s. inside, and 26s. out, exclusive of coachman and guard. Railways have altered all this.

TRAVELLING ABROAD, a license to travel abroad required from British subjects, and a tax levied by the crown, 10 Charles I., 1635; attempts to tax travellers and absentees made, 1753, but failed.

TRAVELLING POST. In the time of James I., 1610, letters were conveyed by men who rode post; those who took government despatches in the time of Henry VIII. were hanged if dilatory; letters were indorsed "Haste Post! Haste!" and a gallows was often sketched on the letter; in 1626, a letter was indorsed and addressed by Mr Bagg, deputy mayor of Plymouth, to Sir Edward Conway:—"For His Majesty's especial service.
"To the Right Honourable Sir Edward Conway, Knight, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries, these, at Court.
"Post hast—post hast—hast—hast—with speed.
"Plymouth, 17th June, 1623, eleven o'clock in the morning.
"Ashton (Ashburton), 17 June, 1623, four o'clock in the afternoon.

"Exeter at four in the morning, June 18, 1623.

"Received this packet at Honyton, at eleven in the forenoon.

"Sherborne, late at night, 18 June, 1623.

"At Sarum, 19 June, at six in the morning.

"Andover, past nine o'clock in the morning, 19th day of June.

"At Basing, at twelve at noon.

"Hartford Bridge, half past two in the afternoon.

"Staines, at past five o'clock in the afternoon.

"Stroud (the Strand) at house, past eight o'clock at night."

The post, riding, according to the proverbial saying, "for his life," was 17 hours on the road between Plymouth and Exeter, a distance of only $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Seven hours were consumed from Exeter to Honiton, the distance of $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles; from Honiton to Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, 35 miles, occupied about 11 hours; from Sherborne to Salisbury, 34 miles, 10 hours; Salisbury to Andover, $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles, say $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The courier, arrived now upon the beaten line of the old Roman road, passed to Basingstoke, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Andover, in 3 hours; from Basingstoke to Hartford Bridge, 10 miles, occupied him $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; from Hartford Bridge to Staines, 19 miles, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the remaining 19 miles, to the residence of Mr Secretary Conway in the Strand, where he delivered his despatch, consumed nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. A distance, therefore, of 212 or 214 miles was traversed in 57 hours, the average being little more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the hour. The Defiance coach in 1835 traversed the whole distance between London and Plymouth in 27 hours; the railway express completes the distance in 8 hours, 1869.

TREADMILL, a Chinese invention to irrigate their lands; suggested by Mr Cubitt, in England, as an instrument of punishment for felons, called the Tread-wheel, and introduced into Brixton jail, 1817.

TREASON punished in England only by banishment until the reign of Henry I. Defined by 25 Edward III. st. 5, c. 2, 1349; two witnesses required to convict; the punishment sanguinary, and of the most direful character—to be hung by the neck, but not until dead, the bowels to be torn out before the writhing sufferer's face and cast into the fire; the heart to be afterwards torn out and burned, the mangled body to be beheaded and quartered, the head and quarters to be stuck up in public places, for which purpose they were parboiled in caldrons with spices and herbs, to preserve them as long as possible from decay; portions were sometimes sent to be displayed in different parts of the kingdom. Burning alive was practised for petit treason against the king's image, as in coining, or the murder of a bishop or other ecclesiastic by an inferior, of a husband by a wife, or of a master by a servant; for the reverse, a husband or master was hung. The last victim of this law was a woman for coining, 1787; she was burned at the Old Bailey 28 years after George III. had reigned, however incredible it may appear; an act passed abolishing burning, 30 Geo. III. c. 48, 1790. Petit treason to be punished as murder only, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2, June 27, 1809; repealed by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95, Aug. 6, 1861; re-enacted, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 8, Aug. 6, 1861.

TREASURER, Lord High, of England, the third great officer of the crown; Odo, Earl of Kent, was the first appointed, 1069. The office is now filled by the commission called the Treasury, with its lords commissioners, first put in commission, 1612; the first officer that held this rank in Ireland was John de St John, 1217; this officer called the Lord High Treasurer of Gt Britain, upon the union of Scotland, 1707; of the United Kingdom after the union with Ireland, 1816. The treasury chest fund limited and regulated by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 127, Aug. 6, 1861.

TREASURE TROVE. The Roman law in the time of Constantine I. gave half the treasure to the finder and half to the treasury, A.D. 315; vested in the finder by the Codex Theodosianus, 380; this was adopted by the Saxons. The con-

cealment of, punished by death *temp.* Hen. II.; vested in the king, by 4 Edw. I., 1276. A bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Talbot de Malahide for amending the law of treasure trove, July 5, 1858, but not proceeded with. Letter of Sir Geo. C. Lewis, claiming all treasure of antiquity for the crown, issued Aug. 27, 1860.

TREASURY OFFICE, Westminster, built from the design of Mr Kent, 1733; the north wing built from the design of Mr Barry, R.A., began in 1847-8; and the Whitehall front added, 1868-9.

TREATIES. The first formal English treaty on record is dated 1217; the first commercial treaty with the Flemings, 1272. The following are among the most noted of the European treaties:

- Abo, peace of, Aug. 7, 1743
- Abyssinia, commercial treaty, Nov. 2, 1849
- Adrianople, peace of, Sept. 14, 1829
- Aix-la-Chapelle, May 2, 1668; Oct. 18, 1748
- Akerman, Sept. 4, 1826
- Algiers, Aug. 28, 1816
- Alt Radstadt, 1706
- America, peace with, Sept. 3, 1783; convention relative to a ship-canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, April 19, 1850; reciprocity treaty with Gt Britain, July 2, 1854
- Amiens, March 25, 1802
- Armed Neutrality, July 9, 1780; and Dec. 16, 1800
- Arras, treaty of, Sept. 22, 1435
- Augsburg, league of, July 9, 1686
- Ava, treaty of commerce, Feb. 24, 1826
- Baden, peace of, Sept. 7, 1714
- Barrier treaty, Nov. 13, 1715
- Basel, peace of, April 5, 1795
- Bassein, India, Dec. 31, 1802
- Bayonne, treaty of, May 5, 1808
- Belgium, treaty of separation from Holland, April 19, 1839; treaty of commerce with Gt Britain, July 23, 1862; Scheldt Toll, July 16, 1863
- Belgrade, peace of, Sept. 22, 1739
- Berlin, peace of, June 28, 1742; decree, Nov. 21, 1806; convention, Nov. 5, 1808
- Bessarabia, the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube, treaty, settling the frontier, June 19, 1857
- Borneo, commercial treaty with Gt Britain, May 27, 1847
- Brazil, treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, July 28, 1817
- Breda, peace of, July 25, 1667
- Bretigny, peace of, May 8, 1360
- Bucharest, treaty of, May 28, 1812
- Cambray, league of, Dec. 10, 1508; peace of, Aug. 5, 1529
- Campo Formio, treaty of, Oct. 17, 1797
- Carlowitz, peace of, Jan. 26, 1699
- Carlsbad, congress of, Aug. 1, 1819
- Chamount, treaty of, March 1, 1814
- Chateau Cambresis, peace of, April 2, 1559
- Chili, commercial treaty with Gt Britain, Oct. 4, 1856
- Chunar, India, 1781
- Cintra, convention of, Aug. 30, 1808
- Clayton Bulwer treaty, April 19, 1850
- Closterseven, convention of, Sept. 10, 1757
- Coalition, first against France, June 26, 1792; second, June 22, 1799; third, Sept. 8, 1805; fourth, Oct. 6, 1806; fifth, April 9, 1809; sixth, March 1, 1813
- Concordat, July 15, 1801; Jan. 25, 1813
- Conflans, treaty of, 1465
- Constantinople, treaty of, and peace of, April 16, 1712; peace of, July 8, 1833
- Copenhagen, peace of, May 27, 1660; treaty for the abolition of the Sound dues, March 14, 1857
- Cressy, treaty of, 1544
- Danish succession, treaty for settling, May 8, 1852
- Denmark, treaty for the cession of the Danish possessions on the coast of Africa to Gt Britain, Aug. 17, 1850; treaty for the surrender of criminals, April 15, 1862
- Domingo, St, commercial treaty of, March 6, 1850
- Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745
- England and Scotland, Union of, July 27, 1706
- England and America, acknowledging

- the independence of the latter, Sept. 3, 1783
- England, France, and Spain, peace of, Sept. 3, 1783
- England and the United States copy-right, Feb. 18, 1853
- England and Austria, commercial, Dec. 16, 1865
- Equator, treaty of commerce between, and Gt Britain, Nov. 2, 1853
- Family compact, Aug. 15, 1761
- Fontainebleau, peace of, Sept. 2, 1679; treaty of, Nov. 8, 1785; concordat, Jan. 25, 1813
- France with America, Feb. 6, 1778
- France and Sardinia, treaty for the cession of Savoy and Nice, March 24, 1860
- France, treaty of commerce with Gt Britain, Jan. 23, 1860
- France, relative to joint stock companies, April 30, 1862
- Frankfort, commercial treaty with England, May 13, 1832; and Dec. 29, 1835
- Friedwald, treaty of, Oct. 5, 1551
- Fuesren, treaty of, April 23, 1745
- Galatz, treaty of, between Russia and Turkey, Aug. 11, 1791
- Ghent, pacification of, Nov. 8, 1576; peace of (America), Dec. 24, 1814
- Golden Bull, 1356
- Grand Alliance, May 12, 1689
- Greece, London, treaty of, July 6, 1829
- Greece, treaty relative to the succession to the crown of, Feb. 1, 1853
- Greece, succession to the throne of, July 13, 1863
- Hague, treaty of the, May 21, 1659; May 7, 1669
- Halle, treaty of, 1610
- Hamburg, peace of, May 22, 1762
- Hanover, treaty, Sept. 3, 1725; commercial, with England, July 22, 1844; redemption of Stadt toll, June 22, 1861
- Holland, peace with England, May 20, 1784
- Holy Alliance, Sept. 26, 1815
- Honduras, commercial treaty, Aug. 27, 1856; boundary of, British treaty for, April 30, 1859
- Hubertsberg, peace of, Feb. 15, 1763
- Interim, May 15, 1548
- Ionian Islands, protectorate of, Nov. 5, 1815; union with Greece, Nov. 14, 1865
- Ireland, union of, with Gt Britain, July 2, 1800
- Italy, commercial, Aug. 6, 1863
- Japan, commercial treaty with Gt Britain, Oct. 14, 1854, and Aug. 26, 1858
- Kiel, treaty of, Jan. 14, 1814
- Kutchuk, peace of, July 21, 1774
- Labuan, Borneo, treaty of, Dec. 18, 1846
- Laybach, congress of, Jan., May, 1821
- League against the Protestants in France, Feb. 15, 1577
- Leipsic, alliance of, April, 1631
- Leoben, peace of, April 18, 1797
- Liberia, commercial treaty with Great Britain, Nov. 21, 1848
- Lisbon, peace of, Feb. 13, 1668
- London, treaty of (Greece), July 6, 1829
- London, treaty of, Spain and Portugal, April 22, 1834
- London, convention of (Turkey), July 15, 1840
- Lubeck, peace of, May 22, 1629
- Luneville, peace of, Feb. 9, 1801
- Madagascar, slave trade suppression, Oct. 23, 1817; and May 31, 1823
- Madrid, treaty of, 1526
- Methuen, treaty, May 6, 1703
- Mexico, commercial, with England, Dec. 26, 1826; slave trade suppression, Feb. 24, 1841; convention for intervention between England, France, and Spain, Oct. 31, 1861
- Milan, decree, Dec. 17, 1807
- Modena, navigation of the river Po, July 3, 1849
- Morocco, commercial, with England, Jan. 23, 1721; July 10, 1729; and April 8, 1791; peace and commerce, Dec. 9, 1856
- Munster, peace of, Jan. 30, 1648
- Muscat, for the suppression of the slave trade, Sept. 10, 1822; commercial, May 31, 1839
- Nankin, treaty, cession of Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1842
- Nantes, edict of, April 15, 1598
- Naumberg, treaty of, 1554
- Netherlands, suppression of the slave trade, May 4, 1818; commercial, with the East Indies, March 17, 1824; separation of Belgium, April 19, 1839

- New Granada, commercial, April 18, 1825 ; slave trade, April 2, 1851
- New Zealand, cession of sovereignty, Feb. 5, 1840
- Neuchatel, treaty of, May 26, 1857
- Nicaragua, commercial treaty with Great Britain, Feb. 11, 1860
- Nice, treaty of, 1518
- Nimeguen, peace of, Aug. 11, 1678
- Nipchoo, treaty of, Oct. 21, 1727
- Noyon, treaty of, Aug. 16, 1516
- Nuremberg, treaty of, Aug. 2, 1532
- Oldenburg, commercial, April 4, 1844
- Oliva, peace of, May 3, 1660
- Paraguay, treaty of commerce between Great Britain and, March 4, 1853
- Paris, peace of, Feb. 10, 1763 ; treaty of, May 15, 1796 ; peace of (Sweden), Jan. 6, 1810 ; convention, April 23, 1814 ; capitulation of, May 30, 1814 ; peace of, Nov. 20, 1815 ; treaty of, June 10, 1817 ; convention for the withdrawal of the allied armies, Oct. 9, 1818 ; communication by post, June 14, 1833, and Sept. 24, 1856 ; general treaty of peace with Russia, March 30, 1856 ; relating to Moldavia, Aug. 19, 1858 ; commercial treaty, Jan. 23, additional article added, Feb. 25, 1860
- Parma, navigation of the river Po, July 3, 1849
- Partition, first treaty, Oct. 11, 1698 ; second treaty, Mar. 13, 1700
- Passarowitz, peace of, July 21, 1718
- Passau, treaty of, Aug. 15, 1552
- Pekin, peace and friendship, Oct. 24, 1860
- Persia, commercial, with Great Britain, Nov. 25, 1814, and Oct. 28, 1841 ; treaty of peace with Great Britain, March 4, 1857
- Peru, treaty of commerce between Great Britain and, April 10, 1850
- Petersburg, peace of, May 5, 1762 ; treaty of, Aug. 5, 1772 ; treaty of, April 8 and Sept. 8, 1805 ; treaty of, 1810
- Peterswalden, convention of, July 8, 1813
- Pilnitz, convention of, July 20, 1791
- Poland, partition of, Nov. 25, 1795
- Portugal, commercial, with Gt Britain, Jan. 29, 1642 ; July 10, 1654 ; alliance, May 16, 1703 ; commercial, Dec. 27, 1703 ; Feb. 19, 1810 ; abolition of slave trade, Jan. 22, 1815 ; general treaty, June 9, 1815 ; slave trade, July 3, 1842
- Pragmatic Sanction, 1439, and April 13, 1713
- Prague, peace of, 1653
- Presburg, peace of, Dec. 26, 1805
- Protestants of France, league against, Feb. 15, 1577
- Prussia, treaty with Sweden, June 7, 1815 ; general treaty, June 9, 1815 ; slave trade, with Belgium, Feb. 24, 1848
- Prussia, Gt Britain, copyright, Nov. 9, 1855
- Public Good, league for the, 1464
- Pyrenees, treaty of the, Nov. 7, 1659
- Quadruple Alliance, Aug. 2, 1718
- Radstadt, peace of, March 6, 1714 ; congress of, Dec. 9, 1797
- Ratisbon, peace of, Oct. 13, 1630 ; treaty of, Aug. 1, 1806
- Rhine, confederation of the, July 12, 1806
- Russia, peace and union with Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1812 ; alliance with Sweden, March 3, 1813 ; Austria, and Prussia, treaty of alliance, Sept. 9, 1813 ; treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, and Turkey, March 30, 1856
- Ryswick, peace of, Sept. 20, 1697
- Sardinia, Vaudois Protestants, Oct. 20, 1690, Aug. 4, 1704 ; slave trade, Aug. 8, 1834 ; commercial, Feb. 27, 1851
- Scheldt toll, July 16, 1863
- Schmalcald, league of, Dec. 31, 1530
- Seville, peace of, Nov. 9, 1729
- Siam, commercial treaty, June 20, 1826 ; April 18, 1855
- Slave Trade, treaty for the suppression of, between England and Brazil, Oct. 18, 1825 ; between England and France, May 29, 1845 ; England and the United States, April 7, 1862
- Sleswick and Holstein, treaty between Prussia and Denmark, July 2, 1850
- Spain, peace and friendship, May 23, 1667 ; with America, July 18, 1670 ; friendship and alliance, July 5, 1814 ; treaty of congress, June 9, 1815 ; slave trade, Sept. 23, 1817 ; June 28, 1835 ; pacification of, London, April 22, 1834.

St Germain, peace of, 1570
 St Germain-en-Laye, June 29, 1679
 St Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with France, July 22, 1795
 Stadestoll, June 22, 1861
 Stettin, peace of, Dec. 13, 1570
 Stockholm, 1630; peace of, Nov. 21, 1719; treaty of, March 24, 1724; treaty of, March 3, 1813
 Sweden and Norway, peace and commerce, May 9, 1654; renewed, July 18, 1812; slave trade, Nov. 6, 1824
 Switzerland, commercial treaty, Sept. 6, 1855
 Temesvar, truce of, Sept. 7, 1664
 Teschen, peace of, May 13, 1779
 Texas, commercial treaty with Great Britain, Nov. 13, 1840; slave trade, Nov. 16, 1840
 Tientsin, treaty for opening the ports of China, June 26, 1858
 Tilsit, peace of, July 7, 1807
 Tolentino, treaty of, 1793
 Toplitz, treaty of, Oct. 3, 1813
 Triple Alliance, Jan. 4, 1717
 Triple Alliance of the Hague, Jan. 28, 1668
 Tripoli, peace and commerce, Oct. 18, 1662; renewed lastly, May 10, 1812
 Troppau, congress of, Oct. 20, 1820
 Troyes, treaty of, May 21, 1420
 Tunis, peace and commerce, Oct. 5, 1662; renewed, June 22, 1762; settlement of complaints, May 2, 1812
 Turin, commercial, Aug. 6, 1863
 Turkey, peace and friendship, Jan. 5, 1809; treaty of alliance between Great Britain and France, for the defence of,

March 12, 1854; peace with Russia, March 30, 1856; general treaty, June 19, 1857; commercial treaty with Great Britain, April 29, 1861
 Turkmanchay, peace of, Feb. 22, 1828
 Ulm, peace of, July 3, 1620
 United States.—*See* America.
 Uruguay, commerce and navigation, Aug. 26, 1842
 Utrecht, union of, Jan. 22, 1579; peace of, April 11, 1713
 Valençay, treaty of, Dec. 8, 1813
 Venezuela, of commerce, April 18, 1825; against the slave trade, March 15, 1839
 Verona, congress of, Aug. 25, 1822
 Vervins, peace of, May 2, 1598
 Versailles, treaty between France and Austria, May 1, 1756; peace of, Sept. 3, 1783
 Vienna, treaty of, April 30, 1725; treaty of alliance, March 16, 1731; definitive peace, Nov. 18, 1738; peace of, Oct. 14, 1809; treaty of, March 23, 1815; treaty of, May 31, 1815, June 9, 1815; treaty, Oct. 30, 1864
 Villafranca, treaty of, July 11, 1859
 Vossem, peace of, June 16, 1673
 Warsaw, treaty of, Feb. 24, 1768; alliance of, March 31, 1683
 Westminster, peace of, Feb. 19, 1674; (with Holland), 1716
 Westphalia, peace of, Oct. 24, 1648
 Wilna, treaty of, Aug. 31, 1559
 Worms, edict of, 1521
 Wurtzburg, treaty of, 1610
 Zurich, ratification of the treaty of Villafranca, Nov. 10, 1859

TREBBIA, Italy, battles, between Hannibal and the Romans under Sempronius, when the latter were defeated, B.C. 218; the French and Spanish army defeated by the Austro-Piedmontese, 1746; the Russians under Suwarroff defeated the French after three days' fighting, the latter lost 12,000 men, June 20, 1799.

TRENT, Austria, the Council of Trent held its sittings here from 1545 to 1563; captured by the French, 1801; the bishopric ceded to Austria, Dec., 1802; evacuated by the French, 1809; by the Bavarians, Oct., 1809; by the Austrians, 1813.

TRENT, Council of, the 18th in the Roman Catholic Church, met, Dec. 13, 1545; its decisions are considered orthodox by the Romanists; the sittings of the council were continued under Pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., to 1563, when the last council sat, Dec. 3.

TRENT, mail steamer, with the Confederate commissioners, Messrs Slidell and Mason, stopped by the United States' war steamer, the San Jacinto, commanded by Captain Wilkes, and those gentlemen taken out and carried prisoners

to the United States, Nov. 8, 1861; they were demanded by England, Nov. 30; given up by the United States, Dec. 26; released, Jan. 8, 1862.

TREUGA DEI, or **TRUCE OF GOD**, to prevent the frequency of private wars. Odilo, Bishop of Aquitaine, first published a revelation he pretended he had received from Heaven, enjoining men to cease from hostilities and to be reconciled to each other, A.D. 1032; it was at first enforced during the celebrating of the great festivals of the Church. Extended to the festivals of the Virgin and the Apostles by the Council of Clermont, 1095.

TREVES, Prussia, the capital of the Treviri in the time of Cæsar, B. C. 58; taken by Gen. Marlborough, 1704; captured by the French, Aug. 9, 1794; ceded to them by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801; ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna, 1815; the holy coat belonging to the cathedral exhibited the last time, 1844.

TREVISIA, Italy, the ancient *Trevisium*, a free Roman town, put itself under the protection of Venice, 1344; invested by the Austrians, June 10, 1848; capitulated, June 13.

TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO, the motto of the Order of the Bath, first used, it is said, by Richard II., and also by Henry IV., 1399, and on the revival of the order by George I., May 18, 1725.

TRIAL BY BATTLE. The last appeal to this ancient custom was in the case of *Ashford v. Thornton*. The defendant was tried for the murder of a female. He was acquitted, there not being sufficient evidence to establish his guilt. The brother and next heir of the murdered woman appealed, in order to bring the matter again before a jury. The accused man asserted his right to prove his innocence by battle. The judges acknowledged his right to do so; and the legal antiquaries would have been gratified with the rare spectacle of a judicial duel, but for a voluntary abandonment of the prosecution, April 11, 1818. The custom abolished by 59 Geo. III. c. 46, June 22, 1819; counsel first allowed to address the jury, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 114, Aug. 20, 1836.

TRICHINOPOLY, Hindustan. Part of the town blown up by the firing of a powder magazine, 300 of the inhabitants killed, 310,000 musket cartridges destroyed, and the whole place shaken to its foundation, 1772; Chunda Sahib forcibly took possession of, April 26, 1736; besieged and taken by the Mahrattas, 1741; the English besieged by the French at, July 28, 1751; attempt of the French to take it by surprise, failed, Dec. 9, 1753; besieged by the French, May 14, 1757, and relieved by the British by an extraordinary march under Capt. Calliaud, May 25, 1757.

TRICOLOR FLAG of France, first adopted by the Parisian militia in the revolution of 1789, red and blue ribbon the colours of the city of Paris, and white for the Union; abandoned, 1814; changed, Feb. 25, 1848.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS, established by 16 Charles II., April 6, 1664; regulated by 6 & 7 Will. and Mary, c. 2, Dec. 22, 1694; repealed, and septennial parliaments voted, 1715.

TRIESTE, Illyria. Fouché murdered here, 1768; captured by the French, 1797; again taken by them, 1809; ceded to Italy by the treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809; captured by the allied forces of England and Austria, Oct. 31, 1813. The remains of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico landed, Jan. 16, 1868.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY. The first commenced in the highlands of Scotland, 1747; the general survey of the United Kingdom begun under Gen. Roy, 1783; the first preliminary operations finished, 1784. The triangulation of Ireland completed, 1838; an act passed to facilitate the completion of the survey of Great Britain, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 30, June 21, 1841; England completed, 1857. Commis-

sion appointed to inquire into, Dec. 24, 1857; reported, May 20, 1858, recommending the one-inch map of the United Kingdom to be completed and published immediately; further reports, Dec. 31, 1858, and Dec. 31, 1859.

TRIMMERS, a contemptible set of politicians so called by the two great parties in England in the reign of Charles II., Halifax was at their head, 1682.

TRINCOMALEE, Ceylon, the noblest harbour in India, taken by the Dutch, 1639; captured by the French, 1672, but re-captured immediately by the Dutch; captured by the English under Sir Hector Munro, 1782; re-captured by the French fleet; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, 1795; ceded to that power by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

TRINIDAD, West India Islands, discovered by Columbus, 1498; a settlement made by the Spaniards, 1588; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676; restored to Spain; retaken by the English, Feb. 13, 1797; ceded to them by the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802. The negroes rose in insurrection, committing great excesses, Jan. 4, 1832.

TRINITARIANS. The term Trinity first used by Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, in the second century; order of, founded, 1594, in Spain; an order also founded as early as 1198, by Felix de Valois and others; St Philip de Noir founded an order of fifteen persons in Rome, 1548, under the same name.

TRINITY ACT, passed to exempt persons from penalties who denied the doctrine, 53 Geo. III. c. 160, July 21, 1813.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, founded by charter of Henry VIII., Dec. 19, 1546; it includes *St Michael's House*, founded, 1324; and *King's Hall*, founded by Edw. III., 1337; the library projected by Dr Barrow, and built by Sir Christopher Wren.—*Trinity Hall*, founded by Bishop Bateman, Jan. 15, 1350; chartered by Edw. III., Nov. 20, 1350.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, May 4, 1554; building begun, March 28, 1555; the statute bears the date May 1, 1556; the first president and fellows admitted, May 30, 1556; he visited the College, July 15; the Hall built, 1618-20; the chapel rebuilt by Dr Bathurst and consecrated, 1694.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, founded upon the site of the Augustine monastery of All Saints, by Queen Elizabeth, Dec. 29, 1591; first stone laid, Jan. 1, 1593; received a new charter from James I., May 12, 1613; and from Charles I., 1637; made a barracks, 1689; west front erected, 1759; a Royal commission appointed to inquire into the affairs of, 1851; report of the commissioners, 1853; constitution of the college altered by charter, Jan. 31, 1855; the library founded, 1601.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, founded by Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., and commander of the *Harry Grace de Dieu*, for regulating the pilot service and erecting lighthouses, &c., 1511; incorporated by Henry VIII., 1512; re-incorporated by James II., 1685; its jurisdiction extended to Ireland, 52 Geo. III. c. 39, April 20, 1812. There were formerly three establishments, at Deptford, Hull, and Newcastle: the one at Hull established, 1369; incorporated, March 20, 1529; their records destroyed by fire, 1714. Their second hall built in Water Lane, Tower-street, 1671. The one at Deptford pulled down, 1787. The present building erected from the designs of Samuel Wyatt; the first stone laid by the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, first Lord of the Treasury, and master, Sept. 12, 1793; the corporation consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and 31 elder brethren. Prince Alfred installed as master, March 21, 1866.

TRINITY SUNDAY, first introduced into the calendar by Pope Gregory IV., the Sunday after Whitsuntide, 834; this date is disputed by some authorities, who fix it 1150; kept by the Roman and Reformed Churches alike.

TRINK-HALLES, for the sale of summer drinks, as *Eau de Seltz*, and syrups, first established at Leipzig, 1860; they have since become general in Germany, and Capt. Foutrobert introduced them into Paris, 1866.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE, formed between the States-general and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands, Jan. 13, 1668; Sweden afterwards joined the league, April 25: the second alliance formed between England, France, and Holland; the first two powers signed, Nov. 28, 1716; and Holland, Jan. 4, 1717: a third signed between England, Russia, and Austria, Sept. 28, 1795.

TRIPOLI, Africa, captured by the Saracens, 638; taken by the Sicilians, 1146, but retaken by the Saracens, 1184, from whom it was taken by the Spaniards, 1510; given to the knights of St John by Charles V., 1530; taken by the Turks, 1551; the Moors succeeded in defeating the garrison, 1703; recaptured by the Turks, 1835. Slavery abolished, 1816; and piracy, 1817.

TRIPOLI, Asia Minor, the government invested in Mehemet Ali by treaty, May 6, 1833; captured by the British fleet, Sept. 22, 1840; revolt of the Arabs at, and repulse of the Turkish troops with a loss of 2000 men and all their guns, July 12, 1855.

TRIPOLITZA, Greece, besieged by the Greeks under Demetrius Ipsilanti, Aug., 1821; carried by storm, and 9000 of the inhabitants massacred, Oct. 5; recaptured by the Turks under Ibrahim Pacha, June 23, 1825.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, island of, discovered, 1651. In the year 1811, Jonathan Lambert, an American sailor, took possession of the desolate island of Tristan d'Acunha, and issued a manifesto, drawn up in a strictly diplomatic form, which was signed by his chief minister, another American sailor, whose name was Andrew Millet. He declares that, on Feb. 4, 1811, he took entire possession for himself, and his descendants for ever, of the island of Tristan d'Acunha, as well as of two neighbouring islands, the Inaccessible Island, and the island called Nightingale, of which he thereby declares himself the lord and prince. When Napoleon was a prisoner at St Helena, this island was occupied by the English, and after the Emperor's death, when the party occupying was withdrawn, an English seaman remained, and, joined by one or two others, became sole inhabitants and occupiers of the island, 1825.

TRIUMVIRATES. *Triumviri Capitales* were regular magistrates appointed circa B.C. 292. *Triumviri Nocturni* appointed to protect the city from nocturnal fires, circa B.C. 304. *Triumviri Reipublicæ Constituendæ* appointed for five years, B.C. 43; the last at Rome, 1849, Mazzini being one of them.

TROPPEAU, congress, the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia met here, Oct. 20, 1820, to consider the affairs of Naples, and afterwards adjourned to Laybach, Dec. 20, 1820.

TROUBADOURS, or French poets of the 11th and 12th centuries. The earliest songs known were written by William, Duke of Guienne, in the Romance language, circa 1096.—*Hallam*.

TROY, Asia Minor; the ancient *Ilium*. Supposed to have withstood a siege of 10 years before it was taken; the site of the town discovered by M. Lechevalier, in 1785.

TROYES, France. Taken by Joan of Arc, 1429. The parliament of Paris banished to, 1787. The mayor of, M. Huez, murdered by the insurrectionists, 1789. Occupied by the French under Napoleon, 1814; entrance of the allied sovereigns into, Feb. 7; retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23, and by the allies a few days afterwards.

- TROY WEIGHT**, from Troyes in France, where it was first used ; the oz. troy is said to have been brought originally from Egypt, in the time of the Crusaders, 1095 ; the Scotch troy weight was introduced by James I. of England, 1618.
- TRUELLAS**, battle. The French attacked the Spanish army, but were defeated with a loss of 5000 men and 10 cannon, Sept. 22, 1793.
- TRUMPET**, the invention of, ascribed to the Etruscans ; first sounded in England before the sovereign, in the time of Offa, King of Mercia, 790.
- TRUMPET-FLOWERS**, brought from North America, 1640 ; the large-flowered from China, 1800 ; there are other varieties from the Cape and America.
- TRUMPETS** for speaking, known to the Greeks before 1596 ; made by Talland, 1654 ; the subject of inquiry before the Royal Society in 1670.
- TRUXILLO**, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1227.
- TRUXILLO**, Peru, founded by Pizarro, 1535 ; ruined by an earthquake, Dec., 1759.
- TUAM**, Archbishopric of, founded, 501 ; the see of Mayo annexed to Tuam, 1559 ; it ceased to be archiepiscopal, 1839, and is now a bishopric, to which Killala, Enachdune, and Achonry were annexed, 1573.
- TUBULAR BRIDGE**, for the Chester and Holyhead Railway, over the Menai Straits, the construction of which is no less novel than gigantic ; it consists of two lines of tubes, each of great length, lifted above a hundred feet over the level of the water ; the engineers were Stephenson, Foster, and Fairbairn, March 5, 1850.—*See* Bridges.
- TUDELA**, battle. The Spaniards under Gen. Palafox defeated by the French under Marshal Ney ; 5000 Spaniards were killed, Sept. 22, 1808.
- TUILLERIES**, Paris, one of the royal palaces, begun by Catharine de Medicis, 1564 ; Louis XVI. brought here a prisoner, Oct. 6, 1789 ; invaded by the mob, June 20, 1792 ; attacked and taken by the insurgents, after 300 of the Swiss Guards had been slain, Aug. 10, 1792 ; the National Convention held their first sittings, May 10, 1793 ; captured by the insurgents, July 29, 1830 ; taken and sacked by the mob for nine days, the building saved, Feb. 25—March 6, 1848 ; the present Emperor took up his residence here, 1851.
- TULIPS**, came first to England, 1578 ; were objects of commerce in the 16th century : in 1639, the sum of 90,000 florins was given in Holland for 120 tulips, with the offsets ; one called the Viceroy sold for 4203 guilders ; the tulip-tree came to England from America, 1663.
- TUNBRIDGE**, Kent. The priory built, 1094 ; grammar-school established by Sir Andrew Judde, 1553 ; wells became noted as curative through Dudley, Lord North, 1606 ; Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., resided here, 1630 ; Charles II. and Catherine of Portugal visited this town, 1664 ; the wells were covered in at the cost of £400, 1847 ; visited by the Queen and Prince Albert, 1849.—*See* Tonbridge Castle.
- TUNIS**, city of, Africa, stands near the site of ancient Carthage. Besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270 ; taken by Barbarossa—he was expelled by Charles V., but recovered by the Turks under Selim II. ; 10,000 Christian slaves there set at liberty, 1535 ; the Bey of Tunis first appointed, 1570 ; taken by the Turks, 1574 ; reduced by Admiral Blake on the Bey refusing to give up the English captives, 1655 ; piracy suppressed, 1818 ; a new constitution granted, 1860 ; an insurrection, which lasted for several months, broke out, April, 1864.
- TURIN**, Italy, the *Augusta Taurinorum* of the ancients. The cathedral founded, A.D. 602 ; the present building began in 1498, and consecrated in 1505. Philip I. of Savoy resided at, 1280-1 ; made the capital of Sardinia, by Amadeus VIII.,

1418 ; the university founded, 1412 ; Francis I. ravaged and almost demolished the city, 1536 ; besieged by the French and taken after a gallant defence of four months, Sept. 22, 1640. It was invested by the allies, commanded by Prince Eugène, the French were defeated with great loss, Sept. 7, 1706 ; the victors captured 153 pieces of cannon. The Basilica erected by Juvara, 1717-31 ; taken from the French, 1799 ; reoccupied by them, June 24, 1800 ; the French driven out by the Austrians and Russians, May 30, 1814, and given up to the King of Sardinia ; museum established, 1820 ; revolution in, 1821 ; a political riot among the students of the university, detected and the university closed, April 27, 1864 ; the seat of Government removed to Florence by treaty with France, Sept. 15 ; riots in consequence broke out, Sept. 21—23, and again, Jan. 30, 1865 ; the last sittings of Parliament held in, May 16.

TURKEY trade commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1550 ; the Levant company instituted by charter, 1579 ; it is now a most extensive and open trade.

TURKEY, Empire of, consisting of mixed Asiatic races, the greater number of whom were originally of Tartar blood, combined under the influence of the Mahometan creed and conquests. The empire founded by Constantine, A.D. 330 ; Constantinople besieged by Chosroes, 616. Birth of Mahomet, the prophet, at Mecca, 571 ; his imposture commenced, 604 ; the Koran written, 610 ; flight to Medina, 622 ; death of Mahomet, 631. Holy wars began, 1095 ; the Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bithynia, 1298 ; the Turks took Thrace and Adrianople, 1360 ; Janissaries, a guard composed of the descendants of Christian slaves, instituted by Amurath I., 1362 ; the provinces of the Eastern empire conquered by Bajazet I., 1389 ; defeated Sigismund, King of Hungary, with an army of 100,000 men, at Nicopolis, 1396 ; he besieged Constantinople, but was captured by Tamerlane, 1402 ; the Turks made a raid upon Hungary, but were repelled by the Huniades, 1450 ; Constantinople taken by Mahomet II., May 29, 1453 ; the Mahometans attacked Greece, 1458 ; subdued the whole of the country, 1460 ; they penetrated into Italy, and took Otranto, 1480 ; the Janissaries cause Selim I. to be raised to the throne ; he murdered his father, brothers, and their families, 1512 ; he took the islands of the Archipelago, 1514 ; overran Syria, 1515 ; Egypt added to his empire, 1516 ; Soliman II. took Belgrade, 1521 ; Rhodes wrested from the knights of St John, 1522 ; the Hungarians defeated at Mohatz, Aug. 29, 1526 ; Soliman II. besieged Vienna with 250,000 men, but was repulsed, 1529 ; peace concluded with Hungary, 1533 ; the Venetians defeated, and Cyprus taken, 1571 ; great battle of Lepanto, the whole Turkish fleet destroyed, Oct. 7, 1571 ; Amurath III. ascended the throne, and strangled his five brothers, 1574 ; commerce with England first began, 1583 ; the Turks driven out of Persia by Schah Abbas, 1585 ; Mahomet III. ascended the throne, 1595 ; Ahmet I. succeeded him, 1603 ; great fire in Constantinople, 1606 ; Amurath IV. began to reign, he caused his father and four brothers to be strangled, 1624 ; the Persians defeated by the Turks, who took the city of Bagdad, 1639 ; the island of Candia taken after a long siege, 1669 ; Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV., relieved by John Sobieski, of Poland, Sept. 12, 1683 ; the Austrians retake Buda, 1686 ; Mahomet IV. deposed by Soliman II., his brother, 1687 ; the Turks recover Belgrade, 1690, but they were totally defeated at Salankemen by the Austrians, 1691, and at Zeuta, 1697 ; peace restored by the treaty of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699 ; Mustapha II. deposed by the Janissaries, 1703 ; war declared against Russia, 1710 ; the Morea conquered by the Turks, 1715 ; Russia relinquished Azof by treaty, July 10, 1711 ; peace made with Austria, July 21, 1718 ; war declared against Persia, 1726 ; Mohammed V. began to reign, Sept., 1730 ; the Austrians defeated at Krotzka, July 22, 1739 ; the entire Turkish fleet destroyed in the Bay of Tchesme in the Scio Channel, 1770. A declaration of war proclaimed against France, 1798 ; the Crimea ceded to Russia

by treaty, Jan. 8, 1784; war again breaks out against Russia, 1787, and with Austria, 1788; 20,000 Turks slain at Oczakow, Dec. 17, 1788; Ismail stormed by the Russians and 45,000 Turks killed, Dec. 22, 1790; peace concluded with Russia, Aug. 11, 1791; war against Russia, Jan. 7, 1807; the passage of the Dardanelles forced by the British fleet, Feb. 19, 1807; Hali Aga murdered, May 25; the Sultan Selim deposed and cut to pieces by the Janissaries, who called Mustapha IV. to the throne, May 29; treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, restoring peace to Russia; a caravan of 2000 pilgrims returning from Mecca, decimated by a pestilential wind in the desert—only 20 being saved, Aug. 9; Wahabees brought to subjection, 1818; Ali Pacha of Albania, in Greece, declared his independence, 1820; Moldavia and Wallachia rose in rebellion, March, 1821; the Greek patriarch hanged at Constantinople by a mob, April 23; the Turks take Scio and slay the inhabitants, April 11, 1822; dreadful fire at Constantinople, March 1, 1823; revolution at, Nov. 3; the Turkish fleet defeated near Mitylene, Oct. 7, 1824; statute passed reforming the Janissaries, May 28, 1826; a new army organized, May 29; insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 15; abolished by the Sultan, June 16; fire at Constantinople, 6000 houses destroyed, Aug. 30; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England and France, at Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827; 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian residents banished from the Turkish empire, Jan. 5, 1828; war declared against Russia, April 26; the Turks defeated at Brailow, June 18; Anapa surrendered, June 23; Varna besieged, Aug. 5; the Turks defeated at the battle of Akhazikh, Aug. 24; fortress of Bajazet taken, Sept. 9; the Sultan joined his army with the sacred standard, Sept. 26; the Dardanelles blockaded, Oct. 1; Varna surrendered, Oct. 11; Russians retreated from before Schumla, Oct. 15; the castle of the Morea surrendered to the French, Oct. 30; the Russians raised the siege of Silistria, Nov. 10; the Russians defeated the Turks at Kolawtscha, near Schumla, June 11, 1829; Silistria captured, June 30; battle of Kainly near Erzeroum, July 2; Erzeroum captured by the Russians, July 20; the Russian troops enter Adrianople, Aug. 20; peace concluded at Adrianople, Sept. 14; fire at Constantinople, the crew of H.B.M.S. *Blonde* assisted in saving the city, Jan. 22, 1830; the independence of Greece recognized, April 23; treaty signed with America, May 7; Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, captured St Jean d'Acre, May 27, 1832; the Turks defeated at Homs, July 6; the Egyptians captured Aleppo, July 8; the Turks again defeated at Beylau, July 29; Ibrahim Pacha defeated the army of the Sultan in Syria, with considerable loss, July 30; the Egyptians defeated the Turks at Konieh, Dec. 21; the army of Ibrahim Pacha comes within 80 leagues of Constantinople, and the Sultan requests the assistance of Russia, Jan., 1833; a Russian fleet arrived at the capital, April 3; treaty concluded with Mehemet Ali, May 6; treaty with Russia concluded, July 8; office of Grand Vizier abolished by the Sultan, March 30, 1838; treaty of commerce with England ratified, Aug. 16; hostilities renewed with Mehemet Ali, June 17, 1839; the Turks defeated at Nezib, June 24; Sultan Mahmoud died, June 30; the Turkish fleet given up to the Egyptians, July 14; revolution in Servia against, May; a treaty of protection, July 15, 1840; St Jean d'Acre captured, Nov. 3. Treaty with the four powers, for closing the passage of the Dardanelles, March 13, 1841; the Hungarian leaders, Bern and Kossuth, escaped into Turkey, Aug. 21, 1849; the government refused to surrender them on the joint demand of Russia and Austria, Sept. 16, 1849; Russia again demanded the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees, and suspended all intercourse with the Porte, Nov. 12; the Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resisted this demand; the British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, anchored in Besika bay, Nov. 13; diplomatic relations with the Porte resumed by Russia; the refugees were sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor, Dec. 30, 31; friendly relations resumed with Austria, April 6, 1850; insurrection breaks out in Samos, Jan.,

1851; in Turkish Croatia, March 4, suppressed in the same month; a treaty referring to the Holy Temple in Palestine agreed to with France, Feb. 14, 1852; the concession made to the Christians led to a misunderstanding with Russia, Feb., 1853; Menshikoff presented his Russian ultimatum, May 5; the Porte declared war against Russia, Oct. 5, 1853; the allied fleet entered the Bosphorus, Oct. 22; the Turkish army crossed the Danube and occupied Kalefat, Oct. 27; defeated the Russian army at Oltenitza.—See Russian War. The Greek provinces revolted, Jan. 27, 1854; the Sultan makes several demands upon Greece, but his ultimatum was rejected, March 21; the Greek rebels defeated in their stronghold at Damoko, April 22; peace made with Russia—treaty signed, March 30, 1857; Charter of liberties granted in a "Hatti Humáyoun," Feb. 18, 1856; massacre of Christians at Jedda, July 25, 1858; several reforms made in the government in Aug.; a plot against the life of the Sultan discovered, Sept. 17; a decree of the Sultan limiting the luxury of the Turkish ladies and ordering certain changes in their costume, Nov. 12, 1859; Russia complained of the treatment the Christians received in Turkey, May 5, 1860; satisfactory reply given, June 3; a treaty of commerce made with France, April 29, 1861, and with Gt Britain the same day; Abdul Medjid died, June 25; reconciliation of the Sultan with the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia, 1864. The Sultan left Constantinople to visit Europe, and arrived at Paris, June 30, 1867; received at Dover by the Prince of Wales, July 12; arrived at Buckingham Palace the same day; visited the Queen at Windsor Castle, July 13; state visit to the Royal Italian Opera, July 15; Woolwich dockyards, and the Crystal Palace, July 16; review at Spithead, July 17; the Sultan invested with the Order of the Garter by Her Majesty, July 17; His Majesty entertained by the Corporation of London, at the Guildhall, July 18; banquet in honour of, given by the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, July 19; and a state ball at the new India Office, July 19; present at the volunteer review at Wimbledon, July 20; entertained by the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House, July 22, and visited the Horticultural Gardens; left London, July 23; entered the Bosphorus upon his return, received with great rejoicing, 60 vessels went to meet him, Aug. 7; held a grand reception at Constantinople, Aug. 12; a new council of state composed of 10 Mussulmans and 10 Christians formed, Aug. 19. Insurrection in Crete; the Turkish ambassador applied to the King of Greece to assist in putting a stop to their progress, but he refused and assisted the insurgents; the Turkish ultimatum presented to him, Dec. 10.

TURKISH SOVEREIGNS.

Othman I.	1299	Mustapha I. (again)	1622
Orchan, son of Othman	1326	Amurath IV.	1623
Amurath I.	1360	Ibrahim III.	1640
Bajazet I.	1389	Mohammed IV., son of Ibrahim	1649
Solyman I.	1402	Solyman III., his brother	1687
Musa-Chelebi	1410	Ahmed II.	1691
Mohammed I., son of Bajazet	1413	Mustapha II., eldest son of Mo-	
Amurath II.	1421	ammed IV.	1695
Mohammed II.	1451	Ahmed III.	1703
Bajazet II.	1481	Mohammed V. succeeded his uncle	1703
Selim I.	1512	Osman III.	1754
Solyman II., the Magnificent, his		Mustapha III.	1757
son	1520	Abdul-Ahmed	1774
Selim II., son of Solyman	1566	Selim III.	1788
Amurath III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III., son of Amurath	1595	Mohammed VI.	1808
Ahmed I., ...	1603	Abdul-Mejid	1839
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Aziz, brother of the former	
Osman I.	1618	Emperor	June 25, 1861

TURKEYS first brought to England, 1523, and to France, 1570.

TURKISH BATHS. Mr Urquhart attempted for several years to introduce them into this country; he constructed one at Lytham, 1857; the first public one opened in London, 1860.

TURNERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 2 Jac. I., June 12, 1604; grant of arms to, Dec. 17, 1634.

TURNPIKES, or TOLLBARS, originated in England, 1267; the lord of the manor being allowed to collect a *1d.* from every waggon passing through his manor; an act passed for erecting, 1663; the first erected at St Giles', London, in this year. Riots in various places in England, and the turnpikes destroyed, 1728, 1729; Reynolds hanged at Tyburn for encouraging, 1736; the turnpike near Bedminster destroyed, 1749; Rebecca riots in Wales for the abolition of, 1842-3; 27 removed, by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24, 1827; tolls to be levied on locomotives, and on waggons and carriages drawn by steam, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 70, Aug. 1, 1861; abolished in certain places near London, by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 78, July 28, 1863, to take effect on June 30, 1864.

TURPENTINE, the produce of a species of fir-tree, imported from Barbary prior to 1656; there are two kinds, the Venice or Venetian, and the common. The manufacture of, in London and its neighbourhood regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84, ss. 54-63, Aug. 9, 1844, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, Aug. 14, 1855.

TURTLES, first brought to England from the West Indies, between 1740 and 1750.

TUSCALOOSA, ship-of-war, formerly the *Conrad*, a trading vessel, captured by the *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes of the Confederate navy, June 21, 1863; taken into Simon's Bay, South Africa, and acknowledged a lawful prize by the authorities, Aug. 8; a protest being made by the United States Consul, the case being referred to the law officers, their decision was unfavourable, and she was ordered to be detained, Dec. 26; her commander protested against this act, Dec. 28; the whole case being communicated to the Home authorities, Jan. 11, 1864, the ship was ordered to be delivered up by the Duke of Newcastle, Foreign Secretary, March 10, and Capt. Semmes warned not to bring any prizes into English ports.

TUSCANY, Italy, called by the ancients *Etruria*; annexed to the Lombard kingdom of Alboin, A.D. 568; incorporated by Charlemagne into his empire, 773-4; ravaged by Henry IV., 1081; erected into a dukedom, by the bull of Pius V., Cosmo de Medici being made Grand-Duke, Aug. 27, 1569; upon the extinction of this family, Francis of Lorraine elected to the throne, 1737; seized by the French, March 24, 1799; recovered its independence, July 17, 1799, but was again taken by France the following year; given to Louis, son of the King of Spain, as King of Etruria, Feb. 26, 1801; he died, June 30, 1803; united to France, May 24, 1808; restored to Austria, 1814; Leopold II. ascended the ducal seat, June 18, 1824; insurrection in, Feb., 1831; a treaty made with Great Britain and France for suppressing the slave trade, Nov. 30, 1831, and March 22, 1833; ordered to be carried into effect, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 83, Aug. 10, 1838; treaty for the suppression of the slave trade with England, Dec. 20, 1841; Lucca annexed to Tuscany, Aug. 31, 1847; a representative government proclaimed, Feb. 11, 1848; Leopold fled from Sienna in consequence of the civil war, Feb. 7, 1849; arrived at Gaeta, Feb. 23; the town restored, Aug. 6; recovered by an Austrian army, May 5, 1850; Leopold returned, July 23; outrage committed upon Mr Erskine Mather in the streets of Florence, Jan. 29, 1851; agreed and signed a concordat with the Pope, April 25, 1858; the abolition of the constitution of 1848, May 6, 1852; revolution in, and Victor Emmanuel made Dictator, April 28, 1859, but refused; the French landed an army at Leghorn, May 20; the Grand-Duke Leopold abdicated, Sept. 3; the Pope's concordat annulled,

Jan. 27, 1860 ; voted for annexation to Sardinia, March 22 ; Florence declared the capital of Italy, April 26, 1865.

TUTBURY CASTLE, Staffordshire, built by Henry de Ferrers, *circa* 1066 ; rebuilt by John of Gaunt, 1350 ; Mary Queen of Scots confined in, 1569 ; taken and destroyed by the Parliamentarians, 1645.

TWELFTH-DAY, or Old Christmas, custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found was saluted as king of the festival of the Epiphany ; instituted, 813.

TYBURN, London, the ancient place for the execution of malefactors. Nicholas Brembre, Lord Mayor of London, executed at, Feb. 20, 1388 ; the exact spot is situated at the junction of the Edgware and Bayswater roads, where No. 49, Connaught Square, stands. A German writer in 1778 speaks of it as distant two miles from London. John Austin the last person executed here, Nov. 7, 1783 ; the gate removed, 1829. Water was conveyed from the springs here to supply the city of London in the 13th century.

TYCHFIELD ABBEY, Hants, built, 1232.

TYNEMOUTH CASTLE, Northumberland, built by Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, who married William the Conqueror's niece, 1070 ; held by the Earl of Albemarle against William Rufus, 1093 ; captured by the Scots, 1644, and by the Roundheads, 1648.

TYPE-FOUNDING, invented at Mentz, *circa* 1457 ; separated from printing by a decree of Charles I., July 11, 1637 ; 4 founders appointed, revived by Charles II., 1662-3 ; and again for 7 years by James II., 1685 ; not since renewed. Composing-machine invented by Mr Hattersley, 1859.

TYRCONNEL, Earl of. The Roman Catholics in Ireland, headed by, with a French force, attacked Ulster, Londonderry, and Enniskillen, 1690, but were defeated by the forces, but this rebellion in favour of James II. was not finally crushed until Oct., 1691.

TYRE, Phœnicia, said to have been founded B.C. 1250 ; besieged unsuccessfully by Shalmanaser, King of Assyria, 722 ; and again by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, 690 ; captured by Alexander, 332-4 ; taken by the Crusaders, June 27, A.D. 1124 ; again in the possession of the Saracens, May 19, 1291.

TYRE, era of, began Oct. 19, 125 B.C. ; to reduce this era to our own, subtract 124, and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the era before Christ.

TYROL, Austria, made a part of the Austrian empire, 1665 ; ceded to Bavaria by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805 ; an insurrection, under the leadership of Andrew Hofer, against this power broke out in the early part of 1809, and their rulers expelled. The French invaded the country, but were defeated in several engagements, and finally expelled after the battle of Iselberg, Aug. 13, 1809 ; and the treaty of Schönbrunn concluded, Oct. 14, by which Bavaria was restored ; the Tyrolese refused to assent to it, and continued the struggle ; the patriot Hofer captured by the French, Jan. 20, 1810, and shot at Mantua, Feb. 20 ; the Austrians regained possession of the country, 1814.

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UBIQUITARIANS, a Lutheran sect, which at one time spread over Germany and through other countries ; they believed the natural body of Christ to be everywhere present : the sect arose *circa* 1560.

UCLES, battle, the Spanish army was defeated by the French, under Marshal Victor, with a loss of 1500 men killed and 9000 prisoners, their whole artillery and baggage, Jan. 13, 1809.

UKRAINE, or the Frontier, as the term imports. Russia and Poland divided the Ukraine by treaty, 1693 ; the west side of the Dneiper being taken by Poland, and the east by Russia ; the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary were appropriated by Russia, 1795, according to the iniquitous treaty of partition, Nov. 25. The Emperor, Alexander I., visited here, April, 1818 ; insurrection broke out, April 25, 1831 ; suppressed, May 26.

ULEABORG, Finland, founded, 1610 ; taken by the Russians from the Swedes, 1809 ; formally ceded, Sept. 17 ; destroyed by fire, 1822 ; rebuilt, 1823-4. The English fleet destroyed 23 vessels, and the governmental stores, June 1, 2, 1854.

ULM, Württemberg, peace of, by which Frederic V. was deprived of Bohemia, signed July 3, 1620 ; taken by the French, 1796 ; fortified by the Grand-Duke, 1800 ; ceded to Bavaria, July 17, 1802 ; the battle of, between the French, commanded by Marshal Ney, and the Austrians, by Gen. Mack, the latter were defeated, Oct. 17—20, 1805, and the fortifications of the town were destroyed ; restored, 1842.

ULSTER, Ireland, divided between the O'Neills and O'Dohertys in the reign of Elizabeth. Insurrection, 1598 ; commissioners appointed to inquire into the forfeited lands, 1602—1609 ; a settlement founded and a grant made to Nicholas Bacon, May 22, 1611. The Irish Society of London founded by James I., March 29, 1613. The Chemico-Agricultural Society instituted at Belfast, 1845 ; report upon the potato disease, 1845. Statistical Society founded at Londonderry, 1838.

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY, Leicestershire, founded by Robert Bossu, *circa* 1134.

ULVERSTONE, Lancashire, the gunpowder mills of Messrs Dickson and Co. exploded at, killing 3 men and seriously wounding 3 others, one man was found with his clothes burnt off 100 yards from the mill, and the horse and van were carried into a wood 50 yards away, the shock was felt for miles, Dec. 7, 1867. Another explosion at these mills, which resulted in their total destruction, and the loss of 9 workmen, happened, July 25, 1868.

UMBRELLA, mentioned by Ben Jonson, in a comedy, 1616 ; used by the ladies in the reign of Queen Anne, 1710 ; Mr John Jameson used one in Glasgow, 1782 ; the first person who used the umbrella in the streets of London was Jonas Hanway, who died, 1786 ; alpaca first used as a covering in lieu of silk by Sangster, 1851.

UNCTION, EXTREME, a ceremony originally of the Jews, who anointed themselves with oil upon particular occasions, and hence the imitation of the ceremony ; it was in common use about 550 ; the first who received extreme unction from the pope is said to have been St Asaph, 590.

UNIFORMITY, first Act of, passed, 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, 1558. Second, obliging all the clergy to subscribe the same 39 Articles and to use the same form of worship; upwards of 2000 ministers quitted the Church of England upon that occasion, joined the Dissenters, and ranked among the fathers of the Dissenting interest, 13 & 14 Car. II., c. 4; received the royal assent, May 19, to come into force, Aug. 24, 1662.

UNION of the Three Crowns: England and Scotland became united at the accession of James VI. of Scotland, as James I. of England, March 24, 1603; the union of the two kingdoms was attempted, but failed, 1670; commissioners appointed to agree as to the terms of the settlement, 1 Anne, c. 8; the terms agreed to, July 22, 1706; the Tories opposed the union, 1706, in the House of Commons, but it became a law, 6 Anne, c. 11, June 6, 1706, and was ratified by a large majority in the Scotch parliament, Jan. 16, 1707; the union to commence from the 1st of May, 1707. Union with Ireland proposed in the Irish parliament by a royal message, Jan. 22, 1799; resolutions passed by the city of Cork in favour of, Jan. 12; the plan of the union detailed, Feb. 5, 1800; the act of union passed the British parliament, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 47, July 2, 1800; the Irish parliament agreed to the union by 40 Geo. III. c. 38, June 13, 1800. The united standard of England and Ireland first displayed on Dublin castle, Jan. 1, 1801; the realm thence became the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the title to France being dropped.

UNION FIRE-OFFICE established, 1715.

UNION JACK, the National Flag of Gt Britain (the cross of St George, with the Saltire of St Andrew), adopted by proclamation of James I., April 12, 1606; the Saltire of St Patrick added, Jan. 1, 1801.

UNION PACKET, of Dover, lost off Calais, Jan. 28, 1792, the first accident of the kind for 105 years.

UNITARIANS, who worship only one self-existent Deity, in place of three equal Deities in one, arose under Servetus, 1553; on his passing through Geneva, proceeding to Naples, in that year, Calvin incited the magistrates to arrest him on charges of blasphemy and heresy, and on his refusing to retract his opinions condemned him to be burned; this murder took place, Oct. 27, 1553; the act passed to relieve them from their disabilities, 53 Geo. III. c. 160, July 21, 1813; extended to Ireland, 57 Geo. III. c. 70, July 7, 1817; their meeting-house protected by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 45, July 19, 1844; a national convention of, held in New York, April 5, 1865.

UNITED BRETHREN, called by some Moravians, existed at a very early period; they were joined by the Waldenses, 1176, and by the followers of John Huss, 1417; after the Reformation they obtained an edict for the exercise of their worship in public, 1575, which was confirmed, 1609; they were afterwards dispersed, 1612-21; revived in Moravia and Bohemia, 1720, where Count Zinzendorf supported them, 1722; made one of their bishops, 1737; first mission to Greenland, 1733; to America, 1734; an act passed removing some of the disabilities under which they suffered with other Dissenters, 20 Geo. II., c. 44, June 17, 1747; and an act passed to encourage their settlement in America, 22 Geo. II., c. 30, May 26, 1749.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a conspiracy established, and a society formed to invade England, 1791; the leaders concluded a treaty with France, June, 1796; their leader, Theobald Tone, was convicted, Nov. 10, 1798; he committed suicide shortly afterwards, see the report of the House of Commons, March 15, 1799.

UNITED PROVINCES, once subjected to Spain; became a republic, 1579; deputies appointed by the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland,

Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland, met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579; they agreed to and signed a treaty of mutual defence, appointing the Prince of Orange stadtholder, thus forming the union of Utrecht, or the foundation of the Seven United Provinces. In 1609 their independence was acknowledged; Holland was united to France, 1796; Louis Bonaparte crowned king of, June 5, 1806; he abdicated, July 1, 1810; Holland restored to the house of Orange, with Belgium annexed, Nov. 18, 1813; separated from Belgium, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected king, July 12, 1831; died, Dec., 1865; Leopold II. elected king, Dec. 10, 1865.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, formed in London, 1816; their Club House built, 1828.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION (Royal), established in London, 1831.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, established at Whitehall, 1830; robbery of coins from, 1869.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Jamestown, Virginia, settled by the English, May 13, 1607; the Pilgrim Fathers settled at Plymouth, Dec. 20, 1620; New York settled by the Dutch, 1664-74; Maryland first settlement made, 1634; North Carolina, 1665; South Carolina, 1660; New Jersey, 1665; Pennsylvania, 1681; Savannah founded, 1733; revolted from the sway of England, though English colonists, originally established by voluntary exile to avoid persecution for opinion's sake, and secure civil and religious liberty to themselves and their posterity. The English parliament passed a measure increasing the duty upon all imported goods, 4 Geo. III. c. 15, April 5, 1764; the Stamp Act, which caused great discontent, passed, 5 Geo. III. c. 12, March 22, 1765; to take effect from, Nov. 1. First American Congress met, Oct. 7, 1765. The Stamp Act repealed, 6 Geo. III. c. 11, March 18, 1766. An act levying duties on paper, tea, and other imports, 7 Geo. III. c. 46, passed, June 29, 1767; they petition against the measure, Jan. 20, 1768; an English expedition arrived at Boston, Oct. 1; 342 chests of tea thrown into the sea by the people at Boston, and 17 at New York, Dec. 16, 1773. deputies of the several States met in congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774; first battle fought between the English and Americans at Lexington, April 19, 1775; Bunkers Hill battle, June 17; Act of perpetual State Union passed, May 20; Washington appointed commander-in-chief, June 15; America declared 'independent' at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776; New York occupied by the English, Sept. 15; the battle of Brandywine, an affluent of the Delaware, fought, Sept. 11, 1777; Philadelphia taken, Sept. 26; the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; the English army, commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, surrendered at Saratoga, Oct. 17; the independence of America acknowledged by France, Dec. 16; a treaty of commerce and alliance signed with France, Feb. 6, 1778; the English forces captured Charleston, May 12, 1780; the battle of Camden, Aug. 16; Major André arrested, Sept. 23; shot as a spy, Oct. 2; Eutaw Springs battle fought, Sept. 8, 1781; Lord Cornwallis surrendered with 7000 men to Washington, at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781; their independence recognized by Holland, April 19, 1782; Sir Guy Carleton arrived to treat for peace, May 5, 1782; the treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; New York evacuated by the English forces, Nov. 25; the treaty ratified by congress, Jan. 4, 1784. John Adams, the first American ambassador, received by George III. of England, June 1, 1785; new constitution proposed to congress, Sept. 17, 1787; the slaves in Philadelphia emancipated, Jan. 1, 1788; the new government organized at New York, March 4, 1789; General Washington elected the president, April 14; the management of the navy committed to the war department, Aug. 7; the 10th amendment made in the constitution, Dec. 15, 1791; National Bank instituted, with a capital of 10,000,000 of dollars, June 7; the city of Washington chosen for the capital, July 8, 1792; General Washington re-elected as president, March 4, 1793; he resigned office,

Sept. 17, 1796; Mr Adams elected, March 4, 1797; a separate department of the navy formed, April 30, 1798; the constitution amended, Jan. 8, 1798; General Washington died, Dec. 14, 1799; the seat of government removed to Washington in Dec., 1799; Louisiana purchased of France, for £3,200,000, April 30, 1803; the 12th amendment made in the constitution, Sept. 25, 1804; an embargo laid on all English vessels, Dec. 9, 1807; repealed, March 1, 1809; French vessels prohibited from entering American ports by Napoleon, March 23, 1810, and American vessels ordered to be seized in French waters; repealed, Nov. 2. Declaration of war issued against England, June 18, 1812; the American ship *Constitution*, captured the British frigate *Guerriere*, Aug. 19; Fort Détroit captured, Aug. 21; the American ship *Wasp* took the English ship the *Frolic*, Oct. 18; re-captured by the *Poictiers*; the ship *United States*, of 54 guns, captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, Oct. 25; the *Java*, 46 guns, captured by the *Constitution*, 28 guns, of the United States, Dec. 29; battle of Frenchtown fought, Jan. 24, 1813; the *Hornet* sunk the British sloop-of-war *Peacock*, Feb. 25; Forts Erie and George abandoned by the English forces, May 27; the American frigate *Chesapeake* captured by the frigate *Shannon*, June 1; the Americans defeated at the battle of Burlington Heights, June 6; H.M. sloop *Pelican* took the American sloop *Argus*, Aug. 14; the English took Buffalotown and burnt it, Dec. 30; the *Phæbe* and *Cherub* took the American frigate *Essex*, March 28, 1814; the ports declared blockaded by Adm. Cochrane, April 25; the British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict, at Fort Oswego, May 6; Fort Erie captured by the Americans, July 3; attempt to recapture it by the English forces, failed, Aug. 15; the city of Washington taken by the British forces, and the public edifices, records, and libraries burned, Aug. 24; Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29; the American ship *Wasp* attacked and sunk the British ship-of-war *Avon*, Sept. 8; the English squadron on Lake Champlain captured, Sept. 11; Baltimore taken by the English, General Ross killed, Sept. 12; treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Dec. 24; the English vessel *Endymion* captured the ship *President*, Jan. 14, 1815; the treaty of Ghent ratified, Feb. 17. The foundation of the capitol of Washington laid, Aug. 24, 1818; Florida ceded by Spain to the United States, Oct. 24, 1820; the independence of South America acknowledged, March 19, 1822; treaty made with Colombia, May 28, 1825; the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, died on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States, July 4, 1826; indemnity convention made with Great Britain, for indemnifying those who suffered in the war, Nov. 3; American tariff bill passed, May 13, 1828; treaty between the United States and Turkey signed, May 7, 1830; the ports re-opened to British commerce, Oct. 5; new laws of tariff made, July 14, 1832; 647 houses and many public edifices burnt in New York, Dec. 15, 1835; the American steam-boat *Caroline* attacked and burnt by the English near Schlosser, on the territory of the United States, Dec. 29, 1837; the president issued a proclamation against American citizens aiding the Canadians in their rebellion against England, Jan. 5, 1838; the *Great Western* steam-ship first arrived at New York, June 17; cash payments suspended by the American banks, Oct. 9, 1839; Mr M'Leod charged with aiding in the destruction of the ship *Caroline*, when a true bill was found against him for murder and arson, Feb. 6, 1841; the United States bank again suspended payment, Feb. 7; Mr Fox, the English minister, demanded the release of Mr M'Leod, March 12. General Harrison died a month after his inauguration, April 4; the presidency devolved on the vice-president, John Tyler, April 5. The case of M'Leod removed to the supreme court at New York by habeas corpus, May 6; a number of Canadian volunteers crossed the frontier and carried off Colonel Grogan into Canada, Sept. 9; all the ministers, with the exception of Mr Webster, resigned, Sept. 11; the president issued a proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret

lodges and clubs, Sept. 25 ; trial of Mr M'Leod commenced in the supreme court, Oct. 4 ; Col. Grogan restored to the United States' government, Oct. 4 ; M'Leod acquitted after a trial of eight days, Oct. 12 ; colossal statue of Washington erected in the capitol at Washington, Dec. 1 ; the *Creole*, an American vessel on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves, Nov. 7, mutinied and murdered the owner, Mr Hewell, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to navigate the ship to Nassau, New Providence; the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed all to go at liberty, with the exception of those engaged in the actual murder, Nov. 9. Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the *Caroline* affair, Feb. 2, 1842 ; Lord Ashburton arrived at New York on a special mission, April 1 ; negotiated and signed the Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals, Aug. 9 ; a new measure passed amending the tariff act, Aug. 30. Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, shot, June 27, 1844. Mexico declared war against the United States, June 4, 1845 ; resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon passed, April 23, 1846 ; New Mexico annexed to the United States, after a disastrous war, Aug. 22 ; the north-west boundary of the United States fixed at the 49th parallel of latitude ; the British possession of Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia river settled by treaty, June 12. The Mexicans defeated by the forces commanded by General Taylor at Bueno Vista, Feb. 23 ; Vera Cruz taken by storm, and the Mexicans defeated in the battle of Sierra Gorda, April 18 ; treaty between the United States and Mexico ratified, May 19, 1848. Park Theatre burnt, Dec. 16 ; a serious riot at the New York Theatre, occasioned by a dispute between two actors, May 10, 1849 ; proclamation forbidding the expedition to Cuba, issued, Aug. 11 ; the French ambassador ordered to leave Washington, Sept. 15 ; convention made with Gt Britain for the establishment of a Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, April 19, 1850 ; destructive fire in Philadelphia, July 9 ; California admitted into the Union, Aug. 15 ; the President issued a proclamation against the expedition to Cuba, April 25, 1851 ; Gen. Lopez landed at Cuba, Aug. 12 ; executed for treason at Havanna, Sept. 1 ; the Library of Congress at Washington burnt, Dec. 24 ; the New York Exhibition opened by the President, July 14, 1853 ; a treaty of commerce signed with Japan, March 8, 1854 ; riots at Boston in consequence of the seizure of a fugitive slave, June 24 ; proclamation issued against the Cuban expedition, May 31 ; Preston Brooks assaulted Senator Sumner in the Senate House, May 2, 1856 ; the English ambassador ordered to quit Washington, May 28 ; succeeded by Lord Napier, March 18, 1857 ; the salary of a Senator fixed at 6000 dollars for each session, Aug. 16, 1856. The ship *Resolute* recovered in the Arctic Regions ; presented to the Queen of England, Dec. 16 ; riots at Washington, June 1, and at New York, June 16, 1857 ; the banks of New York stopped payment in Oct. ; an expedition defeated the Mormons, Feb., 1858 ; Governor Cummings sent to replace Brigham Young as President of Utah, May 2 ; enters the capital of Utah, June 26 ; the Atlantic Telegraph completed, Aug. 5. Negro insurrection headed by John Brown at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, 1859 ; Washington Irving died, Nov. 28 ; the Pemberton Mills fell down, burying 400 workpeople in its ruins, Jan. 10, 1860 ; a committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the election of President Buchanan, March 5 ; he protested against it, March 28 ; the Prince of Wales received at Washington by the President, Oct. 3 ; Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. A General Fast ordered to be observed on account of the rising in the Southern States, Jan. 4, 1861 ; New Mexico admitted into the Union, March 2 ; Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President, March 4 ; he called for 75,000 volunteers for three months, April 15, and 42,000 for three years, May 3 ; the Congress passed an act, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, July 25 ;

the postal service with the Southern States ceased, May 31 ; six ballet girls burnt at the Philadelphia Theatre in Sept. ; Messrs Slidell and Mason taken from the *Trent* mail steam vessel, by Capt. Wilks, Nov. 8, and Wilks thanked by Congress. The surrender of Messrs Slidell and Mason demanded by the English ambassador, Lord Lyons, Dec. 23 ; they are given up, Dec. 27. The New York bankers stopped cash payment, Dec. 30. Capt. Gordon executed for piracy at New York, Jan. 19, 1862 ; treaty with Gt Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, April 7. The Congress decrees the abolition of slavery in the Union, June 9 ; the slaves of the South declared confiscated, June 19 ; the President declares the emancipation of the slaves of all rebels, July 17. Fire at St Louis, property valued at 20,000 dollars destroyed, May 18. The Treasury determine to give a postage stamp currency, Aug. 1. The slaves in the revolted States declared free by proclamation, to come in force, Jan. 1, 1863 ; confirmed, Jan. 1, 1863 ; the restoration of peace suggested, Jan. 9 ; Gen. Grant appointed Commander-in-chief in March ; 500,000 volunteers called for by the President, July 16, 1864. Franz Muller arrested in New York for the murder of Mr Briggs in London, Aug. 24, 1864. Abraham Lincoln elected a second time as President, Dec. 6 ; Abraham Lincoln, President, shot by Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865, died April 15. The life of secretary Seward and his son attempted by Payne, April 14 ; the assassin shot, attempting to escape, April 26. Vice-president Johnson takes the office of President, April 15 ; he had been elected to the office of Vice-president, Nov. 8, 1864. Mrs Surratt and three other accomplices hanged for being implicated in the murder of the President, July 7, 1865. The Habeas Corpus restored in the Northern States, Dec. 1. President Johnson delivered his message to Congress, Dec. 4 ; the 13th amendment made in the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the States, Dec. 18 ; the Southern States readmitted into the Union, by Congress, April 2, 1866 ; all natives of the United States except Indians declared citizens in Feb. ; President Johnson vetoed the freeman's bureau bill as unconstitutional, Feb. 19, 1866 ; and the civil rights bill, March 27 ; passed by the Senate over the veto, April 7. The bill for admitting Colorado into the Union vetoed by the President, May 16. The Fenians made a raid into Canada, May 31, and again June 7 ; a proclamation against, issued ; riot in New Orleans, martial law proclaimed in July. The President in his message to Congress recommended conciliation to, and re-admission into the Union of, the Southern States, Dec. 3. Great distress in Mississippi, Dec. 20. The President vetoed the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union, Jan. 28, 1867 ; passed over the veto by Congress, Feb. 9 ; the 46th Congress opened, March 4, and passed a vote of thanks to Mr Peabody for his gifts to the people. Russian America sold to America for 7,000,000 dollars in gold, April 10 ; treaty signed, June 30. The Court of Richmond released Mr Davis, the late President of the Southern States, on bail, May 13 ; the first Turkish minister, M. Blacque, received by the President, May 23 ; postal treaty with Gt Britain approved by the President, July 11 ; the President vetoed the bill enlarging the powers of the Southern district commanders, July 19 ; the Congress passed it over the veto ; the supplementary reconstruction act vetoed by the President, July 20, but passed by Congress. Secretary Stanton suspended by the President, and Gen. Grant appointed Secretary of war, Aug. 12. Surratt's trial, verdict given, Aug. 10. The President issued a proclamation setting forth his determination to protect and defend the constitution of the States, &c., Sept. 3. Gen. Sheridan removed from the command of the 5th district, Sept. 8 ; a general amnesty granted to the Confederates, Sept. 9. Sir Frederick Bruce, the English ambassador at Washington, died of diphtheria, Sept. 17 ; the new constitution adopted in Maryland, Sept. 19 ; the rate of postage upon newspapers and books fixed, Oct. 1 ; a day of prayer and thanksgiving appointed, Nov. 28 ; a resolution to impeach the President defeated in the House of Representatives by 108 votes to 57, Dec. 8 ;

41 persons burned and many injured by an accident on the Lake Erie Railway, Dec. 18; Gen. Pope removed from the command of the 3rd district, Dec. 28. Congress agrees to impeach the President by 126 votes to 41, Feb. 24, 1868, he having removed Mr Stanton, Secretary of War, Feb. 21, 1868; tried by the Senate, Chief Justice Chase being appointed president, March 18—May 16; acquitted upon all the charges, May 26. A serious riot broke out at Ward's Island, New York, March 5; a republican convention held at Chicago, May 20; the President issued a proclamation granting a free pardon to all persons who participated in the rebellion, July 1; the 14th amendment made in the constitution, July 28; the revolution in Spain recognized, Oct. 5; General Grant elected President, Nov. 3; the meeting of Congress held, Dec. 7; the President's message read, Dec. 9.—*See the War of Succession.*

CONFEDERATE STATES: South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Alabama, Jan. 11; Florida, Jan. 12; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; Tennessee, May 8; North Carolina, May 20. The first shot fired at Fort Sumpter, Jan. 9, 1861; at a meeting of the seceding States at Montgomery, Mr Howard Cobb was selected President of the Congress, Feb. 4; Mr Jefferson Davis appointed President of the Confederate States, Feb. 18. Confederate colours: the flag of these States was a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the centre, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag; the red spaces above and below to be the same width as the white; the Union blue extending down through the white space and stopping at the lower red space; in the centre of the Union a circle of white stars: first unfurled at Montgomery, March 4. Congress met at Richmond, July 20; President Davis sent his message to the Confederate Congress, congratulating them upon the victory of Bethel, Bull's Run, &c., Nov. 18; Mr Jefferson Davis elected President, and Mr Stevens Vice-president for six years, Nov. 30, 1861. The conscription act extended to all citizens from 35 to 45 years of age, Aug. 18, 1862; extended to the ages of 18 & 45, July 21, 1863; the Confederate Congress convened, March 15, 1865.

WAR OF SUCCESSION, 1860: message of the President to Mr Buchanan deprecating the threatened secession of the South, Dec. 4. South Carolina takes the lead in seceding from the Union, Dec. 20; 10 other States subsequently followed. Major Anderson removed the troops from fort Moultrie to fort Sumpter, Dec. 26; commissioners from South Carolina request the President to withdraw the troops from the forts in Charleston harbour, Jan. 3, 1861; a fast held in the Northern States on account of the threatened secession, Jan. 4. Mr Abraham Lincoln entered upon his duties as President of the United States, March 4; fort Sumpter captured by the Confederates, April 15; proclamation issued calling out 75,000 militia, April 15, the Armoury, Arsenal, and other buildings destroyed by the Federals at Harper's Ferry, April 18; the Confederate ports declared in a state of blockade, April 19; the navy yard at Norfolk dismantled by the Federals, and four steam vessels of war sunk, April 20. Proclamation issued, calling out 42,000 volunteers, and increasing the regular army to 23,000 soldiers, and the navy to 18,000 seamen, May 3. Mr Seward, the Federal Secretary of State, accepted the civil war as inevitable, May 4; the Federal troops repulsed at Great Bethel, June 10; the queen of England issued a proclamation of neutrality, May 13; Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Confederates, June 16; President Lincoln, in his message to Congress, asked for 400,000 men, and 400,000,000 dollars to carry on the war, July 5; the Senate authorized the raising of 500,000 men and a loan of 500,000,000 dollars, July 22; the Federals defeated at Bull's Run, near Manassas junction, leaving all their dead and wounded, artillery and stores, in their flight, July 21; a bill to provide iron-clad ships and floating batteries, passed by the Federal Congress, July 22; the President again authorized to call out 500,000 volunteers, July 25; the Federals again defeated and Gen. Lyons killed,

Aug. 10 ; fort Hatteras taken by the Federals, Aug. 29 ; Lexington captured by the Confederates after 3 days' fighting, Sept. 20 ; the Federals, under Gen. Sherman, captured the forts at Hilton's Head and Philips' Island with 40 guns, Oct. 21. Messrs Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners, taken from the British mail packet, *Trent*, by Commodore Wilkes of the *San Jacinto*, Nov. 8 ; claimed by the British government, and given up to Lord Lyons at Washington, Dec. 28 ; arrived in England, Jan. 29, 1862 ; the President's message to Congress stated the number of the army to be 660,971 men ; the Federals attempted to blockade the harbour of Charleston by the sinking of 18 vessels laden with large blocks of stone, Dec. 28 ; cash payments suspended in the Federal States, Dec. 31 ; the Confederates defeated at Mill Springs, Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1862 ; the island of Roanoke, N. Carolina, captured by the Federals under Gen. Burnside in Feb ; fort Donnellson and fort Henry in Tennessee captured by the Federals under Gen. Grant, with 13,500 prisoners and all their war material, Feb. 16 ; Nashville evacuated by the Confederates, Feb. 23 ; the Confederate iron-clad *Virginia*, late the Federal steam vessel *Merrimac*, attacked the Federal fleet in Hampton roads ; she sunk the *Cumberland*, captured and burnt the *Congress*, disabled the *Minnesota*, and defeated the *St Lawrence* and *Roanoke*, March 8 ; attacked by the *Monitor* next day, and after a gallant struggle, retired for repairs, March 9. The army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan embarked for the York river, March 22. Slavery abolished in the district of Columbia, April 4 ; island No. 10 captured by the Federals under Gen. Pope, after a defence of 17 days, April 7. The Confederates under Gen. Johnston attacked the Federals, 40,000 strong, at Pittsburg, landing on the Tennessee river, and drove him back and captured part of his camp, April 6 ; the Federals, receiving reinforcements, renewed the battle the next day, defeating the Confederates, Gen. Johnston was killed, April 7. New Orleans captured by the fleet under commander Farragut, April 24 ; the city surrendered, April 26 ; York town evacuated by the Confederates, May 3. The battle of Williamsburg fought, May 5 ; the Federals occupied the city of Norfolk, the Confederates retired after destroying the docks, navy yard, and the vessels in the harbour, the *Merrimac* being blown up, May 10-11. The Federal gun boats defeated on the James river ; the Federals, commanded by Gen. Banks, defeated at Winchester, May 18 ; Gen. Beauregard, with the Confederate army, evacuated Corinth, May 29. The Federals under Gen. Casey defeated, with the loss of 19 guns and all their baggage, at Fair Oaks, May 31 ; the Federals defeated in the Shenandoah valley, by Gens. Ewell and Jackson, May 25 ; the Federal fleet attacked and defeated 8 Confederate gun boats at Memphis, and captured the town, June 6 ; the Federals defeated at Secessionville, 4 miles from Charleston, June 16 ; and under Gen. McClellan, again defeated on the Chicahominy in several battles, June 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and July 1 ; their loss amounted to 20,000 killed and wounded, 53 pieces of artillery, and immense stores ; the Federals, under Gen. Banks, defeated at Cedar mountain, Aug. 9 ; again defeated at Bull's Run, Aug. 29-30, and at Centreville, Sept. 1 ; the Confederates, under Gen. Lee, invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, Sept. 5, and occupied Hagerstown ; attacked at South Mountain by the Federals, Sept. 14. Harper's Ferry invested by the Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, Sept. 12 ; surrendered with 8000 prisoners ; the Confederates captured 10,000 small arms, 40 cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores, Sept. 15. The battle of Antietam fought, the Federals lost 14,700 men, and the Confederates evacuated Maryland, Sept. 17. The Confederates, under Gen. Price, defeated at Corinth, in Western Tennessee, Oct. 4 ; and under Gen. Bragg, defeated at Perryville, Oct. 9 ; Gen. McClellan superseded by Gen. Burnside, Nov. 7 ; the Federals, under that General, crossed the river at Fredericksburgh, Dec. 12 ; attacked the Confederates under Gens. Jackson and Longstreet, and were repulsed, Dec. 13 ; they lost 14,000 men, and re-

treated in the midst of a tremendous thunder storm in the night, Dec. 14 ; Vicksburg attacked by Federal gun-boats, when they were repulsed with great loss, Dec. 27, 28, 29. The *Monitor* iron-clad sunk off Cape Hatteras in a storm, Dec. 30 ; the Federals, under Gen. Rosecrans, 45,000 strong, with 100 pieces of artillery, defeated by the Confederates, under Gen. Bragg, Dec. 31 ; the Federals, under Gen. Rosecrans, defeated the Confederates at Murfreesborough, each army lost 10,000 men, Jan. 2, 1863. Gen. Hooker succeeded Gen. Burnside in the command of the army of the Potomac, Jan. 27. The North passed the conscription act, all persons between 18 and 45 years of age, but persons to be exempted by paying 300 dollars, in Feb. ; Charleston attacked by the Federal fleet of iron-clads, the *Keokuk* sunk the next morning, five of the iron-sides much damaged, April 7 ; the battle of Chancellorsville, the Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, attacked the Federals 70,000 strong, and drove them back with great loss, Gen. Jackson was wounded, May 2, he died, May 9 ; Gen. Lee renewed the battle the next day, and compelled them to retreat, May 3 ; the Federals, under Gen. Sedgwick, captured the heights of Fredericksburg, May 3 ; they were defeated and driven across the river with great loss, May 4 ; Vicksburg attacked by the fleet of 100 armed vessels, under Admirals Farragut and Porter, and the army under Gen. Grant ; the Confederates defeated under Gen. Pemberton, with a loss of 60 guns, May 16 ; the city assaulted on the 19th and 22nd, the army defeated with great loss and the city surrendered, July 4, with 30,000 men and 200 pieces of artillery. The Confederates again invaded Maryland, June 3 ; Gen. Ewell captured Winchester with the whole army of Federals, June 14 ; 4000 prisoners, 29 pieces of artillery, and 270 waggons and ambulances were taken, they obtained large quantities of stores, horses, and cattle, June 27 ; Gen. Meade superseded Gen. Hooker, June 29. The battles of Gettysburg, the Federals were defeated by Gens. Ewell and Hill, July 1 ; the battle was renewed on the 2nd and 3rd, but the Confederates failed to carry the position, they retired on the 4th, and recrossed the Potomac with the whole of their trains on the 14th ; the loss of both armies amounted to little short of 30,000 men ; Port Hudson surrendered to the Federals under Gen. Banks, July 8 ; Charleston besieged by Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gilmore, they occupied Morris island, July 10 ; failed in an attempt to take Fort Wagner, with a loss of 2000 killed and wounded, the Confederates lost 150, July 18 ; fort Sumpter attacked without success, Aug. 17-22 ; Greek fire thrown into the city, Aug. 24 ; forts Wagner and Gregg taken, Sept. 6 ; Chattanooga taken, Sept. 10 ; the Confederates, under Gens. Bragg and Longstreet, attacked the Federals, under Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas, and defeated them at Chicamauga, Sept. 19 ; and again on the 20th, they captured 7000 prisoners, 36 pieces of artillery, and 15,000 small arms. The Manassas railroad destroyed by Gen. Lee's forces, Oct. 8. Two Steam Rams supposed to be built for the Confederate service, seized at Liverpool by the English Government, Oct. 12. The President called out by proclamation 300,000 Volunteers, Oct. 17. The battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, the Confederates retired, after a severe fight of 2 days, Nov. 25 & 26 ; the Federals, under Gen. Meade, defeated at Germania Ford, Nov. 27 ; the Confederates, under Gen. Longstreet, stormed Knoxville unsuccessfully, Nov. 29 ; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate army of Georgia, Dec. 27 ; Gen. Sedgwick defeated on the Rapidan, Feb. 6, 7, 1864 ; the Federal cavalry, under Gens. Kilpatrick and Dahlgren, attacked Richmond, but were defeated, March 1 ; the Federals defeated at Mansfield, by Kirk Smith, April 8. Fort Pillow captured by the Confederates under Gen. Forrest, April 12 ; Plymouth, N. Carolina, taken by the Confederates, under Gen. Hoke, April 28 ; Gen. Grant superseded Gen. Meade, in the command of the army of the Potomac, May. The battle of Chancellorsville, the Federals attacked by Gen. Lee, May 5, 6, Gen. Longstreet wounded ; again attacked by Gen. Lee, at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12 ; the Confederates,

under Gen. Breckenridge, defeated the Federals, under Gen. Sigel, in the Shenandoah valley, May 15; the Federals made an unsuccessful attempt to turn the Confederates' left wing near Coal Harbour, June 1; again attacked them on the Chickahominy, June 6; Gen. Grant transferred his army to the south side of the James River; Gen. Baldy Smith attacked Petersburg with 15,000 men, and carried the outer defences, defeated in attempting the inner with great loss, June 15. The naval engagement between the *Kearsage* and *Alabama*, the latter vessel sunk, June 19. Maryland invaded by the Confederates in July; President Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers; the Confederates, under Gen. Hood, attacked the Federals, under Gen. Sherman, before Atlanta, unsuccessfully, July 20. A general assault upon St Petersburg, by the Federals, under Gen. Grant, the Confederates defeated them with great slaughter, July 31; Mobile attacked by the fleet, under Admiral Farragut; fort Gaines surrendered, the iron-clad *Tecumseh* blown up by a torpedo, Aug. 5. Atlanta captured by Gen. Sherman, Sept. 4. The Confederates, under Gen. Early, defeated by the Federals, under Gen. Sheridan, Sept. 18; the Federal steamer captured the *Florida* in the neutral port of Bahia, Oct. 7; again defeated at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, and at Fisher's Hill, Oct. 21; Gen. Sherman abandoned Atlanta, and commenced his march through Georgia, Nov. 13; and captured *Savannah* with 153 cannon and 25,000 bales of cotton, Dec. 20; the fleet, under Admiral Porter, arrived at Wilmington, attacked fort Fisher, Dec. 24 and 25, but withdrew after Gen. Butler had reported the place impracticable; the attack renewed, Jan. 13, 1865; captured, 15th; President Davis proclaimed a general fast, Jan. 25; Gen. Lee made an urgent call for arms, Jan. 25; Gen. Sherman began his march to Charleston, Jan. 19; reached Columbia, Feb. 16; Charleston abandoned, Feb. 17; Wilmington captured, Feb. 22; Fayetteville captured, March 11; Goldsboro, March 21; President Davis convened the Confederate Congress, March 15; Gen. Grant broke through the defences of Petersburg, April 3; Richmond surrendered, April 3; the Confederate army, under Gen. Lee, surrendered, April 9; that under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, in North Carolina, April 18; President Davis captured in Georgia, May 10; the close of the civil war recognized by England, June 2.

PRESIDENTS.

General George Washington, first President, elected ...	April 6	1789
General Washington again	Mar. 4	1793
John Adams ...	—	1797
Thomas Jefferson ...	—	1801
— — re-elected	—	1805
James Madison ...	—	1809
— — re-elected	—	1813
James Monroe ...	—	1817
— — re-elected	—	1821
John Quincy Adams ...	—	1825
Gen. Andrew Jackson ...	—	1829
— — re-elected	—	1833
Martin Van Buren ...	—	1837
Gen. William H. Harrison (died April 4, following)	—	1841
John Tyler (the Vice-president) assumed the office	April 4	1841
James Knox Polk ...	March 4	1845
Gen. Zachary Taylor (died July 9, 1850)	—	1849

Millard Fillmore, Vice-president, sworn into office

next day ...	July 10	1850
Gen. Franklin Pierce	March 4	1853
James Buchanan ...	—	1857
Abraham Lincoln ...	—	1861
Abraham Lincoln re-elected (shot April 14, 1865, and died the next day) ...	—	1864
Andrew Johnson, Vice-president, sworn into the office ...	April 15	1865
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant	March 4	1869

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John Adams ...	... 1789
Thomas Jefferson ...	... 1797
Aaron Burr ...	... 1801
George Clinton ...	... 1805
Elbridge Gerry ...	... 1813
Daniel T. Tompkins ...	... 1817
John C. Calhoun ...	... 1825
Martin Van Buren ...	... 1833

Richard M. Johnson	...	...	1837	John C. Breckinridge	...	...	1857
John Tyler	...	...	1841	Hannibal Hamlin	...	...	1861
George M. Dallas	...	...	1845	Andrew Johnson	...	...	1865
Millard Fillmore	...	...	1849	Lafayette S. Foster	...	...	1865
William R. King	...	...	1853	Schuyler Colfax	...	...	1869

UNITED STATES, REBELLIONS IN. Since the organization of the Federal government there have been 10 attempts made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782, and was a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the 13 States into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington. The second was in 1787, called 'Shay's Insurrection,' in Massachusetts. The third was in 1794, popularly called 'The Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania.' The fourth instance was in 1814, by the Hartford Convention Federalists. The fifth, on which occasion the different sections of the Union came into collision, was in 1820, under the administration of President Monroe, and occurred on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal government in regard to certain lands given by the latter to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1830 with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina in 1832. The ninth was in 1842, and occurred in Rhode Island, between the 'Suffrage Association' and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authority. And the eleventh by the Southern States, 1860.

UNIVERSITIES, when founded. The following are some of the chief:—

Aberdeen, 1494	Catania, 1445
Abo, Finland, 1690	Cervera, 1714
Aix, 1413 ; re-established, 1642	Christiania, 1811
Alba Julia, 1629	Coimbra, 1290 ; enlarged, 1573
Alcala de Hénarés, 1508	Cologne, Germany, refounded, 1389
Almagro, 1553	Compostella, 1517
Altorf, 1622	Copenhagen, 1479 ; enlarged, 1593 and 1569
Andrew's, 1411	Cordova, Spain, 968
Angers, 1246	Corfu, 1824
Anjou, 1349 ; enlarged, 1364	Cracow, Poland, 700 ; enlarged, 1364
Athens, 1837	Dijon, France, 1722
Avignon, France, 1305	Dillingen, Suabia, 1545
Avila, 1482	Dole, Burgundy, 1426
Bamburg, 1585	Dorpat, 1632
Barcelona, 1430	Douai, 1562
Basle, Switzerland, 1459	Dresden, Saxony, 1694
Berlin, 1809	Dublin Trinity College, 1591
Berne, 1834	Durham, 1831
Besançon, Burgundy, 1676	Edinburgh, 1582
Bologna, Italy, 433 ; enlarged, 1119	Elbing, 1542
Bonn, 1818	Erfurt, 1390-2
Bordeaux, 1441	Erlangen, Franconia, 1743
Bourges, 1463	Evora, Portugal, 1578
Breslau, 1702	Ferrara, Italy, 1391
Bruges, Austrian Flanders, 1665	Florence, Italy, 1438
Brussels, 1834	Franeker, Friesland, 1585
Caen, 1436	Frankfort on the Oder, 1506
Cahor, France, 1320	Freiberg, Germany, 1457
Cambridge, began, 636 ; revived, 1110	Geneva, 1368
Cambridge, New England, Harvard, projected, 1630 ; opened, 1638	Genoa, 1812

- Ghent, 1816
 Giessen, 1607; united to Marburg, 1626
 Glasgow, 1451
 Göttingen, 1734
 Granada, 1531
 Gratz, 1586
 Greifswald, 1456
 Grenoble, 1339
 Groningen, 1614
 Halle, 1694
 Heidelberg, 1387
 Helmstadt, 1570
 Helsingfors, 1828
 Ingolstadt, 1572
 Inspruck, 1672
 Jena, 1547-8
 Kiel, 1665
 Königsberg, 1544
 Leipsic, 1409
 Lemberg, 1784
 Lerida, 1300
 Leyden, 1575
 Liege, 1816
 Lima, 1614
 Lisbon, 1290
 London, 1836
 Louvain, 1423-6
 Lund, 1668
 Lyons, France, 830
 Madrid, 1836
 Marburg, Hesse, 1527
 Mechlin, 1440
 Mentz, 1482
 Montpellier, 1284
 Moscow, 1755
 Munich, 1826
 Munster, 1491
 Nantes, 1464
 Naples, 1216-20
 Orleans, 1305
 Oviedo, 1604
 Oxford, 879
 Paderborn, 1623
 Padua, Italy, 1228
 Palencia, 1209-12; removed to Salamanca, 1249
 Paris, 1169
 Parma, 1422
 Pau, 1722
 Pavia, 774; enlarged, 1361
 Perpignan, 1349
 Perugia, Italy, 1390
 Petersburg, Russia, 1747
 Pisa, Italy, 1338; enlarged 1487 and 1542
 Poitiers, 1430
 Prague, 1348
 Queen's, Ireland, Aug. 1849
 Quito, 1586
 Rheims, 1145; enlarged, 1548
 Rinteln, Schaumberg, 1621
 Rome, 1303
 Rostock, 1419
 Salamanca, 1240
 Salerno, 1233
 Saltzburgh, 1623
 Santiago, 1532
 Saragossa, 1474
 Sassari, 1766
 Siena, 1203
 Siguenza, Spain, 1470
 Seville, Spain, 1502
 Strasburg, 1538
 Stutgard, 1775
 Toledo, 1518-20
 Toulouse, 1223
 Treves, 1454
 Tübingen, Wurtemberg, 1477
 Turin, 1412
 Valladolid, 1346
 Valencia, 1410
 Venice, 1592
 Vienna, 1365
 Upsala, Sweden, 1477
 Urbino, 1671
 Utrecht, Holland, 1634
 Warsaw, 1816
 Wittenberg, 1502
 Wurzburg, 1403
 Zurich, 1834

UNIVERSITIES' CORPORATION ACT, 13 Eliz. c. 29, 1570; amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 19, Aug. 13, 1859.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, created by William IV., by charter, Nov. 28, 1836; reformed by Queen Victoria, Dec. 5, 1837; a supplementary charter granted, July 7, 1849.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, London, founded, 1833.

- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Oxford, founded, 1249; the hall began, 1640; library of, completed, 1669.
- UNIVERSITY. Local examinations, or middle-class examinations, authorized by a decree passed in the Convocation of Oxford, June 18, 1857; the first held at Oxford, June 21, 1858; adopted by Cambridge, Nov. 24, 1857; the first examination held, Dec. 14, 1858.
- UNKIAR SKELESSI, treaty of, between Russia and Turkey, July 8, 1833.
- UNKNOWN TONGUES. Under a pretended inspiration, sundry disciples of the late Edward Irving suddenly held forth and harangued in a gibberish no one could understand, Oct. 16, 1831; the fact being overlooked, that the gift of tongues to the apostles was the gift of the living languages of their times, to enable them to preach to the Gentiles.
- UNTERWALDEN, Switzerland, rejected the constitution of 1798; defeated and massacred by the French, 1798.
- UPNOR CASTLE, Kent, built by Queen Elizabeth, for the defence of the Medway, 1560; attacked by the Dutch fleet unsuccessfully, 1667.
- UPSALA, Sweden, the cathedral erected, 1258—1435; length, 330 ft, width, 140 ft, height, 105 ft. The University founded, June, 1477; Gustavus Vasa crowned here, Feb. 12, 1528; the luxury of dress forbidden at a State meeting, 1546; the palace of Gustavus Vasa burned, 1702; the Royal Society established, 1720.
- URANUS, the name now given by astronomers to the planet discovered by Herschel, March 13, 1781; named by him the 'Georgium Sidus,' in honour of the king; he reported the discovery to the Royal Society, April 19; the distance of Uranus from the sun is twice that of Saturn.
- URBINO, Italy, St Evandus was made the 1st Bishop of, A.D. 313; created an Archbishopric by Pius IV., 1563; the Dukedom was acquired by Federigo di Montefeltro in the 12th century; given up by Frances Maria II. to the Church, and annexed to the Papal States, 1631; Raphael born at, on Good Friday, April 6, 1483; a manufactory of Majolica established here, 1475; captured by Napoleon, with sixty pieces of artillery, June 30, 1796; annexed to France, May 17, 1809.
- URGEL, Spain, made a Bishopric, A.D. 820; the city taken and sacked by the French army, 1794; captured by the Royalists, June 15, 1822; Regency established, Sept. 14; the Constitutionalists defeated, Aug. 10; flight of the Regency, Nov. 10; captured by Mina, Nov. 20, 1822; a regency established at, Sept., 1822; Condé murdered by his aide-de-camp, Oct. 26, 1839.
- URGHUNDAUB, battle, Gen. Nott defeated the Affghan forces at, Jan. 12, 1842.
- URICONIUM, Wroxeter, Salop, spoken of by Ptolemy, A.D. 120; destroyed in the great campaign of Cathwin and Ceawlin, A.D. 577; the ruins of, discovered, 1701; excavation since made under the directions of a committee, which led to the discovery of the ancient city, Feb. 3, 1859.
- URIM and THUMMIM, *light* and *perfection*, the name given to an ornament worn by the Jewish high-priest, by virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people after having consulted the Most High and receiving the answer by the Urim and Thummim, Exodus xxviii. 30; Lev. viii. 8; Num. xxvii. 21; Deut. xxxiii. 8.
- URINE employed in the manufacture of gunpowder and in the woollen manufacture: a statute for its preservation to manufacture saltpetre, 1626. Uric or lithic acid obtained from, by Scheel, 1776.
- URSULINES, an order of nuns, established, 1198.

URUGUAY, S. America, part of Buenos Ayres declared its independence, Aug. 25, 1825; their independence recognized by the treaty of Montevideo, Aug. 27, 1828; constitution of the Republic proclaimed, July 18, 1831; war with Brazil, Monterido blockaded by the English and French, 1848; peace with, 1849; Gen. Aríbe defeated at, 1851; Gen. Florez elected President, March 1, 1864; Dr Francisco Antonio Vidal, March 1, 1866.

USHANT, battle of, between the English and French fleets, when the latter withdrew into Brest harbour, July 27, 1778. The English were commanded by Admiral Keppel, who was tried for his failure in obtaining a more complete result, and honourably acquitted, Feb. 11, 1779. The French fleet defeated by Admiral Howe off here, June 1, 1794.

USK CASTLE, Monmouthshire, built by Fitz-Baderon, of Monmouth, *circa* 1080-6; demolished by the Parliamentarians, 1645.

USURY, forbidden by law, 1341; 2s. per week fixed as the interest for 20s., 1260; this limit restrained, 1275; fixed at 10 per cent., by 37 Hen. VIII., c. 9, 1545; and by 13 Eliz. c. 8, 1570; reduced to 8 per cent., 21 James I., c. 17, 1623, when the word 'interest' was used in place of 'usury'; reduced to 6 per cent., by 12 Char. II., c. 13, 1660; and to 5 per cent., by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 16, 1713; all acts repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, Aug. 10, 1854.

UTAH, N. America, ceded to Mexico, 1848; made a Territory, Sept. 9, 1850. The Mormons formed a settlement in the Great Salt Lake Valley, July 23-4, 1847; a bill organizing the State passed the Senate, Sept. 9, 1849; first meeting of the assembly, April 5, 1850; Brigham Young appointed President, Sept. 9, 1850; the city incorporated, Jan. 9, 1851; Young sworn as governor, Feb. 3; legislature opened, Sept. 22; met, Dec. 13, 1852; Cummings sent to replace Brigham Young, April 5, 1858; the United States' forces left this State, 1861; there are over 38,000 Mormons in the State.

UTRECHT, Holland, the Cathedral of St Martin built, 1382; the first confederation of the Dutch provinces formed, 1579; the University founded, 1636; the town of, surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; taken by the French, Jan. 18, 1795; Town Hall built, 1830.

UTRECHT, treaty of, terminating Queen Anne's wars, signed April 11, 1713; the Emperor of Germany signed the treaty, June 1; signed by Spain, July 13.

UXBRIDGE, Middlesex, the Market House erected, 1561; removed by act of parliament, 1785, and the present erected; meeting of commissioners to endeavour to reconcile the King and the Parliament, held in the town, June 30, 1645, was the head-quarters of the parliamentary army, 1647.

V

VACCINE INOCULATION established on the discovery of Dr Jenner, May 14, 1796; made public, 1799; he received £10,000 for the discovery from parliament, June 3, 1802; royal Jennerian institution founded, Jan. 19, 1803; introduced into Persia, June 4, 1804; practised throughout Europe, 1816; act respecting the adoption of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, passed July 23, 1840; amended by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 24, June 21, 1841; an act passed to consolidate and amend the laws relating to, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, Aug. 12, 1867; to take effect from Jan. 1, 1868.

VAGABONDAGE, ordered to be repressed by 12 Rich. II. c. 7, 1388, and 11 Hen. VII. c. 2, 1495, and 19 Hen. VII. c. 12, 1503-4; strolling vagrants ordered by Edward III. to be imprisoned, 1359. A vast number of poor were employed or maintained in and about the monasteries, and when they were seized upon by Henry VIII., the humbler dependents were turned loose to beg, starve, or thieve; they were then mercilessly punished: this accounts for 75,000 persons having been put to death in the reign of the royal plunderer. He passed an act that a vagrant, after being whipped, was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 22 Henry VIII. c. 12, 1530-31; a second time convicted, he was to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 27 Henry VIII. c. 25, 1535-6; and a third time convicted to be punished with death. On account of the great increase of, an act was passed, every one refusing to labour to be branded with the letter V, and to be adjudged a slave for two years; and if he ran away during that time, to be branded with the letter S., and to be a slave for life; and if he then ran away, to suffer death, 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, 1547. Vagrants were punished by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 14 Eliz. c. 5, 1572-3; repealed and the House of Correction established, 39 Eliz. c. 4, 1597-8. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II. c. 5, 1744, 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III.; new act passed, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, 1829. The number of vagrants in England in 1866, was 35,191; the vagrant act amended, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 52, July 13, 1868.

VALAIS, Switzerland, annexed to the German nation, 1032; insurrection in, 1798; made a republic, 1802; incorporated with France, Nov. 12, 1810; united to Switzerland, March 15, 1815; constitution settled, May 27, 1815; amended, Sept. 12, 1848; serious flood in, Sept. 16-18, 1852.

VALE ROYAL ABBEY, Cheshire, founded by Edward I., 1277.

VALEGGIO, battle, the Piedmontese defeated by the Austrians, July 25, 1848.

VALENCAY, treaty of, between Napoleon and Ferdinand VII. of Spain, by which that graceless monarch was put in full possession of his throne, Dec. 11, 1813.

VALENCIA, Spain. This ancient Roman town taken by the Goths from the Moors, 714; taken by the Cid after a siege of 20 months, 1094-5; retaken by the Moors, Oct. 25, 1101. Captured by James I. of Arragon, Sept. 29, 1239; fortified by Pedro IV., 1356; cathedral begun, 1381. This town with Arragon united to Spain, 1492; university founded, 1410; revived, 1470; museum erected, 1586-1605; the city taken by the English under the Earl of Peterborough, 1705; submitted to the Bourbons, 1707; insurrection and massacre of the French, June 5, 1808; besieged by the French under Monecy unsuccessfully, June 28, 1808; taken by the French under Marshal Suchet, with 16,000 men and immense munitions of war, Jan. 9, 1812; evacuated, July 5, 1813; King Ferdinand returned to, March 20, 1814; decree of annulling the whole acts of the Cortes, May 4, 1814; insurrection in, Jan. 17, 1817; suppressed, March 2; revolution in, Jan. 21, 1819. Queen Christina abdicated here in 1838.

VALENCIENNES, France, taken by the French from the Spaniards, March 17, 1677; besieged and taken by the allied armies under the Duke of York, after a siege of 84 days, June 14, and taken July 25, 1793; retaken, together with Condé, by the French, together with 1100 emigrants arrayed against their country, 200 pieces of cannon, a million pounds' weight of powder, 8,000,000 florins in money, 1000 head of cattle, and large stores of provisions, Aug. 30, 1794.

VALENTINE'S DAY. Valentine, a Roman bishop, or, according to others, only presbyter of the church, was beheaded under Valerianus, A.D. 278, Feb. 14. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates, whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing valentines, or particular friends, on this day.

VALENTINIANS, the followers of a priest called Valentinus, who, losing a bishop-

ric, felt so disappointed that he founded a specious idolatrous system of faith of his own, A.D. 200. He published a gospel and psalms. Some of his followers declared for, others against, baptism.

VALENTIO, FATHER, so styled, was an English friar, a native of Yorkshire, whose name was Matthew Atkinson, called in religion Father Paul of St Francis. Under the penal statute, 11 & 12 William III., he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, in the latter end of the 17th century, for having exercised the functions of an ecclesiastic of the Church of Rome, on the information of his maid-servant, who received the reward, stipulated by the statute, of £100, for betraying her master. Pursuant to his sentence he was conveyed to Hurst Castle, and there confined for life. This statute was passed in the reign of a monarch who is said to have established civil and religious liberty in England. The prisoner for worshipping God according to the custom of his fathers, had, as a great indulgence, the privilege of walking on the adjoining strand, by the warden of the place, by whom he was much respected, and to whom he rendered himself useful, by teaching his children Latin; but certain strangers who happened to visit the castle took offence at this indulgence, which was the occasion of Mr Atkinson's voluntarily confining himself ever afterwards to his own miserable apartment. Here he was so resigned and contented, as to persist in refusing the offers made by powerful friends to procure his enlargement. He was buried in the Roman Catholic burying-ground contiguous to Winchester. The epitaph on Mr Atkinson, inscribed on his head-stone in St James's churchyard, Winchester, is as follows:—

H. S. E. R. P.
Paulus Atkinson, Fran-
ciscanus, qui 15th Oct., 1729,
ætat. 74, in castro de Hurst,
vitam finivit, postquam ibidem
30 peregerat annos.

It is said—and, it must be hoped, truly—that he was the last sufferer under the infamous statutes of William and Mary against religious liberty, no matter what creed applied against.

VALLADOLID, Spain, a Roman town; the modern town founded by Conde Pedro Ansurey, 1090-1; the university founded, 1346; college of Santa Cruz founded, 1494. Columbus died here, May 20, 1506. The cathedral begun, 1585; raised to a city, 1596; taken and sacked by the French, Dec. 26, 1808; Napoleon resided here from Jan. 6 to 17, 1809; occupied by the British, June 4, 1813.

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, Denbighshire, built, 1200.

VALLS, Spain. The old town was founded in 1151; the modern in 1750. The town sacked by the French, under St Cyr, Feb. 25, 1809; the French defeated by Gen. Sarsfield, near the town, Jan. 16, 1811.

YALMY, battle, the French, commanded by Gen. Kellermann, defeated the Prussian forces, under the Duke of Brunswick, Sept. 20, 1792.

VALPARAISO, S. America, almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1822; constitution proclaimed, May 25, 1833; a naval school established, 1845; great part of the town destroyed by fire, Nov. 13, 1858; bombarded by a Spanish fleet, March 31, 1866.

VALTELINA, battle, the French, under Ney, engaged the Russians, under Toucz Koff; the French lost 8000 men, and the Russians 6000, both sides occupied the same ground the next day, Aug. 19, 1812.

VALTELINE, Italy, massacre of the Valteline, or of the Protestants, by the Catholics, July 20, 1620; for three days neither man, woman, nor child was spared.

VALTEZZA, battle, the Greeks defeated the Turkish army, after two days' fighting, May 27, 1821.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, N. America, visited by Captain Vancouver, 1792; ceded to Gt Britain by treaty, June 17, 1846; granted to the Hudson Bay Company, 1848. Gold first discovered, 1856. The Island of St Juan taken possession of by Gen. Herney, in the name of the United States, July 1, 1859; united with British Columbia by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 67, Aug. 6, 1866.

VANDALS, a Teutonic tribe, they crossed the Danube and laid waste the Roman provinces, A.D. 271; under Godegesilus, their first king, they invaded Gaul, 405, and overran Spain, 409; expelled, 427, and under their king, Genseric, sailed with their wives and families for Africa, where they arrived, 429; made peace with the Romans, 435; took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439, and captured and sacked Rome, 455. They held possession of the city for 14 days, June 15—29, and carried off the golden candlesticks and the table of the Holy of Holies taken from Jerusalem by Titus; captured Sardinia, 461. Peace concluded with Zeno, 475; defeated by the Romans under Belisarius, June, 533, and Carthage retaken.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, discovered by Tasman, Nov. 24, 1642. *See* Tasmania.

VARENNES, France, Louis XVI. was arrested here the 21st of June, 1791, and taken back to Paris, while endeavouring to pass the frontiers of France and join the Austrians and Prussians.

VARNA, European Turkey. The Hungarians defeated by the Turks, 1444; besieged by the Russians, 21,000 strong with 96 guns, Aug. 5, 1828; capitulated, Oct. 11, 162 pieces of cannon taken. The British and French troops encamped here previous to invading the Crimea, 1854; great destruction of the magazine and stores of the allied army, supposed to have been done by a Russian agent, Aug. 10; the army sailed from, Sept. 7, 1854.

VASA, a Swedish order of knighthood, instituted by Gustavus III., May 26, 1776.

VASSALAGE, or **VILLANAGE**, the slavery that existed under the Saxons and Normans. Of those under the Normans, there were the free and the vassal serfs—the last sold with the land, the former free to labour for whom they pleased. Abolished in England, *temp.* Elizabeth; in Hungary, 1785; in Holstein, 1789; in Courland, Sept., 1818, and in Russia, 1861.—*See* Villain.

VATICAN, Rome, built by Charlemagne; rebuilt by Innocent III., 1198—1216; enlarged by Nicolas III., 1277-81; became the residence of the popes, 1378; the Sistine chapel built, 1474; the Belvedere Villa constructed by Innocent VIII., 1484-92; Julius II. connected it with the Vatican, 1503-12. Library founded in the 15th century by Nicholas V.; the present building erected by Sixtus V., 1588; plundered by the French army, 1798.

VAUCHAMPS, battle, The Russian and Prussian troops under Blucher, attacked by the French and defeated with a loss of 6000 men and 15 guns, Feb. 13, 1814.

VAUDRY, or **DE VALLE DEI ABBEY**, Lincolnshire, founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, 1147.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE, designed by Rennie and Walker, first stone laid, May 9, 1811; the works suspended for a time, but again resumed, the Duke of Brunswick laying the first stone, Aug. 21, 1813; opened, June 4, 1816; it has 9 arches of 78 feet span, and cost £300,000.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, first called New Spring Gardens. Evelyn records his visit to them, July 2, 1661, and Pepys records a visit to, July 27, 1668, and Addison writes of them, May 20, 1712; leased to Jonathan Tyers, 1728; first

opened in the presence of Frederick Prince of Wales, June 7, 1732. First balloon ascent took place, 1802, price of admission was one guinea; it was subsequently reduced to 1s.; 20,137 visitors paid for admission in one night, Aug. 2, 1833; the estate sold for £20,200, Sept. 9, 1841; finally closed as a place of amusement, July 25, 1859; the properties sold by auction, Aug. 22, 1852; sold for building purposes, Aug. 20, 1859.

VEDAS, or **HINDOO SCRIPTURES**, said by Sir Wm. Jones to be more than 3000 years old; the Institutes were composed, *circa* B.C. 700.

VEGETABLES originally imported from the Netherlands, 1509. There were then no kitchen-gardens in England; sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency, before they were introduced. Cauliflowers brought from Egypt, 1588; turnip cabbage, 16th century; turnips well known, 1597; small turnips grown at Hackney, celebrated, 1597; the edible roots, carrots, turnips, and the like, were imported from Flanders down to the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII.; the potato brought by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists, 1584; in 1619 the potato was sold at 1s. per pound.

VEINS, the lacteal, discovered by Asellius, 1640.

VELLETRI, Italy. The Velitræ of the Romans, surrounded with a foss and Vallum by Coriolanus; its walls destroyed, B.C. 338; Augustus born here, B.C. Sept. 22, 63; the city almost depopulated by a plague, A.D. 1348; the cathedral of *Santa Maria* built, 1353; St Clement Church erected, 1660; Charles III. of Naples defeated the Austrian army under Prince Lobkowitz, 1744.

VELOCIPEDE, a species of carriage, impelled by the rider. An account of the machine invented by M.M. Blanchard and Magurier, appeared in the *Journal de Paris*, July 27, 1799; exhibited to Louis XVI., 1808; a machine of a like nature introduced by W. Drais, at Mannheim, 1817; one patented, called the Accelerator, 1819. The use of Bicycles and Tricycles introduced into Paris, 1867, and from thence to America the same year; into England, 1868.

VELLORE, Hindustan, built by Raja Narsingh, A.D. 1500; taken by Sivaji, 1677; revolt and massacre of 113 Europeans by the Sepoys at, June 10, 1806; 350 of the insurgents put to the sword by Colonel Gillespie.

VENEREAL DISEASE, of uncertain origin; reported to have first broken out in the French army, before Naples, 1494, whence the term *Mal de Naples*; in England and the Netherlands called the *Mal de France*; yet in the latter country it is said to have been known so early as the 12th century; about the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it. Some imagine it was brought by Columbus from the new world, in 1493; there are grounds for believing it was known to the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, long before America was discovered.

VENETIAN HORSES, five in number, said to have been executed by Lysippus; they were first on the Temple of the Sun at Corinth, and, in the first year of the Christian era, Augustus Cæsar paid the weight of them in gold, the price he offered for every statue of this sculptor; Nero placed them on a triumphal arch, and 300 years afterwards Constantine placed them in the Hippodrome; in the 12th century the Venetians took Constantinople and these horses, and placed them on the façade of the church of St Mark, where they remained for 600 years, until Napoleon, in 1805, brought them to Paris, and placed them on the triumphal arc in the Place Carrousel; from thence they were taken by the allied forces and returned to Venice, 1814.

VENETIANO, DOM., artist of Venice, who introduced the use of oil colours, assassinated there, 1476.

VENEZUELA, S. America, discovered by Columbus, 1498; settled by the

Spaniards, 1499 ; the town of Tucuyo established, 1545 ; Valencia, 1555. The Dutch took possession of Curaçao, 1634. The exclusive right of commerce was granted to the Guipuzcoa, 1700 ; dissolved, 1778 ; governed by Spain to 1808 ; declared their independence, 1810 ; restored to Spain, 1812 ; insurrection in, under Gen. Bolivar, 1813 ; the sovereignty of the people declared, July, 1814 ; treaty of commerce with Gt Britain signed, April 18, 1825 ; declared their independence, 1830 ; slave trade abolished, 1840 ; recognized by Spain, March 30, 1845 ; Gen. Paez elected President, Sept. 8, 1861. Gold first discovered, June, 1857. The negroes at Puerto Cabello revolted, but were defeated after a severe struggle, June 15, 1859 ; Gen. Falcon elected as President, June 17, 1863. The city of Cumana, with 800 inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, July 15, 1865.

VENICE, Italy, inhabited by the Veneti, taken by the Romans, under Marcellus, B.C. 221 ; the Italian city founded, A.D. 413 ; the island soon after began to be inhabited by the people of Aquileia and Padua, 421 ; the two cities of Rivoalto and Melamocco incorporated under a Doge, 697 ; the cities are connected by canals, crossed by 306 bridges ; St Mark's church founded, 829-30 ; the Bell Tower begun, 902 ; destroyed by fire, 976 ; the first stone of the new Cathedral laid, 977 ; finished, 1155 ; repaired, 1510 ; made a Cathedral, 1807. The Ducal government restored, 742 ; the city nearly destroyed by fire, 1106 ; the Bank founded, 1157 ; the Arsenal built, 1307—1320 ; the Library founded by a donation of MSS. of Petrarch, 1362 ; building erected, 1536 ; the government nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray between the Pope and the Emperor of France, Dec. 10, 1508 ; the Mint built, 1536 ; the public buildings on the Rialto destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1513 ; again partially destroyed by an explosion at the Arsenal ; ceded to Austria by the treaty negotiated at Leoben, April 18, 1797 ; afterwards confirmed at Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797 ; captured by the French, May 16, 1797, and surrendered to Austria. Annexed to France, Dec. 26, 1805 ; surrendered to Austria, 1814 ; insurrection, March, 1848 ; besieged and captured by the Austrians, Aug. 22, 1849 ; ceded to the Emperor of the French, July 4, 1866 ; added to Italy, and the iron crown restored, Nov. 4 ; visit of Garibaldi to, Feb. 28, 1867. The destruction by fire of Titian's Peter Martyr in the church of San Giovanni San Paolo, Aug., 1867 ; Victor Emanuel entered the city, Nov. 7.

VENTILATION. Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr Hales, 1740 ; various improvements by Triewald, Chabonne, Arnott, Perkins, Davy, Reid, and others, 1741—1850 ; a commission appointed by parliament to inquire into this subject, 1856 ; reported, Aug. 25, 1857 ; Mr Lesure introduced a new method, 1857, and Mr Wemyss, 1859.

VENUS, Galileo discovered the phases of, 1611 ; transit of, over the sun, observed at St Helena by Maskelyne, June 2, 1761 ; Cook's first voyage to Otaheite to observe that of, 1769 ; the diurnal motion of Venus discovered by Casini, 1712 ; this planet will re-appear, Dec. 8, 1874 ; and again, Dec. 6, 1882.

VENUS, a steam packet sailing between Dublin and Waterford, lost with 7 passengers on board, March 18, 1828.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, founded, 1518 ; incorporated, 1615 ; attacked by Nelson unsuccessfully, he lost his arm in this action, July 15, 1797. The castle of San Juan de Ulloa held by the Spaniards until Nov., 1825 ; captured by the French, under the Prince de Joinville, Nov. 27, 1838 ; and by the Americans, March 19, 1847 ; bombarded by, under Muram, March 13, 1860 ; taken by the French, Dec. 8, 1861 ; occupied by the allies, Jan. 7, 1862. The Emperor Maximilian landed here, May 29, 1864.

VERDE ISLANDS, N. Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Dom Henrique of Portugal, 1446 ; a settlement made, 1500.

VERDIGRIS, an act passed to encourage the manufacture of, in Gt Britain, and all foreign imported to be taxed, 21 Geo. III. c. 32, 1781.

VERDUN, France, the treaty of, Aug., 843; united to France at the peace of Münster, Oct. 24, 1648; captured by the allied Austrians and British, Sept. 2, 1792; recaptured by the French next month, when 14 young women under the age of 15 were guillotined for presenting the King of Prussia with bouquets when he entered the town, May 28, 1794.

VERGENNER, America, first settled, 1766; incorporated, 1788; made a naval station, 1812.

VERMONT, N. America, the French settled here, 1731; ceded by the French to the English, 1763; claimed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York, 1764; decided to belong to the latter, 1764; declared independent, 1777; acknowledged, 1790; admitted into the Union, 1791; constitution settled, 1793.

VERNON GALLERY, a collection of paintings presented to the nation by Robert Vernon, Dec. 22, 1847; first exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1848; removed to Marlborough House, 1850; and from thence to the South Kensington Museum, 1859; where they are now exhibited.

VERONA, Italy, the Cathedral built by Charlemagne; a new sacristy built, 1160; the building reconsecrated by Pope Urban III., 1187; the roof finished, 1574; the church of St Zenone began in the 9th century, almost destroyed by the Hungarians, 924; rebuilt, 1178; the Ponte del Castel Vecchio, built, 1354; the palace Canossa built by Sanmicheli, began, 1527, completed, 1560; the city walls restored, 1520-24; the city almost destroyed by a flood, 1757; occupied by the French, 1796; ceded to Austria by the treaty of Venice, Oct. 18, 1797; surrendered to the French, who destroyed the ancient palace of Theodoric, 1801; taken by the Austrians, Feb. 14, 1814; refortified, 1815; the Sardinians, commanded by Charles Albert, defeated the Austrians, May 6, 1848; ceded to the Italian kingdom, Oct. 3, 1866.

VERSAILLES, France, palace of, built as a hunting-seat by Louis XIII., 1637; in 1687, enlarged by Louis XIV., and made into a magnificent palace, finished 1708; becoming the principal residence of the French monarchs, the States-General held their first sittings at, May 5, 1789; Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette removed by the Insurgents, and the palace sacked, Oct. 5 & 6, 1789; Napoleon expelled the council of five hundred with his soldiers, Nov. 11, 1799; it was refurnished by Louis Philippe at his own expense.

VERSAILLES, peace of, between France and Austria for the portion of Prussia signed, May 1, 1756; preliminary treaty between England and North America agreed to, Jan. 20, 1783; definite treaty between England and North America signed, Sept. 3, 1783; and the same day a treaty of peace between England, France, and Spain, Sept. 3, 1783.

VERVINS TREATY, between Henry IV. of France, and Philip of Spain, settling the war between the two countries, May 2, 1598.

VESPERs, the Sicilian (*see* Sicilian Vespers), 1282, Easter-day, when all the French in the city were massacred, March 29.

VESPERs, the Fatal, during the service of, held at Blackfriars, Oct. 16, 1623, no less than 100 persons were killed by the falling of the house of the French ambassador, whilst a Roman Catholic priest was officiating.

VESTA, the planet, discovered by Dr Olbers of Bremen, March 28, 1807.

VESTAL VIRGINS, the priestesses of Vesta, who took care of the celestial fire which burned night and day in her temple; if incontinent, they were punished by being buried alive; the first four were appointed by Numa, B.C. 710; the vestal Cornelia Maximiliana was buried alive, 92; only 18 have suffered

punishment since that time ; the office abolished by Theodosius the Great, *circa* A.D. 390.

VESTRY ACT, 58 Geo. III., c. 69, June 3, 1818 ; amended, 59 Geo. III., c. 85, July 7, 1819 ; 16 & 17 Vict. c. 65, Aug. 15, 1853 ; select vestry act, 59 Geo. III., c. 12, March 31, 1819.

VESUVIUS, Naples, this dangerous volcano made its first eruption destroying the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, with 250,000 inhabitants, A.D. 79 ; other eruptions followed in 203—272 ; a more extensive outbreak, which destroyed the whole country of Campania, occurred, 472 ; a violent outbreak happened, 1136 ; and then the mountain remained quiet. Monte Nuovo forced up in two days to the height of 413 feet, in 1538. Other eruptions with more or less violence happened in the following years :—1512, 685, 993, 1036, 1049, 1136, 1306, 1506, 1538 ; an eruption at Puzzoli, which destroyed 4000 persons and swallowed up a large tract of land, Dec., 1631-32 ; eruptions again, Aug. 12, 1682 ; March 12, 1694 ; July 2, 1701 ; May 20, 1707 ; Feb. 18, 1712 ; June 7, 1717 ; March 14, 1730 ; May 20, 1737 ; Oct. 25, 1751 ; Dec. 3, 1754 ; Dec. 24, 1760 ; March 28, 1766 ; Oct. 19, 1767 ; March 14, 1770. In the great eruption of Aug. 8, 1779, a flame of fire rose two miles high, a block of lava, 108 feet in circumference and 17 feet high, was thrown up. Eruptions Oct. 12, 1784 ; Oct. 31, 1786 ; July, 1787 ; March 14, 1794 ; the tower of Torre de Greco destroyed June, 1794 ; Aug. 12, 1804 ; Sept. 4, 1809 ; Dec. 24, 1813 ; Dec. 22, 1817 ; a violent eruption caused a gulf or chasm of three miles round and 2000 feet deep, Oct. 22, 1822 ; March 6, 1838 ; April 22, 1845 ; Nov. 13, 1847 ; Feb. 6, 1850. In a state of eruption for three weeks, doing considerable damage, eleven cones being in operation, began May 3, 1855 ; the town of Resina considerably damaged by an eruption, May 21, 1858 ; another happened, Aug., 1859 ; the town of Torre del Greco destroyed, Dec. 8, 1861 ; Nov. 12, 1867 ; a number of houses and shops buried, Jan. 27, 1868 ; and a land-slip buried the street of Santa Lucia, Jan. 28 ; another eruption broke out, Nov. 13.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, London, founded, 1792 ; received a Royal charter, 1844 ; medical association instituted, 1835 ; schools for the study first established at Lyons, 1761 ; and at Alfort, 1766.

VICARAGES. Perpetual curacies elevated to the rank of vicarages by the District Church Titles Amendment Act, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 117, July 31, 1868.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, a new equity judge appointed by 53 Geo. III. c. 24, March 23, 1813 ; took his seat, May 5, 1813 ; a similar officer was appointed in Ireland as early as 1232 ; two additional vice-chancellors were appointed by 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 19, Oct. 5, 1841 ; the term, vice-chancellor of England, ceased Aug. 1850 ; salaries to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87, s. 16, July 1, 1852.

VICENZA, Italy, taken by the Venetians, 1405 ; Cathedral built, 1467 ; stormed and taken by the Austrians, who captured 44 cannon, 18 powder waggons, and 681 muskets, June 11, 1848 ; the *Teatro Olimpico*, designed by Palladio, first stone laid, May 23, 1850.

VICKSBURG, U. States, attacked by the Federal fleet, but repulsed with great loss, Dec. 28 & 29, 1862 ; attacked by Gen. Sherman with 40,000 men unsuccessfully, April, 1863 ; attacked by the fleet, under Admiral Porter, May 18. The Confederates, under Gen. Pemberton, capitulated, after a brave defence of 48 days, July 4, 1863.

VICTORIA, Australia, the coast first discovered by Capt. Cook, April 19, 1770 ; Lieut. Bass discovered the Straits which bears his name, Jan. 4, 1798 ; visited by Lieut. James Grant, Dec., 1800 ; Port Phillip discovered by Lieut. Murray, Feb. 15, 1802 ; the first convict settlement formed under the direction of Lieut.

Governor Collins, Oct. 7-9, 1803; abandoned, 1804; Messrs Hume and Hovel travelled overland from Sydney, Oct. 17, and arrived here in Dec., 1824; Portland Bay settled by Messrs Heuty, 1834; first colonized by John Batman and J. D. Fawkner, and party, May, and Aug., 1835, called Van Diemen's Land, explored by Mr Mitchell, 1836; visited by Governor Bourke, in March, 1837. The towns of Melbourne, Williamstown, and Hobson's Bay, gazetted at Sydney, April 10, 1837; Mr La Trobe appointed superintendent of Port Phillip, Sept. 29, 1839; proclaimed the boundary of New South Wales, 1843; first separated from the latter, and erected into the colony of Victoria, July 1, 1851. Gold first discovered, Sept. and Oct., 1851; meeting of the first legislature, Nov. 11, 1851; the Victoria Nugget found at Bendigo, Jan., 1852; railway opened from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay, Sept. 12, 1854; Exhibition opened, Oct., 1854; act of the legislature to amend the constitution confirmed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 55, July 16, 1855; new constitution proclaimed, Nov. 23, the Parliament assembled, Nov. 26, 1856; Ballot, Oct. 1856; Nicholson's land act passed, 1860; amended, 1862; the Lower House of the legislature came into collision with the Upper House upon the tariff bill, July 25, 1865; the House dissolved, Dec. 3. Proposed grant to Lady Darling of £20,000, recommended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, May 4; Governor Darling recalled by the Home Government, Feb. 26, 1866; petition to the Queen, to be heard before a commission as to his act of government, May 16, 1866; the assembly dissolved, Oct. 22; the Secretary of State refused permission for the acceptance by Lady Darling of the proposed grant, Dec. 8.

GOVERNORS.

Mr La Trobe	...	Sept. 29, 1839	Sir Charles R. Darling	Sept. 9, 1863
Sir Charles Hotham		June 21, 1854	Hon. John H. T. Sutton	May 19, 1866
Sir Henry Barkly	...	Sept. 24, 1856		

VICTORIA, Queen of England.—*See* England.

VICTORIA CROSS, order of, established by her Majesty Queen Victoria, as a reward for distinguished gallantry in the army and navy, Jan. 29, 1856; first grand distribution after the Crimean war in the presence of 6000 troops and many thousand spectators in Hyde Park, by her Majesty, June 26, 1857.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—*See* Docks.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or Philosophical Society of Gt Britain, first meeting of, May 24, 1866; inaugural address delivered by the Rev. Walter Mitchell.

VICTORIA PARK, London, an act passed, by which the Duke of Sutherland paid £72,000 for York House, and this sum was devoted to the purchase of this park, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, June 21, 1841; amended, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 20, May 13, 1842; opened, 1845. The public Drinking Fountain given by Miss Coutts, and designed by H. A. Darbishire, cost £5000, opened, June 28, 1862.

VICTORIA, QUEEN, STEAM SHIP, on a voyage from Liverpool to Dublin, wrecked off the Cliffs of Howth, when 59 passengers were drowned, Feb. 15, 1853.

VICTORIA THEATRE, formerly the Coburg, the first stone laid, Sept. 14, 1816; opened, May 13, 1818; opened as the Victoria, under the management of Abbott and Egerton, July 1, 1833; 16 persons killed through a false alarm of fire, Dec. 27, 1858.

VICTORY, man of war of 100 guns, lost in the Race of Alderney, and Admiral Belcher, with the crew of 1000 men, perished, Oct. 8, 1744; also the name of Nelson's flagship in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, in which he fell just before the close of the contest.

VICTUALLERS' LICENSED ASYLUM, Old Kent-road, built from the design of Henry Rose ; the Duke of Sussex laid the first stone, May 29, 1828 ; incorporated by charter, Dec. 15, 1842 ; the first stone of the ladies' wing being laid by Prince Albert, June 2, 1849 ; additional building, of which Prince Albert laid the first stone, June 23, 1858. The statue of the late Prince Consort unveiled by the Prince of Wales, Aug. 9, 1864 ; the first stone of the Smalley wing laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, Nov. 30, 1866.

VICTUALLERS' LICENSED SCHOOL, Kennington Lane, founded, 1794 ; incorporated, May 3, 1836.

VICTUALLERS. No time can be assigned when the name of licensed victualler was first given ; they were licensed by the justices in the reign of Edward IV. ; they were ordered to charge for a quart of the best beer *1d.*, and 2 quarts of small beer *1d.*, 1603 ; a duty of £20 imposed upon their licensé by the 2 Geo. II. c. 17, 1729, and to be licensed at a general meeting of justices ; ordered to close their house at 11 o'clock at night, Feb. 14, 1826 ; regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (the Police Act), Aug. 17, 1839.

VICTUALLING OFFICE, instituted, Dec. 10, 1663 ; some departments removed to Deptford, Aug., 1785, and the office to Somerset House, 1783. That at Plymouth burnt, July 22, 1779.

VIENNA, Austria, the ancient town of, annexed by Charlemagne to his kingdom, 791 ; made an imperial city by Frederick II., 1136 ; subjected to the house of Austria, 1140 ; taken by Rudolph, 1297 ; the modern town founded by Henry I., Duke of Austria, 1142, with the ransom of Richard I., King of England. The Cathedral of St Stephen's begun, 1359 ; completed, 1480 ; the Imperial Library founded, 1440-93 ; insurrection of the citizens, 1465 ; besieged unsuccessfully by the Hungarians, 1477 ; besieged and taken by Matthias, King of Hungary, 1484 ; besieged unsuccessfully by the Turks, under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, Sept. 26—Oct. 14, 1529, and in 1532 ; and again by Kara Mustapha, the Grand Vizier, with 150,000 men, from July 24 to Sept. 12, 1683, when they were totally defeated by Sobieski ; treaty of, with Spain, April 30, 1725 ; treaty of alliance between the Emperor Charles VI., Great Britain, and Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, March 16, 1731 ; treaty of, with France, between Charles VI. of Germany and Louis XV., Nov. 18, 1738 ; the Deaf and Dumb Institution founded by Joseph II., 1779 ; Napoleon entered this city, Nov. 13, 1805 ; entered a second time, May 13, 1809 ; treaty between Napoleon and Francis I. of Austria, by which the latter power ceded the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories to France as the Illyrian provinces, Oct. 14, 1809 ; the Congress of, held their meetings here from Nov. 3, 1814, to June 9, 1815. Treaty signed between Gt Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, March 23, 1815 ; that confirming the enlargement of Holland and vesting the sovereignty in the House of Orange, May 31, 1815 ; the treaty ceding Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg, June 4, 1815 ; the federative constitution of Vienna signed, June 8, 1815. Insurrection in, March 14, 1848 ; return of the Emperor to, Aug. 12 ; fresh insurrection in, Oct. 4 ; bombarded, Oct. 28 ; capitulated, Oct. 31 ; conference of the allied powers to restore peace between Russia and Turkey, and her protectors' first meeting held, March 15, 1855 ; the negotiations broken off, April 26. The Emperor visited by the Prince of Wales, Feb. 12, 1862. Treaty signed at, by which the King of Denmark surrendered all his rights to the Elbe Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and the Duchy of Lauenburg, in favour of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, Oct. 30, 1864. The Emperor invested with the order of the Garter, July 25, 1867 ; the Sultan of Turkey arrived on a visit to the Emperor, July 27 ; left, proceeding by steam-boat across the Danube,

July 31 ; public reception of the Emperor Francis Joseph, upon his return from Paris, Nov. 8 ; arrival of the King and Queen of Greece on a visit, Nov. 12.

VIGO, Spain, visited by Adm. Drake, 1585 and 1589 ; attacked by Sir George Rook, in company with the Dutch, the French and Spanish fleets being in that port ; several sail of the line of galleons were taken, and a great spoil fell into the hands of the victors, Oct. 22, 1702 ; taken by Lord Cobham, Oct. 11, 1719, but relinquished soon after ; it was taken by the French, Feb. 1809, and again taken by the English, March 27, 1809.

VILLAFRANCA, battle, between the English cavalry and the French, under Marshal Soult, which terminated in the defeat of the latter commander, April 10, 1812. Meeting of Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Austria after the battle of Solferino, July 11, 1859 ; peace concluded, and Lombardy ceded to Sardinia.

VILLAIN, the name of a vassal under the Normans ; of two classes, *regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor or land, or else *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one person to another by deed ; Queen Elizabeth struck the first blow at this feudal bondage, by ordering that her bondsmen of the western counties should be made free at easy rates, 1574 ; but there were still some existing as late as 1617.

VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham, a favourite of Charles I., 1625 ; impeached by the Commons, 1626 ; stabbed by Felton at Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1628.

VIMIERA, battle, between the English, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French forces in Portugal, under Marshal Junot, when the latter was defeated, Aug. 21, 1808 ; the command of the British army, owing to bad management at home, had three commanders-in-chief in three days, two superseding the conqueror at Vimiera.

VINCENNES, France, a royal residence from 1164 ; Henry V. of England died here, 1422 ; chapel finished, 1552 ; fortress repaired by Louis Philippe, 1832—1844 ; refortified, 1852. Duc D'Enghein shot in the moat by order of Napoleon, March 20, 1804.

VINCENT, ST, West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1498 ; made a French settlement, 1714 ; ceded to the English, 1763 ; captured by the French, 1779 ; restored at the general peace of 1783. The French incited the Indians to revolt, 1796 ; subdued, 1797. The volcano *Scouffrière* was in a state of eruption in 1812.

VINCENT, ST, naval battle. The English fleet, under Adm. Rodney, totally defeated the Spanish fleet, Jan. 16, 1780.

VINE, a tree known from the earliest times. A colony from Ionia settled at Marseilles, and instructed the inhabitants of the south of France in its culture,—according to some authorities, B.C. 600 ; others are of opinion that the vine is aboriginal in the south of France and Italy, as well as on the shores of the Mediterranean generally. The Romans introduced the cultivation of the vine into every country they subdued ; there are still many traces of Roman vineyards remaining in England ; the planting of them was encouraged by an edict of the Emperor Probus in the 3rd century ; they are frequently mentioned in Domesday Book. Vines were first planted in Germany and the north of France, 276 ; planted in Madeira, 1420. The vine was taken to America by the Spaniards, although there is a wild indigenous vine in the northern part of that continent, but its fruit is unfit for wine.

VINEGAR HILL, battle, in Ireland, between the English and the rebellious Irish, June 21, 1798 ; the combat was obstinate and sanguinary, and the king's troops, under Gen. Lake, suffered severely, as well as the Irish.

VINTNERS' COMPANY, incorporated 37 Edw. III., July 15, 1363, for the exclusive importation of wines; confirmed by 15 Hen. VI., 1437, and by 9 Jam. I., 1611. The kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus entertained by the Mayor, Henry Picard, a member of this company, 1356; Arms granted to, in 1442. The Hall in Thames Street partially destroyed in the fire of 1666; restored in 1668.

VIOLIN, invented about 1200, according to some authorities. In the Privy Purse expenses of Hen. VIII. there is an account of £3 7s. 6d. paid to three performers on, Sept., 1532, and £40 ordered to be paid by his Majesty's treasurer, the Earl of Manchester, for two Cremona violins, Oct. 24, 1662.

VIRGIN, festival of the Assumption instituted in 1372, by Pope Gregory XI.

VIRGIN, The, instrument of torture, was an image of a woman magnificently dressed, and so formed, that upon being set in motion it pressed the victim to death in its arms. *Hampton's Polybius* attributes the invention to Nabis of Sparta, who died B.C. 192; it was subsequently made one of the implements of torture used by the Inquisition in Spain, in the 15th century; one was constructed at Nuremburg, 1533.

VIRGINAL. A musical instrument like a small pianoforte with one string to each note, known on the continent in the early part of the 16th century. First music printed for, 1611; Queen Elizabeth was a great player upon this instrument; a pair was shipped from England for the Seraglio of the Grand Seignior, according to an announcement in the *London Post*, July 20, 1701.

VIRGINIA, N. America, first discovered by M. J. Cabot about 1497; taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after Queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1584; first attempts to settle, 1585; colonies formed in, by grant from James I., April 10, 1606; the first arrival of colonists in, May, 1607; many of the inhabitants murdered by the Indians, March 22, 1622; in 1626 it reverted to the crown, and afterwards becoming permanent, was the first British settlement in North America. Negroes first brought here by the Dutch, 1620; it submitted to Cromwell, 1651; raw silk and copper ore imported from, Oct., 1630. University chartered, Jan. 25, 1819; opened, March 25, 1825; made the seat of the Confederate government, July 20, 1861.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, Atlantic, discovered by Columbus, 1494; made an English settlement, 1666. The Danish islands of St Thomas and St John captured by them, 1801, but restored, 1802; surrendered to the English, 1807, but restored, 1815. Serious hurricane which almost destroyed the town, 1868.

VIRGIN MARY, order of knighthood, begun 1233; at Rome, 1618.

VIRGIN OF MOUNT CARMEL, order begun in France, 1607.

VISCOUNTS. The first John Lord Beaumont created by Hen. VI., Feb. 12, 1439.

VISIGOTHS, made the kingdom of Thoulouse their capital, 418.

VISITATION of the abbys and monasteries ordered by Hen. VIII., 1535; of the churches, by Ed. VI.

VITERBO, Italy, the Etruscan *Fanum Voltumnæ*, raised to the rank of a city by Celestine III., 1194; a conclave met here and elected Urban IV., 1261; Clement IV., 1264; Gregory X., 1271; John XXI., 1276; Nicholas III., 1277; and Martin IV., 1281. Palazzo Pubblico erected, 1264.

VITTORIA, battle, in Spain, between Wellington and the French; the former obtained a brilliant victory over Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan; the French lost 150 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, 40,000 pounds of gunpowder, all their baggage, cattle, treasure, and provisions, with Marshal Jourdan's baton as a marshal of France, and took 1000 prisoners, June 21, 1813.

VIZAGAPATAM, East Indies. The English garrison, 130 strong, with 200 Sepoys, surrendered, after a long defence, this town to the French, June 26, 1758.

VIZIER, the Grand, an officer of the Ottoman empire, first appointed, *circa* 1370.

VLADIMIR, the capital of Russia from 1157 to 1328.

VOLCANOES. *Ferro*, one broke out in the island of, and emitted a large quantity of red-coloured water, Sept. 13, 1777. *Mount Hecla*, in a state of eruption in 1004 and 1783; three new craters opened, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 ft, April 15, 1846. *Izalco*, Central America, broke out, Feb. 23, 1770, and has remained in a state of activity since. *Jorullo*, Mexico, attained an elevation of 1600 ft, 1759. *Monte Nuovo*, 440 ft high, formed in two days, Sept., 1538. *Saugay*, Quito, 17,000 ft high, has been in a state of eruption since 1728.

VOLTA'S Galvanic discoveries, made known in England, 1793; the voltaic pile discovered by him, 1800; the electric spark first obtained from a soft-iron magnet, by Dr Faraday, Nov., 1831; and by Professor Forbes, March, 1832. A magneto-electric machine invented by Mr Saxton, 1833.

VOLTURNO, battle. Gen. Garibaldi defeated the army of the King of Naples, Oct. 1, 1860.

VOLUNTEERS. The oldest corps raised in England, is the Honourable Artillery Company, established, 1585; the number raised, in 1794, was 341,600. The London and Westminster Light Horse, were formed, March 1, 1780. The Irish Volunteers formed in Dublin, Oct. 12, 1779; they were armed to the extent of 20,000, and were thanked by the Irish legislature for their patriotism and spirit. The Fencible Light Dragoons raised, 1794, and disbanded, 1800. The Clerkenwell Volunteers embodied, 1798-9. Geo. III. reviewed 12,000 Volunteers, June 4, 1800; an act passed to enable His Majesty to raise an additional military force, July 6, 1803; the number raised in the city of London alone was 35,000; a grand review held in Hyde Park,—27,000 men were under arms, Oct. 23, 1803. Permission given by the government to raise a force of, for the protection of England, May 12, 1859; established generally throughout England, Nov. 14, 1859; an act passed for facilitating the acquisition of grounds for rifle practice, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 140, Aug. 28, 1860; exempt from the payment of tolls, by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 126, Aug. 6, 1861; the Queen held a *levée* specially for receiving the officers of, March 7, 1860; the Duke of Cambridge presided at a banquet at St James's Hall, given by the officers, March 7; ball at the Floral Hall, Covent Garden. A force of 18,000 reviewed by the Queen in Hyde Park, June 23. The first meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon common, Mr Edward Ross gained the Queen's prize, July 2—9; 20,000 reviewed in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, Aug. 7; 11,000 reviewed by the Earl Derby at Knowsley Park, Sept. 1; reviewed at Brighton by Major-General Scarlett, and at Wimbledon by Colonel McMurdo, April 1, 1861; by Lord Clyde at Brighton, April 21, 1862; by Gen. Lord William Paulet, April 6, 1863; by the Duke of Cambridge at Wimbledon, July 18, 1863; an act passed to amend the acts relating to, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 65, July 21, 1863. Review held at Blackheath, Guildford, Surrey, 17,000 under arms, March 28, 1864; a force of 21,743 reviewed in Hyde Park by the Prince of Wales, May 28; reviewed by Sir R. W. Walpole, at Brighton, 24,000 being present, April 17, 1865; the Wimbledon meeting held, July 10; reviewed at Brighton in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Garrett, April 2, 1866; and in Hyde Park by the Duke of Cambridge, June 23. The annual meeting held at Wimbledon, July 8; reception of, by the Belgians, Oct. 11. Annual review held at Dover, by Major Gen. M'Cleverty, April 22, 1867; at Windsor, June 10. The Wimbledon meeting began, July 8; the Volunteers reviewed by the Sultan, July 20. The

county forces inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, at New Sefton Park, Oct. 5. The Easter Monday review held at Portsmouth under Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Buller, April 13, 1868. The members of the Inns of Court reviewed at Wimbledon, April 14; 27,000 Volunteers reviewed by the Queen in Windsor Park, June 20. The meeting at Wimbledon began, July 13; review held, Lord Napier of Magdala being present, July 25; an attempt was made in Parliament to increase the Capitation Grant. The BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS visited London, embarking on board H.M. *Serapis* at Antwerp, July 10, and were brought up the river Thames in steamers provided by the reception committee, July 11; entertained by the Corporation of London in their Guildhall, July 12; visited Wimbledon, and were received by the Prince of Wales, July 13; entertained at Windsor Castle by order of the Queen, July 16; visited the Crystal Palace, July 17; ball in honour of, held at the Agricultural Hall, July 18; entertained by Miss Burdett Coutts at Highgate, July 19; visited Wimbledon to see the review of the English Volunteers by the Sultan, July 20; the officers entertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, July 20; departure of, from London, July 22; arrived in the *Serapis* at Antwerp, July 23. *Volunteer force of seamen*: an act passed for the establishment of, and for the government of the same, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40, Aug. 13, 1859.

VORTIGERN elected sole monarch of the Britons, 447; invited Saxon assistance, 448; married Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, 450; burned in a castle in Wales by the Britons, 485.

VOSSEM, Peace of, between France and Brandenburg, June 16, 1673.

VOTING PAPERS allowed to be used in universities elections, by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, Aug. 1, 1861; first used at the general election at Oxford university, July 17, 1865.

VULGATE edition of the Bible (*Vetus Latina*) made in Africa in the 2nd century; this was revised by Jerome at the request of Pope Damasus, 383; completed, 404; revised by Alcuin, by command of Charlemagne, 802; subsequently revised by many eminent scholars; the first edition published under the superintendence of Pope Sixtus V., 1590; the second edition, with a preface written by Bellarmine, 1592; declared authentic by the Council of Trent, April 8, 1546; the first English edition printed at Rouen, 1635.

W

WADHAM COLLEGE, Oxford, founded, Dec. 20, 1611, by Nicholas Wadham of Merefield, Somerset; confirmed by parliament, Aug. 16, 1612; the Hall, the largest in the university, first stone laid, July 31, 1610; the chapel was consecrated, April 29, 1613. The Royal Society was first organized here, and held its meetings over the gateway from 1652 to 1659.

WADRINGTON, Oxfordshire, much injured by fire, 1742.

WAFERS, made in Venice in the 16th century. A reprieve from the council of, sealed with, 1599.—*Notes and Queries*.

WAGER, COMMODORE, destroyed the Spanish galleons at Cartagena, May 28, 1798.

WAGER OF BATTLE, first known in the 5th century. Introduced into England by William I. The last case in which this right was asserted and allowed, was that of *Ashford v. Thornton*, in the Court of King's Bench, 1817-18; abolished, 59 Geo. III., c. 46, June 22, 1819. Wager of Law abolished, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 13, Aug. 14, 1833.

WAGES. The earliest mention is not in money, but in kind,—Jacob to Laban, Gen. xxix. 15, 20; xxx. 28; xxxi. 7, 8, 41. The only mention of the rate of wages in the Scripture, is in the parable of the householder and the vineyard, one denarius per diem, Matt. xx. 2.—Agricultural, in 1833, in France: at Calais, 100s. to 160s., with board and dwelling; shepherds, 250s., with board; day-labourers, 7½*d.*, and board. Havre, 160s. to 240s., with board; Bordeaux labourers, 12*d.* to 15*d.*, without board; Marseilles, 200s. to 240s., with board and dwelling. In Germany: Dantzic, farm servants, 52s. to 64s. yearly, with board and dwelling; labourers, 4¾*d.* to 7*d.* per day, without board or dwelling; Holstein, 73s. 6*d.* to 100s., with board; South Holland, farm servants, 200s. to 250s., with board; labourers, 3*d.* to 4*d.* per day. Italy: Trieste, labourers, 12*d.* per day; Lombardy, 4*d.* to 8*d.*, with board and dwelling; Genoa, labourers, 5*d.* to 8*d.*, with board; Tuscany, farm servants, 40s., with board and dwelling; labourers, 6*d.* per day.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The Statute of Labourers was passed in the 25th year of Edw. III., fixing the wages of certain workmen, 1350. Haymakers had then 1*d.* a day; reapers of corn, 2*d.* and 3*d.*; master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had 3*d.* per day (about 9*d.* of our money); and their servants, 1½*d.*; a bailiff by the year, 13s. 4*d.*; shepherd, 10s.; driver of the plough, 7s. By the 23rd Hen. VI., c. 12, 1444, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4*d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s., with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40*d.*; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. By the 11th Hen. VII. c. 22, 1495, wages were a little advanced; for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day, without meat and drink; or with meat and drink, 4*d.*; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1*d.* A master having under him six men, was allowed 1*d.* per day extra. The wages of harvest-men in England at different periods, with the rate of increase, shown:

Year.		s.	d.	Year.		s.	d.
1350	per diem	0	1	1760	per diem	1	0
1460	"	0	2	1780	"	1	4
1570	"	0	4	1790	"	1	6
1650	"	0	7	1800	"	2	0
1690	"	0	8	1850	"	3	0
1720	"	0	10	1860	"	4	0
1750	"	0	11				

Trades.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.
Carpenters, London	1800,	18	0	1836,	29	3	1868 from	35
Bricklayers	... 1800,	18	0	1836,	26	9	—	35
Masons	... 1800,	17	0	1836,	29	1	—	3c
Plumbers	... 1800,	19	6	1836,	29	11	—	3c
Tailors, Manchester	1810,	18	6	1832,	18	0	—	25
Shoemakers, ditto	1810,	16	0	1832,	15	0	—	25
Hand-loom Weavers	1810,	16	3	1832,	9	0		

Trades.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.
Spinners, ditto	... 1823,	26	7	1832,	29	10
Woolcombers, Bradford	... 1823,	17	3	1833,	16	2

Trades.	Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.
Stocking-makers, Leicester ...	1818,	12	9	1833,	8	3
Compositors, book-work ...	1809,	36	0	1836,	36	0
Ditto morning papers ...	1809,	48	0	1836,	48	0
Ditto evening papers ...	1809,	43	6	1836,	43	6
Labourers, Middlesex, out of London ...	1809,	11	0	1831,	9	0
In Manchester and Bradford ...		14	0	to	15	0
Factory hands, Manchester, Card-room men ...	1844,	13	6½	1849,	12	0
Spinners and piecers ...	1844,	10	0½	1849,	12	0
Mechanics, ...	1844,	22	4	1849,	19	3
Staffordshire, the average:—						
Colliers ...	1846,	19	10	1849,	16	3
Filers, furnacers ...	1846,	30	0	1849,	25	11
Bakers ...	1846,	38	0	1849,	29	0
Rollers ...	1846,	62	0	1849,	36	0

An act passed for the recovery of the wages of servants, 20 Geo. II. c. 19, 1747. The right of justices to fix the rate of wages repealed, 53 Geo. III. c. 40, April 15, 1813. Workmen to be paid in the current coin of the realm, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37, Oct. 15, 1831. Miners not to be paid in public-houses, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, ss. 10—12, Aug. 10, 1842; amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151, ss. 28, 29, Aug. 28, 1860.

WAGGONS. The covered waggons for conveying the material of the Tabernacle were drawn by two oxen, Num. vii. 3, 8. Herodotus mentions them, xi. lxiii. In the reign of Anne, a pole or shafts for the wheel-horses first brought into use, and not more than six horses were to be used at one time; no waggon was permitted to carry more than 12 sacks of meal, each sack to contain five bushels, and no more, March 25, 1720; taxed in 1783.

WAGHORN'S Overland Route to India; a lieutenant in the navy, who with unflagging zeal devoted himself to shorten the distance of the mails between India and England: he arrived in England by this route, Oct. 31, 1845, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month; he reached Suez on the 19th, Alexandria on the 20th, and passing rapidly through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, he reached London at half-past four in the morning of the 31st. The ordinary mail reached London, viâ Marseilles, Nov. 2; he declared he would yet bring the mail from Bombay in twenty-one days, but death cut short his honest endeavours, Jan. 8, 1850.

WAGRAM, battle between Napoleon and the Austrians, when the latter were utterly routed; the combat was most sanguinary, and the French made 5000 prisoners; both sides lost upwards of 25,000 men, in killed or wounded,—the Austrians taking refuge in Moravia, July 5 & 6, 1809; an armistice agreed to, July 18; and on Oct. 24 a treaty of peace was signed, of the most humiliating character to Austria.

WAITHMAN, ALDERMAN, a granite obelisk erected to his memory at the south end of Farringdon-street, 1839.

WAITS. The earliest historical instance known of these nocturnal musicians is at Exeter, where a company was established, 1400; and in the Privy Purse expenses of Hen. VIII. appears the following entry: Paid 18s. 8d. to the Waytes at Canterbury, Nov. 18, 1532; and in the household expenses of Thomas Kytson, Esq., paid to one of the *Wayghtes* of Cambridge, for his attendance at Christmas, 20s., Jan., 1574. They were regularly appointed down to the year 1820 in many places.

WAITZEN, battle. The Hungarian army, 45,000 strong, with 120 pieces of

cannon, captured the town, April 9, 1849; and successfully defended the same against the Russians, under Duke Constantine, July 15; but were defeated by them, July 16, 1849.

WAKEFIELD, Yorkshire. Castle built by Will. I., 1086; the parish church erected, 1470; St John's, 1795; Grammar School founded, 1592; rebuilt, 1829; the worsted manufacture introduced, 1752; registry for deeds opened, 1704; Court House erected, 1806; the Corn Exchange erected, 1823; enlarged, 1837; and again, 1862; visited by serious floods, doing considerable damage, Nov. 16, 1866.

WAKEFIELD, battle, between Queen Margaret, wife of Hen. VI., and the Duke of York, in which the latter was killed, and 3000 of the Yorkists fell, Dec. 30, 1460.

WAKEFIELD, convicted of carrying off Miss Turner, March 28, 1827.

WAKES, these festivals, popular in England, ordered to be kept on the first Sunday in Oct., 1536.

WALBROOK, or St Stephen's, Church, London, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, began, 1672; finished, 1679; the walls include an area of only 82 ft by 59, and 34 high; its area is 5641 superficial ft, yet its supports occupy only 819, the latter being to the former as 0.145; the exterior is quite plain. There were churches preceding the present near this spot, to the west, the first built, 1135; a second, 1423.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION. One of those unfortunate military attacks upon an active enemy, then too frequently displaying ministerial incapacity; being nearly 40,000 men, with 39 sail-of-the-line, the force was fully adequate to the object in view, had it been commanded by an officer of the least ability or experience. The Earl of Chatham, known only for his gambling propensities, was appointed to the command; the French knew its destination was the Scheldt. Instead of masking Walcheren, and pushing on to the destruction of the naval docks and basins at Antwerp, the army was set down in the pestilential marches of Walcheren, before Flushing, in the autumn season, when they were most fatal. Though the fever of the place was well known, and that wine and bark were the only remedies, the army was unprovided with either. They left England, July 28, 1809; and the force came before Flushing, and after an able and protracted resistance the town was captured, Aug. 15, and the fortifications destroyed, and on the 25th of December was abandoned, but not before one half of the army had succumbed to the fever, or become invalided for life.

WALDENSES, a religious sect that early showed a true sense of the impositions in doctrine of the Papal Church, and in consequence became the objects of its vindictive malignity; the Holy Office, the Inquisition, was established to convince, by the stake and fagot, those unfortunate people of the fidelity of the Roman Church to the professions it made, of being the only teachers of the divine principle, "Do as you would be done unto;" Innocent III. first ordered the new doctrine to be preached against, 1204; the Inquisition was established under Chateaufort; Simon de Montfort led the executioners, and the Waldenses and Albigenses were pursued with fire and sword until their country was made a desert. The first inquisitor-general was Dominic de Guzman, 1208. The Bishop of Turin had permission of Otho to persecute, 1210; the Pope ordered the serpents to be crushed, 1400; the inhabitants of the valleys of Italy successfully defended themselves against the armies brought against them, in the 16th and 17th centuries, protected by England, returned to their homes, 1689; treaty passed in their favour between Gt Britain and Sardinia, 1832; made free to worship in their own way, 1860.

WALES, the country to which the remnant of the ancient Britons principally retired after the Romans left England, for some took refuge in Cornwall, from

whence a part crossed over into Brittany; in 447 the Britons, among the mountains of Wales, were able to resist their Saxon invaders, nor was the country brought under the English crown until the reign of Hen. II., 1157, when that monarch subdued South Wales; in 1282 Ed. I. conquered the entire country, then ruled by its last Prince, Llewellyn; in 1284, Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., confined of a Prince at Carnarvon Castle, who was styled Prince of Wales. The ROMANS intrusted the supreme authority to Suetonius Paulinus, who conquered most of the country, A.D. 58; Agricola defeated the Silures and Ordovices, 78; Caswallon began to reign in 443; the Saxons made a severe attack upon the ancient Britons, 447; the barbarians from the North defeated by the Britons, 448; Arthur elected king, 517; Mordred ap Llew ap Cynfarch appointed deputy by Arthur in 530; Cardigan inundated, 537; Chester taken, and the Welsh army defeated by Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, 599; Edwin, king of Deira, conquered best part of Wales and obliged Cadwallon to flee to Ireland, 613; again defeated by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, 733; reign of Roderick the Great, 843; Burhred, a Mercian Prince, invaded the country, 846; invaded by Ethelwolf, 871; death of Roderick the Great, 877; Wales divided, 877; the Danes defeated in Anglesey, 900; Athelstan attempted to invade the country, 933; the chiefs Jevaf and Jago ravaged North Wales, 949; fatal feud between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Edwall Voel, the latter proved victorious, 952; another batch of Irish marauders landed on Anglesey, 966; Jevaf deposed by his brother Jago, 967; again invaded by the Danes, 969; who took Anglesey, 972, and laid it waste; Alfred made an incursion into, 982; Meredith ap Owen reigned over the whole country, 986, paying an annual tribute to the Danes, 988; Edwin the son of Eineon took several towns of repute, 989; another invasion of the Danes, 998; Aedan, prince of North Wales, became very powerful, 1000; slain in battle by Llewellyn, 1015; the joint forces of the Irish and Scots defeated with great slaughter, 1021; Harold invaded the country in 1055; Rhys defeated and killed, 1056, and Rhys Ap Owen slain, 1074; the Earl of Chester invaded the country, 1079; incursion of the Irish and Scots, 1080; battle of Llechryd fought and Rhys ap Tewdwr slain, 1087; Payne and Tuberville led some chartered forces against this town, 1094; the English, under the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, invaded the country, 1096; Nest, the wife of Gerald de Windsor, captured by Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, 1107; Owen assassinated, 1110; a number of Flemings settled here, 1110; Gruffydd ap Rhys claimed the sovereignty, 1116; the Welsh on the death of Henry I. endeavoured to bring about a revolution, 1135; Owain Gwynedd and Cadwaladr attempted to bring into subjection South Wales, 1135; Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count-palatine in Pembroke, 1138; Henry II. subdued Wales, 1157; the English fleet defeated off Anglesey, 1157; the princes of Wales coalesce for the recovery of their rights and independence, 1164; Henry II. invaded the country, 1165; captured the Castle of Basingwerk, 1166; in Wales, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the crusades, 1187; an unsuccessful attempt made on Powys Castle, 1191; the Earl of Chester marched into North Wales, 1210; North Wales invaded by King John of England, 1210; again, laying waste a great part of the Principality, 1215; the Flemings revolted, 1220; Powys castle taken by Llewellyn ap Iorwerth's forces, 1233; William, Earl of Pembroke, killed, 1234; the country invaded by Henry III., 1257; Anglesey overrun again, 1245; the English army defeated by the Welsh, 1254; convention made of the Welsh nobility against the English, 1258; Hay and Brecknock castles captured by Prince Edward, 1265; insurrection against Edward, Prince of Wales, 1272; the country invaded by Edw. I., 1277; the English army under Edward encamped on Saltney marsh, 1277; the sons of Gruffydd drowned in the river Dee by order of the Earl Warren and Roger Mortimer, 1281; Hlwarden castle surprised by Llewellyn, 1282; Llewellyn ap Gruf-

ydd, the last native Prince, defeated by the English; Llewellyn killed, 1282; entirely subdued by Edw. I., 1283, and annexed to England, 1284; code of laws for the regulation of, passed, 12 Edw. I. cc. 1—14, 1284; the first English Prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Carnarvon castle, April 25, 1284; the Welsh under Sir Rhys ap Meredydd, defeated by the Earl of Cornwall, 1289; the Madoc insurrection suppressed by Edw. I., 1294; rebellion of Owen Glendower, began, 1400; Ruthyn burned, Sept. 20, 1400; Radnor and other places taken, 1401; Carnarvon besieged, 1402; Harlech castle seized, 1404; retaken by the English army, 1408; Owen Glendower died, Sept. 20, 1415; Margaret of Anjou resided in Harlech castle, 1459; Denbigh burned, 1460; Earl of Richmond landed at Pembroke, Aug., 1485; Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished, 1535; Monmouth made an English county, 1535; Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor made counties, 1535; 'The dominions of Wales for ever united to the kingdom of England, and the laws to be administered in Wales in same form as in England,' 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 1535; confirmed by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 1542; Dr Ferrars, Bishop of St David's, burnt for heresy, 1555; Vavasour Powel, a dissenting minister, apprehended while preaching, 1620; Beaumaris castle garrisoned for King Chas. I., 1642; Powys castle taken by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Oct., 1644; Hawarden castle surrendered to the Parliamentarians, 1645; Chas. I. sought refuge in Denbigh, 1645; Rhuddler and Harlech castles surrendered to the forces of Parliament, 1647; the Welsh defeated by the parliamentary forces at the battle of St Fagan's, May 8, 1648; Beaumaris surrendered to Cromwell, since which time the interest of the kingdom have been identical with England, 1648; courts of the Marches abolished, 1 Will. and Mary, c. 27, 1688.

WALES, PRINCE OF. The first prince of England which received that title, was Edward the Black Prince, son of Edw. I., born in Carnarvon castle, April 25, 1284. The title borne by the eldest son of the reigning sovereign ever since.

WALLACE, Sir William, the Scottish patriot, defeated the English army, 1297; and again when under the command of the Earls of Surrey and Cressingham, Sept. 11, 1297; Edward invaded the country with an army of 100,000 foot and 8000 horse, and defeated Wallace, July, 1298; captured, and tried in Westminster Hall, Aug. 23, 1305; executed the same day.

WALLACHIA, Europe, claimed the protection of Turkey, 1526; Nicholas Mavrocordatus appointed Hospodar, 1716; invaded by Russia, 1807; ceded to that Power by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807; annexed to Russia, Jan. 21, 1810; restored to Turkey, May 28, 1812; insurrection in, the forces being commanded by Theodore Wladinursko, Feb., 1821; suppression of, April 11, 1821; Gregory Ghika appointed by the Sultan as Hospodar, 1822; these provinces taken by Russia, 1828, and a Government established by Russia; the principalities evacuated by Russia, by the treaty of Adrianople, but to retain the protectorate of, Sept. 14, 1829; the Hospodar elected by the inhabitants for life, 1830; united with Moldavia, Aug. 19, 1858; Alexander Couza elected, confirmed, Sept., 1859; Wallachia and Moldavia united and called Roumania, Dec. 23, 1861.

WALLENSTEIN, Duke of Friedland, assassinated, 1634.

WALLER'S PLOT, formed to seize the leading members of the House of Commons, the conscript fathers, and to deliver up the city to the King and the Cavaliers, discovered, May 31, 1643. Tomkins and Chaloner hanged, others imprisoned; Waller fined £10,000, and confined in the Tower for 12 months, and then banished the kingdom.

WALLINGFORD, Berkshire, the principal stronghold of the Saxons; taken and burnt by the Danes, 1006; incorporated by James I.; confirmed by Chas. I. A free school founded by Mr Ald. Bigg, 1659; church built, 1769.

- WALLINGFORD CASTLE, Berkshire, built by William the Confessor, 1048-60. Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Barons paid homage to William the Conqueror here, 1066 ; King John met his Barons here, 1192 ; given by Hen. VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey ; demolished by order of Parliament, 1653.
- WALLIS, Captain, set sail round the world in the *Dolphin*, July 26, 1766 ; returned, May 20, 1768 ; he discovered Otaheite, June 19, 1767.
- WALLOONS fled to England from the persecution of the savage Duke of Alva, the governor, for Philip II. of Spain, of the Low Countries, which they inhabited, 1566 ; some settled in Kent and Sussex, 1767.
- WALMER CASTLE, Kent, the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, built, 1537 ; the Duke of Wellington died here, Sept. 14, 1852.
- WALNUT-TREE, introduced into England at a very early period. The black walnut brought from North America, 1628, or before ; one felled, 1627, which covered 76 square poles, or 2299 square yards, of ground, at Welwyn, Herts.
- WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, appointed secretary at war, 1707 ; treasurer of the navy, 1709 ; expelled from the House of Commons for corruption, 1711 ; committed to the Tower, 1712 ; re-elected for Lynn, 1714 ; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, 1715 ; resigned on a disagreement in the cabinet, April 10, 1717 ; resumed the head of the ministry, April 4, 1721 ; was minister until Feb. 3, 1742 ; took his seat in the House of Peers, Feb. 11, 1741, as Earl of Orford ; died, 1745.
- WALSINGHAM, LORD, his house in Harley-street took fire, April 27, 1831, when his Lordship perished, and Lady Walsingham died of the injuries she had received.
- WALSINGHAM PRIORY, Norfolk, built, 1070.
- WALTHAM, Essex. The Abbey founded by Harold, 1062 ; consecrated, 1059-60 ; confirmed by charter, 1062 ; the cross erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, 1292 ; repaired, 1757. The forest of, formerly called the forest of Essex, partly disafforested by King John ; the boundaries settled by a commission appointed by Chas. I., 1640 ; Inquisition returned, Sept. 8, 1640. The Government powder-mills exploded, April 27, 1861.
- WALTON BRIDGE, built from the designs of Mr Dicker, 1750 ; destroyed by a high tide, Aug. 11, 1859.
- WALWORTH, JOHN, elected Alderman of Bridge ward, Nov. 11, 1368 ; sheriff, Sept. 21, 1370 ; Lord Mayor of London, 1374 ; admitted the Kentish insurgents into the city, June 13, 1381 ; killed Wat Tyler, their leader, in Smithfield, June 15, 1381.
- WANDEWASH, battle. The French, under Gen. Lally Tollendal, defeated by the English, commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, Jan. 22, 1760.
- WANDSWORTH, Surrey. The first Presbyterian congregation established at, Nov. 20, 1572 ; the parish church rebuilt, 1780 ; railway to Mersham, opened, 1805. The Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for the reception of 300 orphan daughters of soldiers, the first stone laid, July, 1857 ; railway to the Crystal Palace, opened, June 10, 1854.
- WARBECK, PERKIN, he landed at Cork and assumed the name of Richard Plantagenet, 1492 ; invited by Charles VIII. of France to repair to Paris, 1493 ; the attempt made by him to land at Deal in Kent, with 600 men, failed, 169 were taken, July 3, 1495, and executed ; Warbeck retired to Flanders, and subsequently to Scotland, James IV. gave him the hand of Lady Gordon. The King invaded England in his behalf without success, 1496 ; landed in Cornwall, where he was joined by 3000 men, and he took the title of Richard IV. ; appeared before the city of Exeter, with a force of 10,000 men, Sept. 17, 1497 ; surren-

dered himself a prisoner to Hen. VII., 1498; he was set in the stocks in Westminster and Cheapside, then sent to the Tower, 1499; for plotting with the Earl of Warwick to escape, he was tried at Westminster Hall, Nov. 16, 1499, and hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 23, 1499.

WARDEN MONASTERY, Bedfordshire, built, 1136.

WARD, JOHN, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, 1726.

WARDOUR CASTLE, Wiltshire, built by John Lord Lovell, 1392; successfully defended by Lady Arundel for Chas. I., with a garrison of 25 men, against a force of 1300 men, at last honourably capitulated, 1643; retaken by the king's forces, 1644.

WARDROBE, Doctors' Commons. The mansion built by Sir John Beauchamp; on his death, 1356, it was sold to Edw. III., who made it his wardrobe. One established at Great Scotland Yard, 1485.

WARDS AND LIVERIES. This court was erected in London by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46, 1540, and 33 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 1541-2; abolished by 12 Chas. II. c. 24, 1660.

WAREHAM, Dorset. The castle and town taken by Robert de Lincoln for the Empress Maud, 1138; fortified by King John, 1216; burnt, 1731; again, 1742; 130 houses destroyed, 1762.

WAREHOUSING SYSTEM, originally proposed by Sir Robert Walpole, 1733, but met with so much opposition, it was abandoned; the same measure proposed by Dean Tucker, 1750, without effect; the first warehousing act passed, 43 Geo. III. c. 132, Aug. 11, 1803; amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 112, July 5, 1825, and by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 57, Aug. 28, 1833; the privilege extended to Ireland, 1824; now regulated by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, Aug. 20, 1853. The dates of the concession and names of the places are the following:—London, East India goods, 1799, tobacco, 1800; Liverpool, 1805; Bristol obtained the grant, 1805; and Hull, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Gloucester, Boston, Dover, Falmouth, Grimsby, Newhaven, 1805; Rochester, Lynn, Whitehaven, Ipswich, Lancaster, 1806; Exeter, Sunderland, Chester, 1807; Colchester, 1808; Weymouth, 1809; Poole, 1810; Dartmouth, 1811; Stockton, 1815; Shoreham, 1819; Whitby, 1820; Swansea, Milford, and Bideford, 1821; Chichester, Barnstaple, 1822; Cowes, Rye, Bridgwater, 1823; Yarmouth, Wimbereach, 1825; Goole, 1827; Chepstow, 1828; Carlisle, Malden, Essex, 1830; Lyme, 1831; Bridport, 1832; Berwick, 1833; Cardiff, 1834; Ramsgate, 1835; Penzance, Shields, 1836; Truro, 1837; Faversham, Fleetwood, Hartlepool, Woodbridge, 1839; Arundel, Scarborough, 1840; Deal, Gainsborough, 1841; Carnarvon, Maryport, Preston, 1842; Workington, 1843; Manchester, Newport (Monmouth), 1844; Fowey, 1848; Folkestone, 1849. Scotland:—Greenock, Port-Glasgow, 1805; Leith, 1806; Dumfries, 1807; Aberdeen, 1812; Grange-mouth, 1815; Dundee, 1818; Glasgow, 1822; Montrose, 1823; Borrowstoness, 1824; Inverness, 1835; Irvine, and —; Arbroath, 1836; Alloa, Perth, 1837; Peterhead, 1840; Banff, 1841; Kirkcaldy, 1845; Ayr, 1847. Ireland:—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Wexford, Coleraine, 1824; Sligo, Limerick, Newry, Waterford, Drogheda, Galway, Londonderry, Dundalk, 1825; Ross, 1834; Westport, 1836; Ballina, 1845; Skibbereen, 1846; Tralee, 1848.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children, founded, 1853.

WARFARE OF CHRIST, Order of, begun in White Russia, 1325; Poland, 1705.

WARK CASTLE, Northumberland, built by William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, *circa* 1220; Edw. I. resided at, 1296; the Countess of Salisbury successfully

defended it for Edw. III., 1341; it subsequently sustained 11 sieges by the Scots, and was taken seven times.

WARRINGTON, Lancaster, founded, *circa* 1400; first bridge erected over the Mersey, by the 1st Earl Derby, 1496; a free Grammar School established, 1526; the Parliamentarians captured the town after a siege of 6 days, 1643; the Scottish army defeated by the English, under Gen. Lambert, 1648; the bridge rebuilt, 1812; first lighted with gas, 1824; St Paul's Church erected, 1830; Library built, 1856; the Market erected, 1857; accident on the railway at, 7 persons killed, and 30 wounded, June 29, 1867.

WARSAW, Poland, founded in the 12th century. A diet held at, 1566; surrendered to Chas. XII., 1703; insurrection of the citizens, who declared their independence, and drove out the Russian garrison with a loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 cannon, April 17, 1794; besieged unsuccessfully by the King of Prussia, July, 1794. Two battles were fought with great determination before the city, Oct. 10, 12, 1794; the Poles defeated by the Russians under Suwaroff,—30,000 citizens of all ages murdered, besides 10,000 Poles who were made prisoners, Nov. 6, 1794. The city occupied by the French, 1806; Napoleon entered the city, Dec. 18, 1806; made a Duchy and annexed to Saxony, Aug., 1807; serfdom abolished, 1807; captured by Austria, 1809; recaptured by the Poles, May 30, 1809; again visited by Napoleon, Dec. 10, 1812; taken by the Russians, Feb., 1813; annexed to Russia by the congress of Vienna, May 23, 1815, and ruled by a Russian Viceroy; the Emperor of Russia proclaimed, June 20, 1815; the new constitution proclaimed, Dec. 24, 1815; insurrection in, Nov. 29, 1830; the Czar dethroned by the Diet, Jan. 21, 1831; the Russians defeated at Grochow, losing 7000 men, Feb. 25, 1831; the Russian prisoners massacred by the mob, Aug. 15, 16; the Poles defeated and the town taken, Sept. 7, 8; the citadel built, 1832; conference held here between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and the Regents of Prussia, Sept. 25, 1860; popular demonstration by the inhabitants, 1100 citizens killed by the soldiers, April 8, 1861; insurrection at, Jan., 1863; Gen. Berg appointed commander, Sept., 1863; an attempt made upon his life, Sept. 19, 1863.

WARWICK, Warwickshire, fortified by the Romans, A.D. 50. The castle founded by Henry de Newburgh, 912; rebuilt, 1265; Cæsar's tower is 147 ft high; Guy's tower, 128 ft high, built, 1394. The town incorporated by Hen. VIII., 1546; a charter granted, 1554; Queen Elizabeth visited the town, 1572; James I. entertained by the town, 1617; serious fire which destroyed part of the town, Sept. 8, 1694; Will. III. visited the town, 1695, and Queen Victoria, 1843; Shakespeare's Garden at New Place purchased for the nation for £2000, Oct. 22, 1861.

WARWICK, EARL OF, the king-maker, defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471.

WARWICK HOUSE, Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, the residence of the king-maker, built, 1400; it was destroyed in the fire of 1666; rebuilt, 1668.

WARWICK MAIL, robbed of £20,000 in bank-notes, whilst standing at Furnal's inn, Holborn, Nov. 21, 1827.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY instituted at Warwick, May 24, 1836.

WASHINGTON, N. America, founded by Act of Congress, 1790; the city founded, 1793; the House of Congress begun, 1793; destroyed by the British, 1814; recommenced, 1815; finished, 1828. Congress met the first time, May 30, 1808; taken by the English army under Gen. Ross, and the archives and library destroyed, as well as the public buildings, Aug. 24, 1814; the Columbian College incorporated, 1821; the National Institute founded, 1840; the library, containing 35,000 volumes of books, several paintings, and 12,000 bronze medals, and part

of the House of Congress destroyed by fire, Dec. 24, 1851; President Lincoln assassinated by Booth in Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865.

WATCH, none by night in London, 1189; first appointed in the city of, 1268; the setting of the midsummer watch on the eve of St John the Baptist was one of the sights of London; on some occasions the force amounted to 5000; this custom was abolished, 1539, but revived, 1548; but it was shortly afterwards finally abolished, and substituted by a force organized by the City Marshal, and subsequently by the present police force, 1839.

WATCHES invented at Nuremburg, in Germany, 1478, and from their shape called the Nuremburg Egg; first used in astronomical observations, 1500. The Emperor Chas. V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530. The *fusee* universally adopted, 1540. Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1597; first made in England, 1658; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658; Tompion invented the spiral or pendulum spring, 1658; repeaters invented by Daniel Quare, a Quaker in London, 1676; exportation of, prohibited, 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 28, 1698. Harrison's improvement, 1739, 1749, 1753; in 1759 he made his celebrated time-piece which gained him £20,000, the reward offered by the Board of Longitude, 1763; a tax was levied upon them in 1797, but meeting with much opposition was shortly afterwards repealed.

WATER first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 1237; nine conduits erected in the city, 1238; Cheapside conduit finished, 1285. Peter Maurice first obtained permission to supply Thames water to the citizens from his waterworks on London Bridge, 1582; destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen obtained permission to bring a fresh supply of water to the north parts of the city, 3 Jam. I. c. 18, 1605; amended by 4 Jam. I. c. 12, 1606; the power given by these acts transferred to Mr Hugh Myddleton, March 28, 1609; after five years of incessant labour and at a cost of £500,000, the works were finished, and opened, Sept. 29, 1613. There were water-carriers at the different conduits who supplied the citizens with water. London supplied by eight companies, 1868; an act passed to regulate the supply to the metropolis, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, July 1, 1852.

WATER sold in the West Indies for one shilling a pailful, 1731; sold in the streets of Exeter for a penny as late as 1785.

WATER COLOURS, the Society of, established, Nov. 30, 1804; the New Society of, established, 1832. The Institute of, established, July 29, 1834.

WATERFORD, Ireland, City of, founded, 155; rebuilt by the Danes, 879; destroyed by fire, 980; captured by Strongbow, 1171; who rebuilt and enlarged it, 1175; made a Bishopric, 1096, Malchus, an Irishman, appointed the first Bishop. Richard II. crowned at, 1399; William III. resided at, and twice confirmed its privileges; remarkable storm at, April 18, 1792; cathedral of, built, 1096; interior of the cathedral burned, Oct. 25, 1815; united with Lismore, 1363; the Chamber of Commerce founded, 1815; both Waterford and Lismore united with Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833; the theatre burnt, April 5, 1837; Bishopric abolished, 1833.

WATERLOO, battle. The allied British force, under Wellington, 67,655 strong, with 156 guns, defeated the French, 74,100 strong, with 240 guns, under Napoleon,—the allies lost 22,378 killed and wounded, Sunday, June 18, 1815.

WATERLOO BRIDGE, London, built from the design of John Rennie, F.R.S.; first stone laid, Oct. 11, 1811; it has nine semi-elliptical arches, each 120 ft span and 35 ft high, length 2456 ft. Opened upon the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo by the Prince Regent, June 18, 1817; cost £400,000. Toll reduced from a penny to a halfpenny, for foot passengers, Feb. 29, 1841.

WATER METER. Mr T. Taylor patented his meter, Dec. 15, 1852.

WATERMEN'S COMPANY. An act of parliament for regulating watermen was passed in 1514, 6 Hen. VIII. c. 7; in 1545 the King erected several almshouses for decayed members of this craft at Westminster; new regulations issued by 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, c. 16, 1555; incorporated, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, 1556; arms granted, Sept. 18, 1585. Another act passed regulating the proceedings of the members of the company, 1 James I. c. 16, 1603; their Hall, at Three Cranes in Upper Thames-street, is first mentioned in this document; relieved from impressment by order in council, Feb. 8, 1627. Hall destroyed, 1666; hall re-erected shortly after the fire.

WATERSPOUT upon Mount St John, in Cumberland, Aug. 23, 1749; a very destructive one near Aix, in the department of Mont Blanc, July 8, 1809; one at Hautersbach, on the Glatz mountains in Germany, which destroyed many houses and lives, July 13, 1827; at Glenflash, near Killarney, Ireland, which destroyed three farm-houses and other buildings, with seventeen persons, Aug. 4, 1831; one at Clidagh mountains, county Kerry, Ireland, by which a large district was torn up, and nine persons lost, Aug. 4, 1831.

WATFORD MILLS destroyed by fire, two lives lost, June 9, 1814.

WATSON, JAMES, tried for assaulting a patrol with a sword, on the night after the Spafields riots, and acquitted, Jan. 21, 1817; tried for high treason in connection with the riots, and acquitted, June 16, 1817.

WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION, on account of the oppression of the Poll Tax. The indecent conduct of one of the collectors to the daughter of Wat Tyler ignited the spark; Wat Tyler knocked out his brains with his hammer. The rebels assembled on Blackheath under the command of Tyler, and demanded the total abolition of slavery for ever, the reduction of rent to 4*d.* an acre, full liberty to buy and sell in all markets, and a general pardon for all past offences, June 12, 1381; admitted into the city, burnt the Savoy and the Priory of St John's, Clerkenwell, June 13; murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury, June 14; killed in Smithfield by William Walworth, Lord Mayor, June 15.

WAVRE, battle. The French, under Marshal Grouchy, defeated the Prussians, under Gen. Thielman, June 16, 1815.

WAWZ, battle, between the Poles and Russians, when all the positions of the latter were taken by storm, and, besides the loss of 12,000 men, 2000 were made prisoners, March 31, 1831.

WAX used by the Romans for covering their writing tablets (Ovid, *Artis Amator.* i. 437). Wax first used for candles about 1200; wax-tree brought from China before 1794.

WAX CHANDLERS' COMPANY, incorporated, 2 Rich. III., 1484; grant of arms to, 2 Hen. VII., 1487; Hall rebuilt, 1852.

WAYGOOSE. This annual feast, given by master printers to their workmen, now generally adopted by all trades, is of ancient origin. It was usually held in the autumn, hence the term "Wayzgoose," or stubble-goose, is mentioned by Moxon in his 'Mechanick Exercises,' 1683.

WEARMOUTH MONASTERY, built by Bishop Benedict, 675.

WEAVERS' COMPANY, incorporated, temp. Hen. I.; confirmed, Hen. II.; arms granted to, 1487; confirmed, 1590; again confirmed, Aug. 10, 1616. Hall rebuilt after the fire of 1666; taken down, 1860.

WEAVING. Allusions to this ancient craft are frequent in the Bible. The severe treatment they received on the continent caused many to flee into England; two weavers from Brabant settled at York, 1331. Edw. III., and subsequently Elizabeth, encouraged these manufactures; the conduct of Philip and the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes caused many to settle in different towns in England. The Flemings introduced dying and drapery into Kent, Norfolk, Essex, and other counties, 1507-9. The weavers of London petition against the introduction of French goods, 1713. The power-loom invented by M. de Gennes, 1678; the fly shuttle invented by John Kay, 1735; his machine destroyed by a mob, 1753; the Jacquard loom invented, 1801; the hand-loom in England and Scotland in use were 240,000 in 1820, and in 1835, 55,000 power-loom.

WEDGWOOD WARE first made at Burslem, 1759; improved, 1762. Queen's ware first made by this firm, 1763. Mr Wedgwood subsequently discovered the method of painting on vases without a glossy appearance.

WEEK. A period of seven days is to be traced in the making of all things, Gen. viii. 10, and it is recognized by the Syrian Laban, Gen. xxix. 27.

WEEKLY BILLS OF MORTALITY first issued in London, 1603.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, invented before the Christian era; Charlemagne introduced into France a new system, *circa* 807; a standard for weights and measures established by 9 Hen. III. c. 25, 1225; exemplified by the 51 Hen. III. s. 1, 1266; confirmed by 31 Edw. I., 1302; altered by 18 Edw. II., 1325; 14 Edw. III., c. 12, 1340; 25 Edw. III. c. 9, 1350. The Lord Mayor of London appointed to regulate the weights and scales used in merchandise by charter of Edw. I., 1273; their rights confirmed and extended by charter of Hen. VIII., April 13, 1531. The earliest mention of the 'Avoirdupois' weight occurs in a charter of 31 Edw. I., Feb. 1, 1303, and also in the statute 27 Edw. III., s. 2, c. 10, 1353. This declares that there shall be but one weight, measure, and yard throughout the realm, and that after the 'Avoir du pois par balaunces.' The earliest standard of length was the Saxon *girth* or *gyrd*, the circumference of the body, altered by Hen. I. to the length of his arm (Ulna), 1101. By general consent the measure was altered in the reign of Hen. III., 'an English penny, called a sterling round, and without clipping, shall weight 32 wheat corns in the midst of the ear, and 20 pence do make an ounce, and 12 ounces a pound; and 8 pounds do make a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine do make a London bushel,' 1266. Every city and borough were obliged to keep a common balance and weight, also standards of weights and measures, 8 Hen. VI. c. 5, 1429. Standard weights and measures to be made of brass and sent to every officer of every city and borough, 7 Hen. VII. c. 4, 1491; power given to have the weights and measures brought before the mayor and officers of the different towns, &c., to be examined and marked, 11 Hen. VII. c. 4, 1495; one measure and weight to be used throughout the kingdom by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5, 1496-7. A set of standards made for the Exchequer by order of Queen Elizabeth, 1587. Upon the union of Great Britain, by article 17, it was ordered that the same weights and measures should be used by all, 1706. Meat ordered to be sold by 'Haver du pois,' 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 1532; all weights used in the city of London to be either 'Troy weights or *Haver de paix*, and to be made of iron, and to be stamped by the Keeper of the Guildhall, Morley Maior,' Nov. 6, 1599. The Guildhall wine gallon 224 cubical inches, altered in 1688 to 231 inches, and in the reign of Queen Anne it was ordered that the wine gallon should contain 231 cubic inches; 63 gallons were to constitute a hogshead, 126 gallons a butt or pipe, and 252 gallons a tun of wine, 5 Anne, c. 27, s. 17, 1707. An act was passed to prevent the use of false weights and balances, 35 Geo. III. c. 102, June 22, 1795. The Coopers' Company had the right to measure and stamp all casks, &c. The plumbers to assay and try all lead weights by their charter, April 12, 1611. The Founders' Company by their charter are empowered to seize and mark all brass weights, Jan. 1, Sept. 18, 1614. A committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the then system, but nothing was done, May 26, 1758; a second committee appointed, Dec. 1, 1758; reported, April 6, 1759. Two bills

brought into the House by Lord Carysfort, 1765, but they were not proceeded with; another committee appointed, who reported fully upon the subject, and made several recommendations, 1814. A commission of inquiry appointed in 1816, made their first report, July 7, 1819; second report, Sept. 18, 1820; third report, May 29, 1821. A bill was brought into the House for establishing a uniformity in weights and measures, May 20, 1822. Upon these reports an Act was passed, altering and amending the weights and measures, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, June 17, 1824; further equalized by 6 Geo. IV. c. 12, March 31, 1825. The imperial gallon was substituted for the old gallon of wine of 231 cubic inches, the ale and beer of 282, the corn gallon of 268½, and the Scotch pint of 103½ cubic inches; the new gallon was declared to contain ten pounds of distilled water, avoirdupois, weighed in air, at a temperature of 62 degrees Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches; the contents of the new gallon are found, therefore, to be 277·274 cubic inches, or rather more. Coal ordered to be sold by weight and not by measure, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63, Sept. 9, 1835. The standards destroyed in the fire which burnt the Houses of Parliament, Oct. 16, 1834. A new commission appointed, May 11, 1838; made their report, Dec. 21, 1841. A bill brought in by Mr Wilson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer repeals so much of the act of the 5th of George IV., chap. 74, as relates to the restoration of the imperial standard yard and the standard pound troy respectively, in case of loss, destruction, defacement, or other injury. The restored standard yard is established, being the straight line or distance between the centres of the two gold plugs or pins in the bronze bar deposited in the office of the Exchequer. The weight of platinum marked 'P.S., 1844, 1 lb.' deposited in the office of the Exchequer, is to be the legal and genuine standard measure of weight, and the imperial standard pound avoirdupois. The provisions of the 5th George IV., chap. 74, not hereby repealed, are to remain in force. Copies of the old standards are to continue to be legal. A committee appointed to superintend the construction of the new parliamentary standards of length and weight, June 20, 1843, made their report, March 28, 1854; an act passed legalizing, &c., the restored standards, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 72, July 30, 1855. The bullion standard altered, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 29, June 14, 1853. *Inspectors of*, appointed, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63, Sept. 9, 1835; amended, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 56, Aug. 13, 1859. An act passed to amend the acts relating to the standard weights and measures, &c., 29 & 30 Vict. c. 82, Aug. 6, 1866. A commission appointed to inquire into the condition of Exchequer Standards of weights and measures, May 9, 1867. First report of the Warden of the Standards made in 1867. The *Metric System* of weights and measures adopted in France, 1794-8. The ancient system revised, Nov. 4, 1800; the *Système Usuel* adopted, March 28, 1812. The system made obligatory by law, July 4, 1837; to come in force, Jan. 1, 1840. This system has since been adopted in the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Ecuador (to commence, 1866), Bolivia, Venezuela, French and Dutch Guiana, and partially in Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland. A bill was introduced by Mr Wm Ewart in the House of Commons, for legalizing the use of this system in this country, and made a law, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 117, July 29, 1864. (It is a permissive measure only.)

WEISKERCHEN, battle. The Russians, under Gen. Luders, defeated the Magyars commanded by Bem, with a loss of 1300 killed and 2300 wounded, July 31, 1849.

WELCH MANUSCRIPTS SOCIETY, established for editing and publishing Bardic and Historical remains, at Abergavenny, 1837.

WELL, the celebrated Artesian, was commenced at Grenelle, near Paris, Jan. 1, 1834, and completed after seven years' labour: the water flowed in a great quantity, of a temperature of about 25 degrees (80 to 86 Fah.); the total depth about

1795 feet. The borer fell into the cavity when the perforation had been made to the depth of 115 metres—377 feet. This was soon recovered, and was nothing to what occurred in 1837; then the length of the bars united together measured 1260 feet; not only these broke, but the enormous metal spoon used to bring the materials to the surface also fell to the bottom of the cavity, from a height of 262 feet, and it required extraordinary exertions to recover it. This operation, which could only be worked with horse-power, occupied from May, 1837, to August, 1838. The immensity of this labour, for fifteen successive months, may be conceived, as the instrument had to act at a depth of 1500 feet. The works were continued without any fresh misfortune until April 8, 1840, when another part of the borer fell from a considerable height, with such force that it penetrated the chalk below to the depth of 85 feet. A fourth accident occurred shortly before the successful termination, when the metal spoon again fell to the bottom of the bore, having nearly attained its extreme depth. It was put on one side by forcing it horizontally into the earth, so as not to obstruct the passage. This great work cost about 170,000 francs.

WELLINGBOROUGH, Northampton. Charles I. resided here in 1626; the town burned, Aug. 14, 1831; and July 28, 1738, when 300 houses were destroyed.

WELLINGTON, Duke of, born, May 1, 1769. Administration of, commenced, Jan. 8, 1828; terminated, Nov. 16, 1830. Died, at Walmer Castle, Sept. 14, 1852; laid in state at Chelsea Hospital, Nov. 11; several persons killed and wounded by overcrowding, Nov. 13. Publicly buried in St Paul's, Nov. 18.

WELLINGTON, the ship *Duchess* of, took fire in Sauger Roads, when the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew, perished in the flames, Jan. 27, 1816.

WELLINGTON BARRACKS, St James's Park, built and occupied by troops, March 1, 1834; the military chapel first opened, May 4, 1838.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Hampshire, founded as a memorial to the Duke of Wellington by public subscription, for the orphan sons of officers in the army; £109,000 subscribed. The first stone laid by Her Majesty, June 2, 1856, and the opening inaugurated, Jan. 29, 1859.

WELLS, Somersetshire, founded by Ina, king of Wessex, 706; hospital founded by Bishop Bubbawith, 1421; alms-houses founded by Henry Llewellyn, 1614; town-hall built, 1780.

WELLS, cathedral of, built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 706; bishopric erected, 905; archdeaconry, 1106; united with Bath, 1088; the first bishop was Athelm, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Cathedral, Gothic, 415 feet long, 155 wide, 160 high; the west front is 147 ft. broad; there are upwards of 300 figures, 152 are life size. West front and nave built by Bishop Joceline, 1204-39; central tower, by Bishop Drokensford, 1320-37; North-west tower, by Bishop Bubbawith, 1408-20; South-west tower, by Bishop Harewell, 1366-84; cloisters, by Bishop Beckington, 1450-60; Chapter House, by Bishop de Marchia, 1292-1301; the Library, by Bishop Bubbawith, 1407-1424; bishop's palace erected by Bishop Jocelyn, 1208-37; great hall built by Bishop Burnel, 1279; gate-house built by Bishop Beckington, 1443-1464. The clock made by Peter Lightfoot, 1325.

WELLS STREET, Royalty Theatre in, opened, May 20, 1787.

WELSH COPPER OFFICE, incorporated, 1694; hospital built, Gray's Inn Lane, 1772.

WELSHMEN forbidden to purchase land in England, 1401.

- WELSH TONGUE.** An act passed for translating the Bible into, 5 Eliz. c. 28, 1562.
- WEM,** Shropshire, greatly damaged by fire, 1676.
- WEMYSS, EARL OF,** packet from Leith to London, wrecked, and ten passengers lost, off the Bramerton coast of Norfolk, Sept. 1, 1833.
- WENLOCK MONASTERY,** Salop, founded, 680; abbey built, 1081.
- WENTWORTH, Thomas,** Earl of Strafford, beheaded, Dec. 29, 1641.
- WERBURGH, ST,** church of, Dublin, burned, Nov. 7, 1754.
- WESLEYANS.** *See* Methodists.
- WESSEX,** the kingdom of, founded by Cerdic, including Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, A.D. 500; Alfred succeeds to the throne of, 871; taken by the Danes under King Guthrun, 878; retaken by Alfred the same year.
- WEST COWES CASTLE,** built, 1539.
- WESTERFIELD ISLANDS** in the Pacific Ocean discovered by Capt. Warden, 1830. The inhabitants are peaceable, and enjoy a regular domestic government.
- WESTERHANGER HOUSE,** Kent, built, 1246; works company chartered by 21 George II.
- WESTERN EMPIRE** divided by Valentinian I. into two divisions, the East and West, 364.
- WESTHAM ABBEY,** Essex, founded, 1154.
- WEST INDIA DOCKS** opened, July 12, 1806.—*See* Docks.
- WEST INDIES,** the name given to the chain of islands in the concavity between the Floridas on the north, and the mouth of the Orinoco on the southern mainland of the American continent; St Salvador, in the Bahamas, being the first land made by Columbus, 1492. These islands formerly belonged to different powers, but they mostly now belong to Great Britain. The Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, St Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St Lucia, St Vincent, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, and Tobago, are the principal, but there are many small isles and keys, as they are locally denominated. Abolition of the slave trade at, 1806; town of Basseterre, St Kitts, almost destroyed by fire, July 3, 1867; Island of St Thomas visited by a hurricane, which destroyed 80 vessels, and 4 mail steamers belonging to the Royal Mail Company, and about 500 persons were killed, Oct. 29, 1867; Tortola almost destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 30, 1867.
- WEST LOO,** Cornwall, incorporated, 1574.
- WEST MALLING ABBEY,** Kent, built 1090.
- WESTMARDEN,** Sussex, totally burned, March 31, 1777.
- WESTMEATH,** Ireland. The priory of St Mary founded, 1227, and an abbey founded, 1236; made a separate county by Henry VIII.; taken by Gen. Ginckell, 1688; the town nearly destroyed by an explosion, 1697; insurrection in, 1798; bridge of the Shannon built, 1844.
- WESTMINSTER,** Middlesex. The earliest notice of this city is in the Saxon charter of King Offa, A.D. 785. The land confirmed to the abbey by King Edgar, 960; the road from Temple-bar to, repaired by Edward III., 1353. Made a bishopric by Henry VIII., but was abolished shortly afterwards. The residence of the king fixed here, 1225; made a city by Queen Elizabeth, 1585; arms granted to, 1661; the streets first lighted with oil lamps, 1708, and an act passed which enjoined every householder to furnish a light before his door, 1716. The infirmary instituted, 1728; the lying-in hospital, 1765. Inundated by the Thames, Feb. 2, 1791; Bridge-street, Great George-street, and Parliament-street

altered and improved, 23 George II., 1750; Abingdon-street built, 45 Geo. III. c. 15, 1805. The palace court abolished, the last sitting held, Dec. 28, 1849; the flooring of the Catholic schools in St Peter's-street broke down at a meeting held for drawing prizes by lottery, many persons being injured, and two killed, Jan. 26, 1865.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, founded by Edgar on the site of the temple of Apollo, 951; rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and dedicated to St Peter, Dec. 28, 1065; the Confessor buried, Jan. 6, 1066; William the Conqueror crowned, Dec. 25, 1066; the first council held, 1076; Rufus crowned, Sept. 26, 1087; coronation of Henry I., Aug. 5, 1100; consecration of Bernard, Bishop of St David's, Sept. 19, 1115. Queen Matilda buried, May 1, 1118; canonization of Edward the Confessor and translation of his body, Oct. 13, 1163; coronation of Richard I., Sept. 3, 1189; foundation of the lady chapel, May 16, 1220; Henry III. and Queen Eleanor married, June 20, 1236. The rebuilding of the cathedral inaugurated by Henry III.; 1245; the building of the chapter house begun, 1250; the Parliament held its sittings in this building, March 26, 1256; eastern cloister finished, 1345; the death of 26 monks by the *Black Death*, 1348; the nave and cloisters continued by Abbot Langham, 1350; Jerusalem chamber and the south and west cloisters rebuilt, 1363; the abbey reopened after the rebuilding, Dec. 8, 1378; death of Henry IV. in the Jerusalem chamber, March 20, 1413; Caxton exercised the art of printing in the abbey, 1477; Henry VII.'s chapel founded, Jan. 24, 1503; the monastery dissolved, and the cathedral founded by letters patent of Henry VIII., Dec. 17, 1540; the dean and chapter endowed, Aug. 5, 1542; the great refectory taken down, 1545; the last sitting of the House of Commons held in the chapter house, Jan. 28, 1547; the records removed to this place, 1548; the shrine of Edward the Confessor finished, Jan. 5, 1557, and the remains entombed in, March 20; the sanctuary fell down, 1566; a fire happened in the cloisters which destroyed several MSS., 1694; the first stone of the new dormitory laid, 1722; finished, 1730; the building of the western towers completed, 1739; the gate-house removed, 1777; fire in the transept, doing considerable damage, July 9, 1803; restoration finished, 1810; the last installation of the knights of the Bath in the building, 1812; a fire discovered in the Triforium, April 27, 1829; the restoration of the chapter house begun, 1866. Length of the abbey, including Henry VII.'s chapel, 530 feet; height, 225 feet, 4 inches. Length of the nave, 166 feet; breadth, 38 feet, 7 inches; height, 101 feet, 8 inches. Length of choir, 155 feet, 9 inches; breadth, 38 feet, 4 inches; height, 101 feet, 2 inches.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE designed by Charles Labelye, begun, Sept., 1738; first stone laid by the Earl of Pembroke, Jan. 29, 1739; the last arch finished, Aug., 1746; the western pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747: it was 1223 feet long by 44 wide, cost £426,650; opened, Nov. 18, 1750; repaired, 1832-3; the old balustrades and alcoves removed, and the roadway lowered, and wooden palings erected, 1845-6. Act passed to erect the present bridge, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46, Aug. 4, 1856. The present bridge built from the designs of Mr Thos. Page; the first stone laid, 1854; the first half opened, March 1, 1860; completed and opened, May 24, 1862: length, 990 feet; breadth, 85 feet: it has seven arches, the centre one having a span of 120 feet. An act passed regulating the traffic upon, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 88, July 29, 1864.

WESTMINSTER HALL, built by William Rufus, 1097, Henry de Veveley, architect: it is 239 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 high. King Alexander III. of Scotland entertained in this hall, 1256 and 1260; Sir William Wallace tried and condemned here, 1305; King Edward IV. kept his Christmas with great rejoicings in this ancient hall, 1483. Inundated by the Thames, Dec. 3, 1717; the roof repaired, 1748. The rebels were tried here, 1748; the scaffolding erected for the trial of, sold by the Duke of Lancaster for £400, Sept. 13, 1748.

Repaired and beautified, 1782; inundated by the overflowing of the river Thames to so great a depth, that the lawyers had to be conveyed away in boats, 1791; repaired at an expense of £13,000, 1802; again repaired and made the entrance to the new Houses of Parliament, 1849.

WESTMINSTER PALACE. The palace at Whitehall sold to Walter de Grey for 400 marks, 1248; rebuilt by Edward the Confessor; damaged by fire, 1263. The king resided here, 1360; the Princess Elizabeth of York born here, Feb. 11, 1466; damaged by fire, 1512; conveyed to Henry VIII., Feb. 12, 1530; the trained bands reviewed by the king before the palace, 1532; a tournament held here, 1581; the Parliament formerly met in the Painted Chamber, but subsequently removed to the Chapel of St Stephen, which was begun by William of Wykeham, 1330; destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834; the present Palace or Houses of Parliament built from the designs of Mr Barry, begun, 1840; the Peers held their first sittings in the House of Lords, April 15, 1847, and the House of Commons, Nov. 4, 1852.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL founded by Henry VIII., and a charter granted to, by Queen Elizabeth, June 11, 1560. Three scholarships were founded by Archbp. Parker for the students of this school at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1569; the building begun, 1599; a committee appointed by Parliament to govern this foundation, Nov. 15, 1645. The custom of performing plays on the founder's day, Nov. 17, is as old as the foundation of the school. The bicentenary celebrated, June 2, 1760; the tercentenary, Nov. 17, 1860.

WESTMORELAND SOCIETY, established for the education of poor children of that county, whose parents had settled in London, 1746.

WESTPHALIA, Germany, anciently a Dukedom of the kingdom of Saxony, ceded to Hesse Darmstadt, 1802; created a kingdom by Napoleon I., Dec. 1, 1807; constitution proclaimed, Dec. 15, 1807, his brother Jerome being appointed king; Hanover annexed to, March 1, 1810; ceded to Prussia, 1814. 189 persons killed by the explosion of a coal mine at Iserholm, Jan. 29, 1868.

WESTPHALIA, Peace of, made at the close of the 30 years' war, with Sweden, Aug. 6, 1648; and with France, Oct. 24, 1648.

WEST POINT, U.S., purchased by the United States, Sept. 10, 1790; a military school established, 1794; burnt two years afterwards; rebuilt and opened, March 16, 1802.

WETHERALL PRIORY, Cumberland, built, 1086.

WEXFORD, Ireland, captured by the English, and the first treaty between the Irish and English signed, 1169; a charter granted to, 1318; a Parliament held here by the Earl of Desmond, 1463; confirmed by James I., 1608; rebelled against the government; taken by Cromwell, when many of the rebels were executed, 1649. Insurrection in, 1798; total defeat of the insurgents at Vinegar Hill.

WEYMOUTH, Dorsetshire, granted by Henry I. to the monks of St Swithin at Winchester, 1347; it supplied 20 ships and 264 sailors for the siege of Calais; castle built, 1539; six ships fitted out for the Spanish Armada, 1588; bridge erected, 1770; visited by Geo. III. and family, July 16, 1789; second visit, Sept. 29—Oct. 29, 1804; the church of Melcombe Regis rebuilt, 1817.

WHALEBONE found by the English at Cape Breton, 1321; first brought home, with oil, 1617; the importation of, regulated by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45, 1698.

WHALE FISHERY encouraged by Edward II., 1322, and Edward III.; the first discovery of, in Spitzbergen, by the Dutch, 1596; by the English, 1611; an act passed to encourage the fishery, 25 Chas. II. c. 7, 1672; encouraged by act of parliament, 22 Geo. II. c. 45, 1749.

WHALES. One driven ashore in the Humber, 1570; another on the coast of Nor-

folk, 1751; one near Berwick, 1752; 13 driven ashore in a storm on the coast of England, Feb., 1762; one killed above London bridge, Sept., 1781; another, 19 feet long, was killed at Execution Dock, Aug., 1796; a whale killed at Hull, Nov., 1797; another in the Thames, Sept., 1799; and another at Leith the same month; one exhibited to the populace near London bridge, March, 1809; 98 driven on the beach at Lewis, in Scotland, April 25, 1832.

WHALLEY ABBEY, Lancashire, built, 1178.

WHEAT sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to £6 now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; beans for 12*d.* a quarter, and oats for 4*d.*, 1216. Wheat sold in some places for 12*d.* a quarter, and not many years after for 20s. a bushel, as much as £4 now, 1286; for 40s. a quarter, as much as £8 now, 1315; for £3 a bushel, 1316; for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Philip and Mary, it sold for	1	16	8	Anne, 1710	...	3	9 4
Elizabeth ...	1	10	0	George I., 1720	...	1	12 10
James I. ...	1	11	6	George II., 1740	...	2	5 0
Charles I., 1645	2	11	0	George III., 1810	...	5	6 5
Charles II., 1665	2	3	10	George IV., 1830	...	3	7 0
James II., 1685	2	1	5	Victoria, 1850	...	2	4 0
William and Mary, 1695	2	7	1				

First imported into England, 1347. The highest price per quarter was in 1812, when it rose to £6 6s. 6*d.*; the next year it was £5 9s. 9*d.*; in 1823, £2 13s. 4*d.*; 1833, £2 12s. 11*d.*; 1843, £2 10s. 2*d.*; 1853, £2 13s. 3*d.* The sliding scale permitted whenever the average price of corn in England was under £3 2s. 0*d.* per quarter; the duty was then £1 5s. 8*d.*, from £3 2s. 0*d.* to £3 3s. 0*d.*, £1 4s. 8*d.*; reduced a shilling, July 15, 1828; a second was enacted, April 29, 1842. The Free Trade Bill passed, June 26, 1846.

WHEEL, an instrument of refined torture, used first to protract the sufferings of those who were put to death by the Romish Church. Francis I. of France ordered the example to be followed upon robbers. The wheel was placed horizontally upon an upright post which was fixed into the nave; the sufferer was tied to the spokes, with his legs and arms extended in the way of a St Andrew's cross; the bones of his legs and arms were then broken with an iron bar, and he was left to expire in agony, 1515.

WHEELWRIGHTS' COMPANY incorporated by Charles II., Feb. 3, 1670; the by-laws confirmed, April 3, 1714; a livery granted by the Court of Aldermen, Dec. 7, 1773.

WHIG, *see also* Tory. These names, some historians assert, arose at the time of the Meal-tub plot, given to one of two parties who believed, or affected to believe, the truth of the plot, the others being of an opposite opinion, 1679; still the origin seems uncertain. Others state that Whig, in 1680, was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical coventiclers, in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from Whiggamors, a name given to the Scots in the south-west, who for want of corn in that quarter used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores that came from the north, and all that drove were called Whiggamors or Whigs, from the term Whiggam, which they used in driving their horses. Now, in the year 1638, the Presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called the 'Whiggamors' inroad,' and after this all that opposed administration in Scotland were called Whigs, and from hence the term was adopted in England. The parties were at their greatest height, 1704.

WHIG CLUB, established by Chas. James Fox. The next distinguished member was Francis, Duke of Bedford, who died 1802.

WHIG CLUB, Ireland, styled the Northern Whig Club, 1794. The original members :—Lord Charlemont, Lord de Clifford, Lord Moira, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Hon. Robert Stewart (Lord Castlereagh), William Todd Jones, Hon. E. Ward, Hon. R. Ward, Hon. H. Rowley, Rt. Hon. John O'Neill (afterwards Lord O'Neill), Right Hon. H. L. Rowley, Eldred Pottinger, William Brownlow, Savage Hall, William Sharman, John Forbes, Richard J. Ker, E. J. Agnew.

WHIPPERS, a sect so called, *circa* 1350.

WHIPPING, the punishment of, abolished for females, 57 Geo. III. c. 75, 1817.

WHIRLWIND, a violent, at Falmouth, which stripped the roof off every house in its way, tore up several trees, and threw a vessel lying in the harbour on her beam-ends, Jan. 1, 1803. A violent one near Cirencester, July 6, 1809. A dreadful one at Fernal Heath, Worcestershire, in width three quarters of a mile, much damage was done, and in one farm 200 trees were torn up by the roots, Sept. 22, 1810. At Bonsell, in the Peak of Derbyshire, accompanied with a tremendous hail-storm, May 13, 1811. At Plasyollen, Shropshire, many trees were torn up and carried to a great distance, May 25, 1811.

WHISKY, or Aqua Vitæ, distilled, *circa* 1350 ; an act was passed, 1556, against the distillation of, from malt ; allowed to use malt free of duty, Oct. 1, 1855.

WHIST, an English game of cards, originated in the 17th century, mentioned by Taylor, the Water Poet, 1650 ; Hoyle's first treatise upon this game published, 1744 ; the laws of short whist published by Mr J. Clay, M.P., 1865.

WHITBY, Yorkshire, an abbey founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in the 7th century ; destroyed by the Danes ; restored, 1075 ; the tower of the church fell down, 1830.

WHITEBAIT. The origin of this now annual ministerial dinner is said to have been first suggested by Captain Perry, the engineer of Dagenham Breach, who entertained the commissioners at the Breach House, *circa* 1724 ; in after years Mr Pitt was invited and other ministers, it thus became a ministerial feast. Not held in 1869.

WHITE BOYS, or Levellers, in Ireland, a faction that committed great excesses, originating 1761 ; they wore their shirts outside their dresses, whence their name. Many of the ringleaders were executed, 1762.

WHITECHAPEL. The Pavilion Theatre destroyed by fire, Feb. 14, 1856.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, Islington. The conduit erected, 1641 ; the tavern, *circa* 1720 ; first mentioned in the *Daily Advertiser* as a Tea Gardens, Aug. 10, 1754 ; rebuilt, 1828 ; pulled down, Feb. 11, 1849, and rebuilt as a public-house, 1850. The lease and goodwill sold for £8990, and the house pulled down, May 24, 1864.

WHITE CROSS. This order of knighthood founded by the Grand-Duke Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, 1814.

WHITECROSS STREET PRISON, first stone laid by Mr Ald. Matthew Wood, July, 1813.

WHITE EAGLE. This Polish order of knighthood founded by Vladimir IV., 1325 ; the statutes confirmed by Pope Urban VIII., 1634 ; refounded, 1713 ; became extinct at the division of Poland ; restored by proclamation, July 21, 1807, and March 29, 1835.

WHITE FALCON. This order was founded by Ernest Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, Aug. 2, 1732.

WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE, Tottenham Court Road, designed by the

Rev. George Whitefield ; begun, 1756 ; opened, Nov. 7, 1756 ; enlarged, 1760 ; the founder preached his last sermon here, Sept. 2, 1769 ; the Rev. Edward Irving gave his missionary sermon here, May 13, 1824. The lease expired in 1828 ; purchased for £20,000, 1830 ; closed, 1834 ; subsequently reopened ; damaged by fire, Feb. 23, 1857 ; repaired, 1862. Another in Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury, 1744 ; rebuilt, 1868-9.

WHITE FRIARS, an order of the Carmelite mendicants, one monastery of which order was established near the Temple, in London, west of Blackfriars, 1245, called Alsatia, and was one of the London sanctuaries.

WHITEFRIARS' THEATRE, situated between the eastern gates of the Temple and Water-lane, pulled down, 1580, and a license granted to erect a new play-house, July 13, 1613.

WHITEHALL, London, or York Place, built by Hubert de Burgh about the commencement of the 13th century. It came subsequently into the hands of the Archbishop of York, and was taken from Cardinal Wolsey by Henry VIII., 1529, when it became a residence of the sovereigns of England, Feb. 12, 1530. In the palace the king was clandestinely married to Anne Boleyn, Jan. 25, 1533. The banquetting-house built by Inigo Jones ; begun, 1619 ; finished, 1622 ; cost £17,000. The whole, except the banquetting-house, was consumed, 1697. In front of this remnant of the palace Charles I. lost his head, Jan. 30, 1649. The Barebones Parliament held its sittings here, April, 1656. The banquetting-house was converted into a chapel by George I., 1723 ; repaired, 1829-30. India Office built from the designs of Scott ; opened, July 19, 1867.

WHITEHALL PREACHERS first appointed by the universities, 1724.

WHITE OAKS, battle. The Federals, under Gen. McClellan, defeated by the Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, June 26, 1862.

WHITE PLAINS, battle. The English army, under Sir William Howe, defeated the Americans at this place, Oct. 29, 1776.

WHITE ROSE, the symbol of the house of York, in opposition to the Red, adopted by the house of Lancaster, between 1455 and 1471.

WHITE'S CLUB, established in St James's-street, 1698 ; burned down, April 28, 1773 ; entertained the allied sovereigns, June 20, 1814 ; the building repaired and ornamented by James Wyatt, 1851.

WHITE TOWER, London. The keep of the Tower of London erected, 1070, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, 116 feet long by 96 wide and 92 high ; the walls are 11 feet in thickness, and contain winding staircases to the summit ; the north-east turret was once used as an observatory.—*See* Tower.

WHITSUNTIDE, a Jewish festival held 50 days after the feast of unleavened bread ; first made a Christian festival, 813.

WHITTINGTON CLUB, Arundel-street, Strand, founded, 1846 ; destroyed by fire, Dec. 3, 1854 ; subsequently rebuilt.

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE, founded, Sept. 5, 1421 ; erected in College Hill, 1621 ; the present building erected at Highgate by the Mercers' Company, at a cost of £20,000, 1826.

WHITTY, the Rev. Mr. murdered at Golden, Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1832.

WHITWORTH, MR JOSEPH, the noted Ordnance Engineer, presented £100,000 for promoting Technical Education, March 28, 1868.

WHORWELL MONASTERY, built, 979.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of Wickliffe, the parent of the English Reformation, 1377. Wycliffe elected warden of Canterbury Hall, Oxford, 1365, from

which he was removed by the Pope ; made chaplain to Edward III., 1374 ; protected by the brother of John of Gaunt, when persecuted by the church, 1376 ; he translated the Bible, 1380 ; died of apoplexy in his 60th year, Dec. 31, 1384.

WIDOWS. The widow of a beneficed clergyman may occupy house or residence and garden for two months after the decease of her husband, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 36. Societies for the relief of : One for musicians' widows, begun, 1738 ; for those of medical men, 1788 ; of naval men, 1739 ; of lawyers, 1817 ; of artists, 1827. The Suttee, or widow burning, abolished in India, 1828. Widow's Friend Society, established, 1808 ; Arnold's Fund for the relief of, established, 1823.

WIGAN, Lancashire, made a Roman station ; the town incorporated, 1295. The Royalists under the command of the Earl of Derby, defeated the Parliamentary forces under Col. Smeaton, 1643 ; again by Col. Ashton, 1651 ; and the fortification destroyed in another engagement with the troops under Col. Lilburn. Sir Thomas Tyldesley was killed, and 400 prisoners taken, Aug. 25, 1651 ; town hall rebuilt, 1720 ; St George's church erected, 1781. Strike of the operatives : serious riots among the operatives, considerable property destroyed, Oct. 28, 1853 ; several of the rioters shot by the military, Oct. 31. Explosion of the Arley coal mine, 120 persons killed, Feb. 19, 1854 ; an accident at the Douglas Bank colliery, five men killed, Jan. 4, 1865 ; riots caused by the colliers on strike, March 20, 1868.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, Hampshire, inhabited by the Celts, who were subjected by the Belgæ ; captured by the Romans, under Vespasian, 43 ; conquered by Cerdic, the King of Wessex, 530 ; the inhabitants slaughtered by Cadwallar, 686 ; taken by the Danes, 787, 981 ; retaken by King Alfred in 1001 ; captured by the Danes, 1003 ; conferred by Hen. I. upon Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, 1102 ; sold to Edward I. by the Countess of Albemarle for 6000 marks, 1293. The French landed and burnt the towns of Newport and Yarmouth, but were defeated and driven off, July 13, 1377 ; attempted to land, but were defeated, in 1545. Sandown Fort erected, 1632. Yarmouth Castle erected by Hen. VIII. 1545-6. Yarmouth church erected, 1543. Osborne House built as a marine residence for Queen Victoria, 1846-7. The carriage of the Princess Alice overturned, but she was not seriously hurt, June 1, 1863.

WIGMORE CASTLE, Herefordshire, built by Edward the Elder, 924 ; repaired by William Fitzosborn, 1087.

WIGS. Periwigs first worn, *circa* 1590. Many children were entrapped and their hair cut in order to make these wigs, 1595 ; ladies wore them, 1605-6 ; they increased in size, 1672. The judges wore full-bottomed wigs, 1674 ; first worn in America, 1685 ; voted by the Quakers in America as extravagant, Dec. 21, 1721 ; the Irish bishops left off wearing them, 1820. The first bishop who abandoned the use of, was Richard Bagot, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1825, but other authorities give the date 1831 ; Bishop Blomfield and Archbishop Sumner wore them as late as Feb. 26, 1860.

WILD, JONATHAN, hanged, June 15, 1725.

WILDERNESS, battles. The Confederates, under Gen. Lee, defeated the Federals, under Gen. Grant, in several engagements, and inflicted a loss of 40,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, May 6-10, 1864.

WILKES, JOHN, published number 45 of the *North Briton*, April 23, 1763, for which the Earl of Halifax issued a general warrant against him : by that illegal act he obtained £1000 damages against the government ; the paper publicly burned in Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1763. He was outlawed for being the author of a libel and of an immoral work, being expelled the House of Commons, Jan. 20, 1764 ; yet he was again elected for Middlesex, 1768 ; outlawry reversed by the King's Bench, June 6 ; again expelled the Commons, Feb. 3, 1769 ; re-elected for Middlesex, Feb. 16 ; rejected by the Commons, and re-elected, March 16 ; rejected

and re-elected, April 13—for Wilkes, 1143—Col. Luttrell, 296; refused to attend the summons of the Speaker, unless as member for Middlesex, 1771; served the office of Lord Mayor of London, 1774, and elected Chamberlain, 1779.

WILLIAM I., II., III., and IV.—*See* England, Kings of.

WILLIAM, Prince, eldest son of Henry I., with his newly-married bride, daughter of the Earl of Anjou, Richard and Mary, two other of the king's children, with 180 of the nobility, lost by shipwreck in coming from Normandy, Nov. 25, 1120.

WILLIAM AND MARY. This passengers' vessel, trading between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the Wolvers, three miles north-west from the Holmes lighthouse, and went down shortly afterwards, with 60 persons, 50 being passengers; 11 persons only were saved, Oct. 24, 1817.

WILLIAMS, Bishop, fined £10,000; again £8000 for libelling the privy council, July, 1637.

WILLIAMSBURGH, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, July 17, 1758.

WILLS. The custom of making wills was common among the ancient Jews. The will of Edward the Confessor is the earliest English will on record, 1066. The privilege of making, granted by Hen. I. to his subjects, but with various safeguards, lest the feudal system should sustain detriment, 1100; reference is made to the will of Bishop John de Kyrkeby in the Rolls of Parliament, 1290. By the common law of Hen. II., a man's effects were to be divided into three parts. Hen. VIII. removed some of the restriction remaining of the feudal system, 1541. The laws relating to, consolidated and amended, 1 Vict. c. 26, July 3, 1837, and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24, June 17, 1852. The Trustee Act passed, 23 Vict. c. 35, Aug. 13, 1859. *Wills of living persons* can now be deposited at the Will Office under the order of 1861.

WILMINGTON, Earl, administration of, as first lord of the treasury, Feb., 1742; he was succeeded in Aug. by Mr Pelham, who in Nov., 1744, formed the Broad-bottom administration.

WILMINGTON, U.S. Fort Fisher bombarded by the Federal fleet, under Admiral Porter, Dec. 24 and 25, 1864. The troops, under Gen. Butler, failed to take the fort; dismissed from his command, Dec. 26; taken by the Federals, after 50 hours' bombardment, Jan. 15, 1865; the town abandoned, Feb. 22.

WILMOT, Lord, arrested, Aug. 18, 1644; escaped beyond the sea after the battle of Worcester, 1651.

WILNA, battle. The Polish army defeated by the Russians, under Gen. Sacken, with a loss of 1000 men, June 18, 1831.

WILSON, SAMUEL, of London, bequeathed £20,000 to be lent out in small sums to tradesmen, Oct. 27, 1766; this charity is managed by Lord Mayor, two senior Aldermen, Recorder, and Chamberlain.

WILTON, near Great Bedwin, greatly damaged by fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, instituted at Salisbury, 1853; Topographical Society, 1840.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey. The Manor granted to Cromwell, afterwards settled upon Queen Catherine Parr, 1541; purchased by the Duchess of Marlborough for £15,000, who rebuilt the mansion and bequeathed it to Earl Spencer, 1744; burned down, March 21, 1785; rebuilt, 1801. The Volunteers reviewed here by George III., July 4, 1799. The church rebuilt from the designs of G. G. Scott, 1834. The first meeting of the National Rifle Association held at, her Majesty firing the first shot, July 2, 1860; since held annually.

WINCHCOMBE ABBEY, Gloucestershire, founded by Renulph, king of Mercia, 798.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex, a monastery founded by Hen. III.; inundated, 1236; old town of, swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present, founded by Edw. I. on the Hill, 1287; Greyfriars' monastery at, built before the reign of Edw. III.; a battle took place off this town between the English fleet, under Edw. III., and the Spanish fleet, Aug. 29, 1350; 800 of the French landed here, 1359; taken, 1380; the castle of, built by Hen. VIII.; the town incorporated, 1543.

WINCHESTER, Hampshire, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Romans; made the capital of Wessex, 855; Alfred held his Witan here, 880; six mints established by Athelstan; seriously damaged by fire, 1141; town incorporated by Hen. II., 1184; castle built by Will. I.; enlarged by Hen. III., 1206; King John held a Parliament here, 1207; pillaged by the Barons, 1265; a Parliament held at, and the statutes of, passed, 1285; Edmund Earl of Kent beheaded here, 1330; Henry VIII. entertained Chas. V. of Spain, 1522; taken by the Royalists under Sir William Waller, 1644; by the Parliamentarians under Cromwell, 1645; Morley's College founded, 1672; town hall built, 1713. Erected into a bishopric, 635. *Cathedral* commenced by Bishop Walkelin, 1079; completed, 1093; altered and finished by William of Wykeham, 1405; length, 560 ft; breadth, 208 ft; length of nave, 250 ft; tower, 135 ft. The tomb of William Rufus opened and the remains found, Aug. 27, 1868. College founded by William of Wykeham, 1387; building completed, 1396. *St Cross Hospital* founded by Bishop Henry de Blois, 1136; altered by Cardinal Beaufort, 1440; remodelled by the Court of Chancery, 1855. Hyde Abbey founded by King Alfred, 900; he was buried here, 901.

WINCHESTER CASTLE, built by William the Conqueror, 1086; Stigand the Archbishop confined in, 1072; the Empress Matilda besieged here, escaped in a leaden coffin, 1139; Richard I. resided at, 1194, and Hen. III., 1249; Depenser executed at, 1326, and Edmund of Woodstock, 1329; Arthur the son of Hen. VII. born here, 1486; visited by Chas. V., 1522; Queen Mary resided at, 1553; given by Jam. I. to Sir Benjamin Titchbourn, 1603; dismantled by the troops of Cromwell, 1645; Chas. II. began building a palace on the site of, 1683-4.

WINCHESTER PALACE, Southwark, built by Bishop William Giffard, for his residence, 1107; made a prison for the Royalists; sold for £4380, Sept. 26, 1849; partially pulled down, 1790, and 1840.

WINCHESTER SCHOOL, founded by William of Wykeham; the first stone laid, March 26, 1387; first occupied by the scholars, March 28, 1393; Hen. VI. visited the school, 1442 and 1444, Hen. VII., 1522; Edw. VI. confirmed their privileges. Library founded, 1629; the School House rebuilt, 1683-87; statutes revived by Royal commission, 1857.

WINDHAM, FRANCIS, presented with £1000 for his care of Chas. II. after the battle of Worcester, 1660.

WINDING-UP ACTS. An act passed to facilitate winding up the affairs of Joint Stock Companies, when unable to meet their pecuniary engagements, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 111, Sept. 5, 1844 (the Joint Stock Companies winding-up Act), 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45, Aug. 14, 1848; amended, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108, Aug. 1, 1849; further amended, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 78, Aug. 25, 1857; again amended, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60, July 23, 1858.

WINDMILLS, first mentioned in England, 1180; King John authorized the erection of one, Dec. 3, 1199; the right of erecting in Normandy restricted, 1216; known in Spain, France, and Germany, 1209; wind saw-mills invented, 1633.

WINDOWS. Glass for windows discovered in several Roman villas in London and Pompeii, and glass is said to have been used in the third century; imported and

used in private houses, 1177. Window tax ; a duty levied by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 19, 1696 ; a new duty fixed upon houses having 20 or more windows, 8 Anne, c. 4, 1709 ; repealed and relevelled by 20 Geo. II. c. 3, 1747 ; payment enforced, 21 Geo. II. c. 10, 1748 ; the duties refixed by 48 Geo. III. c. 55, June 1, 1808 ; the size regulated, April 5, 1785 ; repealed, and a house tax levied instead, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36, July 24, 1851.

WINDS AND MONTHS, said to have been both named by Charlemagne, 788 ; the English government established an office for atmospheric observation, 1854 ; Admiral Fitz-Roy's weather-book published, 1862, Dove's Law of Storms.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Berkshire. The castle began by William the Conqueror, about 1070, when he appointed Walter Fitz-Otho constable. Hen. I. held his court here, 1110 ; William Rufus held his court, 1095, and confined the Earl of Northumberland a prisoner in the castle. Hen. I. rebuilt and enlarged the fortress, 1107—1110 ; King John visited, March 3, 1200 ; he resided at Windsor at the time of his signing Magna Charta ; Hen. III. enlarged and improved the castle, 1229-48 ; Bernard de Savoy appointed keeper, 1242 ; a grand tournament held in the park, July 9, 1307 ; Prince Edward (afterwards Edw. III.), Nov. 23, 1312 ; the order of the Garter established here, June 24, 1348 ; the castle extensively repaired from the design and under the directions of William of Wykeham, 1359—1374, workmen being pressed for the works of ; Edward the Black Prince married to the Countess of Kent, Lady Joan, in the chapel, Oct. 10, 1361 ; Hen. VI. resided here, 1453 ; the works of the chapel proceeded with, 1501-3 ; Hen. VII. received the King of Castile here, Jan. 31, 1505 ; Hen. VIII. removed to, from Greenwich, 1510 ; the supply of water completed from Blackmore Park, Oct. 9, 1555 ; a dwelling erected for the poor knights, 1558 ; Queen Elizabeth resided here during the plague, 1572 ; the castle repaired and a new garden laid out, 1598 ; Jam. I. first visited the castle, June 22, 1603 ; Chas. I. left the castle, Feb., 1641 ; Colonel Venn appointed governor by the Parliament, Oct., 1642 ; Chas. II. begun to repair the castle, 1665, and appointed Sir C. Wren his architect ; the ditch filled up, and a terrace made along the front of the castle, 1676 ; an act passed for the completion, 1 Anne, c. 27, 1701 ; the Duke of Kent appointed governor of, by Geo. I., Nov. 8, 1714 ; the castle altered and repaired from the design of Mr Wyatt, at a cost of £150,000, 1824 ; the first stone of King George IV.'s gateway by the King, Aug. 12, 1824 ; from this date to 1830, upwards of £80,000 were expended on the buildings. During her present Majesty's reign great improvements have been effected in the castle. The royal stables erected, to contain 100 stalls and standings for 40 carriages, at an expense of £70,000 ; the gardens enlarged, 5 Vict. c. 1, Oct. 5, 1841 ; Frogmore added to the estates, 5 Vict. c. 2, Oct. 5, 1841, and the Keppel estate, 1843 ; the approaches to be improved by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 53, Aug. 14, 1848 ; a fire of a serious nature occurred in the Prince of Wales's tower, but was got under without extending its ravages, March 19, 1853 ; 27,000 Volunteers reviewed in the Park by the Queen, June 20, 1868.—*The town of* : a charter granted to the town by Edw. I., confirmed by Hen. VI., May 19, 1460 ; charter of Hen. VII., Dec. 4, 1509 ; the privilege of keeping swans on the river Thames granted to, at an early date. Corn market established, 1560 ; an act passed for paving the town, 27 Eliz., 1585 ; market house rebuilt, 1591—1594 ; charter granted by Jam. I., Aug. 26, 1604 ; a serious fire which destroyed part of the town, Sept., 1604 ; the High-street paved, 1629 ; riots in the forest, 1641, several of the deer killed ; rate levied upon the town for the support of the garrison, 1643 ; a mutiny amongst the soldiers in the town, Nov. 15, 1643 ; Chas. II. proclaimed king, May 12, 1660. Town Hall built, 1688 ; opened, Oct. 17, 1689 ; Dalchett ferry sold to the king, 1706 ; bridge built, 1770 ; rebuilt, 1812 ; an act for the better paving of the town, passed, 1769. A commission appointed to inquire

into the boundaries of the forest, 46 Geo. III. c. 153, July 22, 1806. An act passed for the better regulation of the forest, 53 Geo. III. c. 158, July 21, 1813. A bridge erected over the Thames connecting the town with Eton, the first stone laid, July 10, 1822; the boundaries of the borough enlarged by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 64, July 11, 1832; the Great Western Railway obtained a bill for a station at Windsor, Aug. 14, 1848, and the town improved. The Crown Princess of Prussia laid the first stone of Windsor new church, Nov. 21, 1863.

WINDSOR, Naval and Military Knights of. The Naval founded by Samuel Travers, for seven naval officers, who were to receive £60 per annum, July 16, 1724; added to the Military Knights by Geo. III., June 23, 1798; an act passed for making better provisions for, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 100, Aug. 15, 1867. The Poor Knights in future to be called Military Knights, Sept. 17, 1834.

WINE, the invention attributed to Noah by the Jews, Gen. ix. 20, 21. Bacchus is said to have brought it from India to Greece, to whom the Hindoos give the name of Bala-Rama. The Armenians assert that Noah before the Deluge cultivated the vine outside the walls of Erivan; the Egyptians attribute the invention to Osiris, or the Sun; the Chinese ascribe the making of the first wine in their country to their Emperor Yu, or Ta-you, 2200 years before the Christian era. The wine of Helbon, made at Damascus, is mentioned by Ezekiel, B.C. 590; known in the time of Richard III. as wine of Tyre, because it was exported by that place. Wine was produced in Carthage, B.C. 550; France, in the time of the Romans; and in France, A.D. 50, Martial condemned that of Marsillia (Marseilles) as being smoky, but that of Vienne on the Rhone (called Vienna) was much valued, though not so the Rhone wines in general; the wines of Tarragona, in Spain, now Tarracon, were said to approach Falernian in excellence. Wine made in England, 1140; Malmsey brought to England, 1468. An act passed limiting the prices of, 28 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 1536; Rheims wine known, 1328, and used at the coronation of Francis II., 1559; Gascony and Guienne wine was sold in London at 8*d.* the gallon, and Malmsey at 1*s.* 1*d.*, 1537. The following are some of the prices paid for wines by Thomas Kytson, Esq., of Hengrave, Dec., 1572: Muscadell, 11*s.* 8*d.* a gallon, Malmsey, 11*s.*, Sack, 11*s.*, Rhenish, 8*d.* The French School of Medicine discussed the merits of the wines of Burgundy and Champagne, 1652, and settled them in favour of those of Champagne, 1778. The privilege of keeping more than two gallons at a time in stock, confined to the noblemen under a penalty of £10. No taverns were permitted to retail wines to be drunk upon the premises, by the statute, 31 Edw. I., 1302; a gallon of wine was to consist of 8 pounds, and each pound of 12 ounces, and each ounce of 12 pennyweights, by the 2 Hen. VI. c. 11, 1423. A tun of wine ought to contain 252 gallons; all tuns and butts to be marked by the gauger, 28 Hen. VIII. c. 14, s. 5, 1536; the measure of a gallon of wine settled by 5 Anne, c. 27, s. 17, 1706; the price of, limited by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 1536. The largest importation was from France, 1685; 20,000 tuns, 1713; a duty of £24 sterling a tun was laid upon them, 1770—1782. The duty varied from £60 to £96; subsequently raised to £144 7*s.* 6*d.* on French, £95 10*s.* on Portuguese; reduced, 1831, to 5*s.* 6*d.* a gallon upon all wines except Cape. The duty on French wines was 13*s.* 8*d.* a gallon, 1815; lowered to 7*s.* 3*d.*, 1825; by the Methuen treaty the duty was equalized at 5*s.* 6*d.*, and wine from the British colonies fixed at 2*s.* 10*d.*, 1831; reduced to 3*s.* on all wines, Jan. 1, 1861.

WINGFIELD CASTLE, Suffolk, built before 1066.

WING OF ST MICHAEL, order of knighthood, begun in Portugal, 1172.

WINIFRED'S WELL, Holywell, North Wales; mentioned in 660. It is a natural well, to which extraordinary virtues have been ascribed by Popish superstition; St Winifred was the reputed niece of St Bruno, who lived in the 7th

century, and her martyrdom is commemorated annually, June 22, and her translation to heaven, Nov. 3. St Bruno, her uncle, is said to have joined her head again so nicely to her body, that the saintess exhibited no marks of her decapitation.

WINNOWER MACHINE, introduced into England from Holland, 1710.

WINSTER, Derbyshire, 60 people met at a puppet-show near, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and none of the people beneath hurt, Jan. 27, 1785.

WYNARD HALL, Stockton, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, destroyed by fire, the loss is said to be £200,000, Feb. 19, 1841; rebuilt, 1845; the chapel destroyed by fire, Dec. 19, 1861.

WIRE invented in Nuremberg, *circa* 1360, and mills erected for the manufacture, 1563; introduced into England by the Dutch, 1565; and Chas. I., 1630, speaks of the Osmond iron. The manufacture of copper and brass, was begun in this country, at Esher, 1649; the first mills for the purpose in England, erected at Mortlake, by Dutchmen, 1662. Gold and silver wire are made of great tenuity; 48 ounces of silver may be gilt with one of gold, and drawn into wire, of which two yards only will weigh a grain; 8 grains of gold will cover without a flaw a silver wire of 13,000 feet long. Regulations concerning the making of gilt and silver, 1 Anne st. 1, c. 17, 1701. The making of gold and silver, were regulated by 15 Geo. II. c. 20, 1742. Dr Wollaston communicated to the Royal Society, 1813, a wire suitable for micrometers. A duty fixed upon imported wire, 43 Geo. III. c. 68, June 24, 1803; new duties imposed, 49 Geo. III. c. 98, June 10, 1809; a wire drawer to pay £2 annually for a license, 24 Geo. III. c. 41, 1784.

WISCONSIN, N. America, first visited by the French, 1661; ceded to Great Britain, 1763; made a distinct territorial government, 1836; the city founded, June, 1837; admitted into the Union, April, 1848; the University founded, 1848.

WITCHES and WITCHCRAFT. This, as all other countries, held the belief of this craft as a supernatural power. The Church of Rome was a bitter enemy to this belief, and sacrificed many victims to its shrine. Hen. VI. accused the Duchess of Gloucester of sorcery; and Richard III., Jane Shore. It was declared to be felony by the 35 of Hen. VIII., 1541, and the 5 Eliz., 1562. James I. published his book called 'Dialogues on Demonology.' An act passed to punish, 1 James I. c. 12, 1603-4. Hundreds, nay thousands, of people have suffered for this supposed crime in every country in Europe. Two burnt at Lincoln, March 11, 1619; several old women were murdered by the mob in Leicestershire for exercising witchcraft, June 20—24, 1760. The statute of James repealed by 9 Geo. II. c. 5. **Celebrated Trials for Witchcraft**:—Jane Wenham was found guilty at Hertford, 1712, against the charge of the judge who tried her, and who procured her a pardon; she was committed by a stupid justice to Hertford jail on the charge of conversing with the devil in the shape of a cat, and making a maid that could not walk, leap over a five-barred gate, &c.; the parson of the parish, the Rev. Mr Bragge, in his evidence, 'on the faith of a clergyman,' obedient no doubt to the feelings of the squire's justice, declared her to be a witch; the judge told him, 'on the faith of a judge,' he thought him 'no conjuror;' but all the judges were not so clear-minded or well-informed. In 1716, two persons, Mrs Mary Hickes and her daughter, the latter only nine years of age, were tried at the assizes at Huntingdon, and executed there on Saturday, July 28, of that year. The case is thus characterized by Gough: 'A substantial farmer apprehends his wife and favourite child; the latter for some silly illusions practised on his weakness, the former for the antiquated folly of killing her neighbours in effigy; and Judge Powell suffers them to be hanged on their own con-

session, four years after his wiser brother had ventured his own life to save that of an old woman at Hertford.' Huntingdon and Northampton were the last places that stuck to the text of witchcraft. Sir Henry Cromwell, as Lord of the manor of Warboys, after the conviction of sundry witches at Warboys in 1593, left their property, which was forfeited to him, to the corporation of Huntingdon, on condition that they should give 40s. every year to a doctor or bachelor in divinity of Queen's College, Cambridge, to preach a sermon at All Saints' church, in Huntingdon, on the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, against the sin of witchcraft, and to teach the people how they should discover and frustrate the machinations of witches and dealers with evil spirits. *This sermon continues to be preached.* WITCHES' MEETINGS:—In 1678 several persons were tried for witchcraft, who were said to have field meetings and dances in the night, at which the devil attended, accompanied by a clergyman called Gideon Penman, whom the devil called his chaplain, and whose office it was to follow the dancers, and beat up those that were slow. The first thing that the devil required of them was, to renounce their baptism, and by putting one hand on the head, and the other on the sole of the foot, to deliver up all between the two to his service. Some pregnant women, however, exempted the children, at which they said the devil was very much displeased. When they had done any mischief which the devil enjoined them, his way was to beat them most cruelly for their pains. To some of the ladies, however, he appeared in the shape of a proper gentleman.

WITENAGEMOTS. This ancient Saxon council or parliament existed at an early period; one held in London, 833. The family of Godwin, Earl of Kent, outlawed by, 1043, and restored, 1052; Edgar Atheling appointed king by, after the death of Harold, 1066.

WITEPSK, battle, between the French under Marshal Victor, and a Russian army, Nov. 14, 1812; the French lost 3000 men.

WITHAM PRIORY, Essex, built, 913.

WITNESSES, two, required to convict of high treason, 25 Edward III., 1352; witness is obliged to answer all questions relevant to the issue, although it may subject him to a civil action, 46 Geo. III. c. 37, May 5, 1806; witnesses compelled to attend at any part of the realm, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 82, s. 5 *et seq.*, Aug. 22, 1843. See also 17 & 18 Vict. c. 34, July 10, 1854; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 54 and 113, 1856.

WITTENBERG, Prussia. The University founded, 1502. Captured by the French, Oct. 19, 1806. Besieged by the Russians under Bulow, Sept. 15, 1813, raised, Oct. 12, 1813; captured by, Jan. 15, 1814; ceded to Prussia, May 18, 1815.

WITTON CASTLE, Durham, destroyed by fire, Dec. 22, 1796.

WOAD first cultivated in England, 1582; mode of fixing of its colour discovered, 1753.

WOBURN, Bedfordshire. Abbey founded, 1145; the town destroyed by fire, 1724.

WODROW SOCIETY instituted at Edinburgh, for the publication of the works of the early writers of the Reformed Church of Scotland, 1841.

WOLFE, General, killed on the taking of Quebec, at the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759.

WOLSELY, SIR WILLIAM, drowned in his coach on the turnpike road near Lichfield, by the breaking away of a mill-dam at the moment he was passing, the torrent from which swept away the vehicle, July 14, 1728.

WOLSEY COLLEGE, Ipswich, founded, 1529.

WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffordshire. Cathedral built, 1529; new church burned, Nov. 1, 1758; made a borough, 1832; deanery abolished, 1846; incorporated, 1847; hospital built, 1848; Queen Victoria visited the town, Nov. 30, 1866.

WOLVES became extinct in Scotland in 1680; Ireland, 1710; found in France as late as 1830. At the time of the Anglo-Saxons wolves abounded in great numbers in England; and in the 10th century, in the reign of Athelstan, a place of retreat was erected at Flixton, in Yorkshire, in order to protect travellers from being devoured by wolves, and a reward paid for the destruction of, 961. Edward I. issued a mandate for their destruction, 1289; found in some parts of England as late as 1485.

WOOD ENGRAVING known anterior to 1423; combined with printing, 1457; the first English works containing wood engravings printed by Caxton, 1476; the art neglected in the 17th century; revived by Thomas Bewick in England, 1773.

WOODEN HORSE, a punishment inflicted upon deserters. It was formed of planks, 8 or 9 feet long, nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge or angle, representing the back of a horse. It was supported by four legs or posts. It was in use in 1644. A soldier of the 43rd Light Infantry, for deserting, was sentenced to ride the wooden horse for half-an-hour every day for six days, with a petticoat on him, a broom in his hand, and a paper pinned on his back, bearing the inscription, 'Such is the reward of my merit,' Dec. 10, 1757.

WOODS first taxed by Parliament, 31 Hen. VI., 1452; may be inclosed, 22 Edw. IV. c. 7, 1483; the timber ordered to be preserved, 1 Eliz. c. 15, 1558; repealed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64, July 21, 1856. The Woodmongers' Company of London was incorporated by James I., the 29th August, 1605; but, for its malpractices, they, in the year 1668, found it convenient, in order to avoid punishment, to *surrender* their charter.

WOODS AND FORESTS. Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of, and the revenues, 26 Geo. III. c. 87, 1786; made their first report, Jan. 25, 1787; amended, 30 Geo. III. c. 50, 1790; laws consolidated by 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, June 19, 1829. The office of Surveyor-General united to the Commissioners appointed for Woods and Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings, 2 Will. IV. c. 11, Feb. 13, 1832. The Board of Public Works and Buildings made a separate commission, by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, Sept. 4, 1848; the offices separated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, Aug. 1, 1851.

WOODSTOCK PARK, near Blenheim, the first park laid out in England, 1123. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace, 866; Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ* here, 888. The palace beautified by Henry I.; Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., resided in, 1191. Edmund, second son of Edward I., was born at this palace, 1330; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1331; the Princess Elizabeth was here confined by her sister, Queen Mary, 1554. Given by Henry IV. to Thomas Chaucer, 1411. A magnificent mansion erected at the expense of the nation, 3 & 4 Anne, c. 4, 1704, for the Duke of Marlborough, to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim.

WOOD-STREET COMPTER built by the Corporation of London, 1555, and rebuilt, 1670; the prisoners removed to Giltspur-street Compter, 1791.

WOOL. The manufacture of wool mentioned several times in sacred history. The Romans of both sexes wore woollen clothes, A.D. 270. They introduced the manufactory of, in Yorkshire and Winchester, 300. The woollen cloth of Lerida was highly esteemed in England, 1243. The manufacture increased in this country, the weaving of, being introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders, in the reign of Edward III., 1331; two establishments founded in Yorkshire by workmen from Brabant, 1336; the manufacture encouraged by 11 Edw. III., Feb. 20, 1337; the exportation prohibited, 1337; blankets made in England, *circa* 1340; wool staples established in Ireland, at Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, and Waterford, 1343; Blackwall Hall, London, appointed a cloth

market, 1357 ; statutes passed for the weighing of, 25 Edw. III. c. 9, 1350 ; 27 Edw. III. st. 2, 1353 ; 31 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 2, 1357 ; the weight to be the same throughout the kingdom with the exception of the County of Lancaster, 13 Rich. II. s. 1, c. 9, 1389. No cloth but that manufactured in Wales or Ireland permitted to be imported into England, 1463 ; first legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland, 1521 ; the art of dyeing woollen first brought to England, 1608 ; Medleys, or mixed broad cloth, first made in this country, 1614 ; the manufacture of fine cloth begun at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine, 1646 ; the importation of wool from Ireland prohibited, 14 Charles II. c. 18, 1662 ; the exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool, prohibited, 1696 ; British and Irish woollens prohibited in France, 1677 ; all persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit £5, 29 Charles II. 1678 ; the manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers, 1688 ; the making of cloth injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III., 1698 ; the exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited except to certain ports of England, 1701 ; English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, c. 16, 1712, and 2 Geo. I. c. 15, 1714 ; the duty on wool imported from Ireland, repealed, 1739 ; the Wool-combers' Act passed, permitting them to exercise their trade in any town in Gt. Britain, 35 Geo. III. c. 124, June 26, 1795 ; the non-exportation law repealed, 4 Geo. IV. c. 72, July 11, 1823. One pound of wool has been spun to the length that follows : a lee of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards ; a hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees ; twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards ; seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 39,200 yards, or 21 miles ; one hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1754 by Mary Powyle, of East Dere-ton, in Norfolk, and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 85,000 yards, or 48 miles ; three hundred hanks in the pound was afterwards spun by Miss Ives.

WOOLLEN GOODS. The trade largely increased in England, 1197 ; guilds of Weavers and Fullers established in the reign of Hen. I. ; the following statutes were passed to protect the trade in : 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 7, 1552, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 13, 1555 ; 39 Eliz. c. 14, 1597.

WOOLWICH, Kent. The first dockyard established here, 1512 ; Queen Elizabeth visited the yard to see the ship-of-war *Elizabeth* launched, July 3, 1559 ; the *Royal Sovereign*, the largest ship afloat, built here, 1637 ; the works visited by the King, May 28, 1667 ; Prince Rupert fortified with 60 pieces of ordinance, June 13, 1667 ; the Arsenal begun, the buildings covering nearly 60 acres of ground, 1719 ; called the Royal, 1805 ; the church rebuilt, 1732 ; the Military Academy founded, 1741 ; incorporated with the borough of Greenwich, 2 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1832 ; the white hemp storehouse in the Arsenal burnt, July 8, 1813 ; four men killed by an explosion of gunpowder at, June 18, 1814 ; another explosion at, during the preparation of the fire-works to celebrate the peace with Russia, three men killed, May 6, 1856 ; two persons killed by an explosion of Boxer's cartridges, and 20 hurt, Oct. 5, 1868 ; the Dockyard closed, 1869.

WOOLCOMBERS' FESTIVAL, Feb. 3, in memory of Bishop Blase, who landed at St Blazy, in Cornwall, 289 ; he was Bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia ; decapitated in the above year.

WORCESTER, Worcestershire. City of, built, 255 ; rebuilt by Ethelred, after being destroyed by the Danes, 894 ; made a bishop's see, 680 ; insurrection in, 1041 ; city and castle burned, 1113 ; burnt by King Stephen, 1149 ; plundered by the Danes, 1401 ; the French and Welsh defeated here by Prince Henry, 1405 ; declared for Charles I., defeated by the Parliamentarians, July 23, 1646 ;

a large cloth manufacture carried on here in the reign of Henry VIII. ; a work-house erected under the provisions of the 2 & 3 Anne, c. 8, 1703 ; a stack of chimneys fell on the court-house and killed several persons, March 15, 1757 ; the town injured by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762 ; destroyed by fire, Nov., 1791 ; Porcelain first made here ; the bridge built at a cost of £30,000, 1781 ; the Fenians attempted to blow up the Townhall, Jan. 1, 1868. *Cathedral* of, rebuilt by St Oswald, 983 ; burnt down by Hardicanute's army, 1041 ; rebuilt by St Wulstan, 1084 ; finished, 1218 ; the cloisters erected, 1372, in the Gothic style, 514 feet long, 78 wide, and 167 high. The see founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 679, being taken out of the see of Lichfield.

WORCESTER, battle, between Charles II. and the parliamentary army under Cromwell ; the larger part of the king's army was composed of Scotch. Cromwell crossed the bridge at Upton with his forces, and getting between Wales and the royal army, to which he feared they would retreat, he signally defeated them ; the streets being strewn with their dead ; 8000 prisoners were taken, and the country people killed the stragglers, 158 colours were captured, Sept. 3, 1651 ; Charles escaped into Normandy.

WORCESTER COLLEGE, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713 ; incorporated, July 29, 1714.

WORCESTER Training Ship, for educating boys ; a boat with a crew of 22 cadets upset in a squall, when ten cadets were drowned, Feb. 28, 1865.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, established by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, in London, 1855.

WORKSHOP ACT, passed for regulating the hours of labour for children, young persons, and women. No child under eight years of age to be employed in any handicraft ; and no child to be employed for a longer period in any day than 6½ hours. No young person to be employed more than 12 hours, with 1½ hour for meals, between 5 and 9 ; and not to be employed on Sundays, or after 2 o'clock on Saturdays, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 146, Aug. 21, 1867.

WORKS OF ART and Scientific and Literary Collections, the destruction of, made a misdemeanour by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 44, July 21, 1845.

WORKSOP ABBEY, Nottinghamshire, built by Wm. de Luvetot, 1103.

*WORMS, Germany, destroyed by Attila ; rebuilt by Clovis, 496 ; cathedral begun, circa 780 ; completed, 1110 ; length, 470 feet, breadth, 110 feet. Captured and burnt by Louis XIV., 1689 ; captured by the French, 1792 and 1793.

WORMS, Diet of, to which Luther was summoned, March 16, 1521 ; he returned to the city, accompanied by 2000 persons, and appeared, with his counsel Jerome Schueff, before the diet of princes and priests presided over by the Emperor Charles V. ; he defended his writings and opinions, April 17 & 18, 1521 ; he then left the city in triumph, and lived in seclusion for nearly a year ; he entered Wittenberg, March 3, 1522, and published his Translation of the New Testament, Sept. 21 ; at the diet of Nuremberg his death was demanded by the Papal Nuncio, but the council refused to listen to him ; he died, Feb. 13, 1546.

WORMSEED, the *Artemisia santonica* which comes from Barbary, the best kind from the Levant ; it is used for worms, and has been known since 1390.

WORMWOOD, or *Artemisia absinthium*, common in England, and once used for impregnating beer with bitter before the hop-plant came into use ; it is known to have been used for this purpose in 1402 ; the root has been used in epilepsy.

WORSHIP, in a religious sense, of very early date ; uncertain whether that of images was not the abuse of a pure theistical worship ; Roman Catholic image worship first introduced into England, 763 ; the Saxon worship preceded Christianity

in England ; image worship forbidden in Hungary, 1785. The following are the days of worship observed by different sects :—Sunday by Christians, Monday the Greeks, Tuesday the Persians, Wednesday the Assyrians, Thursday the Egyptians, Friday the Turks, Saturday the Jews.

WORSTED STUFFS, derived their name from the town of Worstead, in Norfolk, where they were first manufactured ; they are mentioned in the second year of Edward III., 1328 ; they had become an article of importation, 1364 ; many privileges were granted to the workers of, 1377 ; Messrs Wright and Hawksley had a patent for making, 1793 ; since much improved by several inventors. Beds were formerly made of this material ; Lady de Spencer gave a worsted bed to her daughter, 1439 ; and Lady Elizabeth Andrews left one by will to William Wyndsores, 1474.

WOUNDING maliciously, adjudged to death by all the old statutes ; by Lord Ellenborough's Act, so called, persons cutting, stabbing, maiming, or disfiguring another, are declared guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. This severe Act was softened by the qualification, that such act or acts must be done with such an intent, that if they had killed the act would have been murder. Persons guilty of maliciously shooting in a dwelling, acts relating to, 14 Geo. III., 1802 ; 43 Geo. III. c. 58, June 24, 1803 ; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, June 21, 1828 ; extended to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 55, July 15, 1828 ; to Scotland, 6 Geo. IV. c. 126, July 5, 1825 ; amended, 10 Geo. IV. c. 38, June 4, 1829, and consolidated, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 18, Aug. 6, 1861.

WRECKS. By the ancient law the goods and vessel belonged to the king, 17 Edward II. c. 11, 1324 ; but Hen. II. issued a charter, declaring that in case of wreck, if any one escaped alive, then if the goods were claimed within three months, they should remain with the owners. Provisions made by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 18, 1713, for the restoration of property ; further provisions made by the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, Aug. 10, 1854 ; amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 91, Aug. 14, 1855.

WRICKENTON COAL-PIT, explosion at, 47 persons killed, and many wounded, May 9, 1833.

WRITING. Mr Astle, in his work upon Writing, gives it as his opinion that this art was first practised by the Phœnicians, and communicated by them to the Egyptians. This author adds that before the time when *Mizraim* went into Egypt, B.C. 2188, and 160 years after the flood, *Taaut* had invented letters in Phœnicia. The first record of writing in the Holy Scriptures is in Exodus xvii. 14 (and the Hebrew word means to draw characters or letters), and there is no evidence to induce us to believe that this was a new art ; on the contrary we should infer that it was well known. We find that Moses wrote the judgments of the Lord. The Romans made use of the tabellæ and stili.

WROXETER, Worcestershire. The remains of the Roman town of *Uriconium* discovered by Mr Thomas Wright, Feb. 3, 1859.

WURTEMBERG, Germany, made a county of itself, 1078, a duchy at the diet of Worms, 1495, a kingdom, 1806 ; in 1772 the Protestant duke turned sides, and became a Romanist ; the Duke of Wurtemberg married the Princess Royal of England, May 17, 1797 ; in 1802 and 1805 he was made a king by Bonaparte, and proclaimed, Jan. 1, 1806 ; the kingdom obtained a free constitution, Sept. 25, 1819. This state, like most other German ones, has been repeatedly oppressed by Austria ; Charles V. turned the Duke Ulrich out of his dominions in 1519, and seized upon them himself ; he was restored in 1534 by the assistance of France and Hesse-Cassel. William I. made king, Jan. 1, 1806 ; died, June 25, 1864. Charles, his son, succeeded to the throne, June 25, 1864.

WURTZBURG, Bavaria. Cathedral erected, 1189; altered and enlarged, 1240.

The university founded, 1403. Given to the Elector of Bavaria, 1803; ceded by the treaty of Presburgh to the Archduke Ferdinand, 1805; taken by the French, commanded by Marshal Jourdan, Sept. 1, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, with 800 men and 122 cannon, Sept. 3, 1796; ceded to Bavaria, Sept. 5, 1802; taken by the allies, March 21, 1814; restored to Bavaria by the treaty of 1815.

WURTZCHEN, battle, between Napoleon, Emperor of France, and the allied Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, May 20, 1813; the allied armies afterwards made their retreat across the Oder.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION in Kent, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, to oppose the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip II. of Spain, Jan. 25, 1554; he was joined at Rochester by 500 of the city trained bands; marched to Southwark, Feb. 3; reached Kingston on the 6th; he crossed the Thames and made his way through the Strand as far as Ludgate, where he was defeated; surrendered, and was executed at the Tower, April 11; about 400 of his followers were killed or executed between Feb. 7 and March 12.

WYMONDHAM MONASTERY, Norfolk, founded by William de Albini, 1105.

X

XANTHIAN MARBLES, discovered at Xanthus, in Lycia, by Sir Charles Fellows; they are considered as being the work of this nation before it was conquered by the Persians, B.C. 545.

XANTHOXYLUM, or toothache-tree, brought into England from North Carolina about 1737-8; the *Xanthoriza apiifolia*, or yellow-root, introduced into England from America, 1768; and the *Xylomelum* from Australia, 1787.

XAVIER, St Francis, a native of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees; he studied at Beauvais, and was the friend and associate of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the notorious society of the Jesuits; he was selected by Loyola as one of the Missionaries to India, where he arrived, May 6, 1542; he visited Japan, April 15, 1549; he died on the coast of China, Dec. 2, 1552, and was buried at St Paul, Goa, March 15, 1554; canonized, 1622; festival celebrated, Dec. 3.

XERES, a city of Spain, the vicinity of which is noted for its excellent wines, corrupted by the English to sherries. There have been exported from Spain in ten months, 27,149 butts, 25,063 of which came to England, and 314 to English possessions and dependencies. 379 butts were sent to the countries formerly constituting old Spanish America; 324 to the United States; 28 to France; and 1038 to all other parts. Estimating the average value at 100 dollars per butt on board, the total value of the wine exported during the ten months is 54,298,320 reals (£542,983); of which 50,127,716 reals (£501,277) worth was sent to England, and 56,666 reals (£566) worth to France.

XIMENES, a celebrated statesman of Spain, of Terrelaguna, Old Castile; in 1437, he entered holy orders, assumed the habit of St Francis, and persevered at court, where he got into all the austerity of his order; in 1495, he was nominated to the bishopric of Toledo, but it made no change in his conduct; made a car-

dinal by Pope Julius II., 1507 ; died, Nov. 8, 1517 ; he was the greatest prime minister and the best man that ever governed in the court of Spain.

XIMERA, battle. The Spaniards, under Ballasteros, defeated the French, commanded by General Regnier, but the loss on both sides was very considerable, Sept. 10, 1811.

Y

YACHTS and YACHTING. The Royal Yacht Squadron permitted to carry the white ensign, 1829 ; ordered by William IV. to be called the Royal Yacht Squadron, 1832 ; it now ranks highest, and commands the finest fleet ; there are 30 clubs in the United Kingdom, and 1840 yachts ; the tonnage of, fixed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 55, s. 16, Aug. 28, 1833. *The foreign Yacht Clubs* : The Imperial, of St Petersburg, the Grand Duke Constantine being President, 12 yachts ; the Royal Netherlands ; the New York Yacht Club, 41 vessels ; the Royal Belgian and the Bermudian ; the Royal Canadian, 11 vessels ; Sydney, New South Wales, 8 ; France (Cannes le Cercle Nautique de la Méditerranée, 12 vessels ; the Nova Scotia at Halifax, 12 vessels. The celebrated race between the American yacht *America*, 170 tons, commanded by J. C. Stevens, Esq., and the yachts of the Royal Yacht Club, off Cowes,—the *America* defeated them all, Aug. 22, 1851 ; also the *Titania*, the iron yacht of R. Stephenson, Aug. 28. The great American ocean yacht race won by the *Henrietta* ; they left New York, Dec. 12, 1866, arriving at Cowes after a voyage of 14 days 4 hours and 4 minutes ; her competitors, the *Fleetwing* and the *Vesta*, arrived 12 hours afterwards ; the stakes amounted to £18,000, Dec. 25. The race between the American yacht *Sappho*, and the English *Cambria*, the latter winning, Aug. 25, 1868.

YANI KOURGANE, battle. The Russians, under Col. Abramow, defeated the Bokharains, 20,000 strong, with great loss, 5 (17) July, 1867.

YARD, the measure is stated by some to have been the length of the arm of Henry I. ; there has been no alteration in this measure since the time of Henry III. It was ordered by parliament that the old standard of 1760, in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, should continue to be the standard of extension, of lineal, superficial, and solid measures, 5 Geo. IV., June 17, 1824.—*See Weights and Measures.*

YARM, Yorkshire. The town almost destroyed by a flood, Feb. 17, 1753 ; overflowed by the river Tees, destroying the bridge across the river, and causing great damage, Nov., 1771.

YARMOUTH, Norfolk, town of, a royal demesne in the reign of William the Conqueror ; a provost appointed, 1109. It received a charter from King John, 1208, and one from Henry III., Sept. 28, 1261. Charles II. granted his first charter to the town, Jan. 8, 1664 ; second, Feb. 10, 1668 ; third, July 22, 1684. The charters of the town confirmed by Queen Anne, and the chief bailiff to be called mayor, 1702 ; the last charter was granted by Queen Anne, March 11, 1703. Ordered to be enclosed with a wall by Edward I., April 28, 1298. In 1348, the plague carried off 7000 persons ; and it appeared again in 1579 and 1664. St Nicholas' church founded, 1101 ; repaired and rededicated, April 7, 1286 ; further repaired, 1744. The market-place paved, 1385. Henry VIII. erected a castle here ; demolished, 1621. Queen Elizabeth ordered the walls of the town to be

repaired, 1587. The insurgents, under Kett, defeated, Aug. 27, 1549. The theatre built, 1778. The first stone of the hospital laid, 1809. A pillar erected to the memory of Nelson, 1817. The town first lighted with gas, 1824. The railway opened to Norwich, May, 1844. The suspension-bridge over the Bure, costing £4000, gave way under a number of persons who had assembled upon it, and 79 lives were lost, May 2, 1845.

YARMOUTH CASTLE, Isle of Wight, built by Henry VIII., 1545-6.

YARROW MONASTERY, Durham, built, 674.

YEAR, a term of time which varied with different countries and nations; Julius Cæsar, in the 45th year B.C., corrected the errors of the Roman year, established by Romulus, 738 years B.C.: the common solar year is 365 days, 6 hours, being the time which the earth takes to pass from one tropic until it returns to the same again. The sidereal year is the time the earth takes to pass from any fixed star until it returns to the same again; 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9.6 seconds, consisting of sidereal days, each of which is uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.092 seconds. The true length of the solar or equinoctial year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51.6 seconds, or decimally, 365.242264 days of mean solar time; the length of the *sidereal* year is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11.5 seconds, or 365.256383 days: the anomalistic year is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 58.8 seconds, or 365.259708 days: the above lengths of the equinoctial and sidereal years are only mean lengths, the anomalistic is the true one, as it does not vary, which the others must do. The *astronomical* consists of 12 synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 38 seconds, being nearly 11 days shorter than the *lunar* year. The lunar civil common year is 12 lunar months, or 354 days. The lunar civil intercalary year contains 13 lunar months, or 384 days; the common civil year, 365 days; the leap year, 366 days. *The Jewish.* This was in the earlier time of the Jewish history of very uncertain length, sometimes of three months only: their sacred year began in March; the vague year had 360 days, and began in Oct.; the Athenian in June; the Macedonian on the 24th of September; the Christians of Egypt on the 30th or 29th of August; the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August; modern nations generally on the 1st of January. In the time of William I., the English began it on the 25th December, and the legal year began on the 25th of March: the Scotch began on the 1st of January. The lunar year was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews; the latter had a sabbatical year, it being the seventh, when the people were to suffer the ground to lie fallow; every seventh sabbatical year was their year of Jubilee. The *Platonic year* believed among the Chaldeans, being the time in which all the planets will return to the same point from which they set out, and have the same aspects and configurations; the duration according to some would be 15,000 common years, others thought longer; this alluded to the space of time in which the equinoxes will perform a complete revolution, or the procession of the equinoxes be perfected: Tycho Brahe computed the time at 25,816 solar years; Cassini at 24,000; this retrocession some call 50 seconds of a degree, but more accurate observations state the secular retrocession to amount to 1 degree, 23 minutes, 30 seconds, or 50 seconds 1 degree every year. The Egyptians stated that the sun had once risen in the west, and would do so again in 20,000 years!—See Calendar.

YEAR of the Reign, first used by William I. in all public documents, 1066; the phrase of 'our Lord,' by Charles III., emperor of Germany, 879.

YEAVEING, battle, between the Scotch, under Sir Robert Umfraville, and the Earl of Westmoreland, when 430 English routed 4000 Scotch, and took 160 prisoners, 1415.

YELLOW DYE, for cotton, invented by Dr R. Williams, 1773.

YELLOW FEVER broke out in England, 664, and extended to Ireland, 665; raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, 1732, 1745, 1852; in Grenada and St Vincent with much violence, Feb. 18, 1793, 511 sailors died in March; in Philadelphia, Oct., 1792; it again broke out in 1793, 1797, 1798, and in New York, 1803 and 1805; at Malaga, Spain, 1803; at Gibraltar, 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, 1815; at Cadiz in 1800 and 1819; at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 1200 died of it, Feb., 1811; at Lima, 1854-5; at Cape Coast, 1865; Lisbon, 1857.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARDS first instituted by Henry VII., Oct. 30, 1485; the Earl of Oxford, first captain. Called buffetiars, since corrupted to beef-eaters, being in charge of the buffet or sideboard of plate. The number fixed by Charles II. at 100 men.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY. This corps was formed, 1793; the laws relating to, consolidated, 44 Geo. III. c. 54, June 5, 1804; the number of days of muster reduced, 56 Geo. III. c. 39, May 21, 1816; amended, 7 Geo. IV. c. 58, May 26, 1826.

YEOVIL, Somersetshire, fire at, which destroyed 17 houses, Sept. 21, 1815.

YEZDEGIRD, the Persian era, began, June 16, 632; reformed in 1075; the difference being 112 days apart from the truth, as the year consisted of 365 days only.

YOKOHAMA, Japan. The English embassy removed to this town, June 25, 1862. Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, officers in the 20th regiment, murdered near here, Nov. 20, 1864. The town partially destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1866.

YORK, Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney, drowned by the upsetting of his boat, near Portsmouth, May 5, 1831.

YORK, Duke of, born, 1763; commanded unsuccessfully on the continent, 1794 and 1799; charges preferred against him in the House of Commons by Mr Wardle, member for Oakhampton, Jan. 28, 1809; resigned the commandership-in-chief of the forces, March 18, 1809; had £40,000 annuity settled on him, 1792; restored to be commander-in-chief by his brother, 1811; died, 1827.

YORK, Indianan, lost in going into Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans. Founded by Julius Agricola, A.D. 78; the Emperor Hadrian resided here, 120; the Emperor Severus, 207; he died here, 210; Carausius proclaimed emperor, 288; Constantius Chlorus fixed his residence here, 304; the town taken by the Scots, 326; the Romans evacuated the town, 420; King Arthur kept his Christmas here, 524; Edwin, King of Northumbria, crowned at York, 621; baptized on Easter Day, 627; Archbishop Egbert founded the library of York Minster, about 767; the town taken by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries; Tostig dethroned and 200 of his body-guard massacred, 1065; Harold Hardrada took York, 1066; the citizens resisted the Normans, 1068, but were defeated by William the Conqueror, who destroyed the fortifications, and built Clifford tower, 1068; the Normans defeated by the Danes, Sept., 1069; recaptured after a six months' siege, 1070; St Mary's abbey built by William II., 1088; rebuilt, 1270; the cathedral, 39 churches, and St Leonard's hospital, with a great part of the city, destroyed by fire, June 4, 1137; Henry II. held a parliament here, 1156; Malcolm, King of Scotland, did homage here for his crown, 1174; the Jews massacred, 1190; the city incorporated, 1199; Alexander III. married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III., in the Minster, Dec. 26, 1251; representatives first summoned to parliament, Sept., 1283; Edward II. kept his Christmas here, 1311; Edward III. married Philippa, the daughter of William of Hainault, in the Minster, Jan. 24, 1328; William de Selby made the first Lord Mayor of York, by Richard II., 1389; the courts of chancery and king's bench removed to this city, 1392; the citizens rebelled against Henry IV., and city deprived of its privileges, 1405; the Guildhall erected, 1446; Edward IV. visited the city, 1464, and again, 1478; insurrection, 1536; the council of the

North held its courts in the Guildhall, 1537; Henry VIII. entertained by the corporation, Sept. 15, 1541; ordered all the shrines in the various churches to be taken down, Sept. 26, 1541; Ouse bridge erected, 1566; James I. entertained by the corporation, April 16, 1603; Charles I. visited the town, and touched 200 persons for the king's evil on Good Friday, 1639; a great council assembled here in the hall of the deanery, Sept. 24, 1640; Charles I. resided here, March 19, 1642; Queen Henrietta Maria arrived in York, Feb. 22, 1643; besieged by the parliamentary army and surrendered, July 16, 1644; the castle demolished, 1644; Clifford's tower was destroyed by the blowing up of the magazine, 1684; the Roman Catholic chapels partially destroyed by a mob, Nov. 29, 1686; the famous petition from, to reduce the public expenditure, Dec., 1779; the mansion-house erected, 1725; the assembly-rooms begun, March 1, 1730; the theatre erected, 1765; enlarged, 1822; the subscription library instituted, 1794; the musical festival inaugurated, 1823; walls repaired, 1833; the railway station built, 1841; meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at, Prince Albert in the chair, July 13, 1848; a grand banquet given to Prince Albert, and the Lord Mayor of London, and others, in aid of the Great Exhibition, October 26, 1850; the Prince and Princess of Wales entertained by the corporation, Aug. 9, 1866; meeting of the Church congress at, Oct. 9, 1866.—*The Cathedral*: founded by King Edwin, A.D. 626; impaired by fire, 1069; rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas, *circa* 1080; partially burned, 1137; the crypt built by Archbishop Rogers, 1171; the present building begun by Walter de Grey, 1215; the foundation of the nave laid by Archbishop le Romayne, April 6, 1291; the west front completed, 1338; the choir begun, 1361; finished, 1405; the towers completed, and the cathedral reconsecrated by Archbishop Neville, July 3, 1472; the choir set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, Feb. 2, 1829; repaired and reopened, May 6, 1834; the south-west tower set on fire by a workman whilst repairing the clock, the roof of the nave with the belfry destroyed, May 30, 1840; rebuilt, 1843; the length is 486 feet; breadth, 106 feet; area, 63,800; chapter-house erected, *circa* 1320.—*Archbishopric* during the Roman occupation, Sampson being appointed by Lucius, *circa* A.D. 180; re-established by Edwin, King of Northumberland; Paulinus appointed to the see, 627; the metropolitan see of the Scotch bishops until 1464; the archbishop allowed to style himself the primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England.

YORK, in the State of Maine, U. S., was the first chartered town in America; the charter of incorporation granted by Sir Fernando Georges, 1641.

YORK AND LANCASTER, civil wars of the houses of, the first contest took place 1455, and the last, 1471; the White Roses or Yorkists were victorious over the Red, or house of Lancaster; 30 sanguinary battles were fought in this contest.

YORK BUILDINGS WATER-WORKS was an edifice with a high wooden tower, erected for raising Thames water for the supply of the Strand and its neighbourhood. The works were under the superintendence of a company, incorporated by an act of parliament, 1691. The site of the water-works was at the bottom of Buckingham-street, Strand. In the 27th year of Charles II., Ralph Bucknall and Ralph Waite, gentlemen, obtained a license under the great seal to erect water-works near the river Thames, in and upon part of the ground of York House, or York House garden, for the term of ninety-nine years. These patentees soon divided their property into twelve shares, and on the 6th July, 1688, into forty-eight shares. In the 2nd & 3rd Will. & Mary, an act was passed "for incorporating the proprietors of the water-works in York Buildings; and for encouraging and settling the said works." The company continued its operations under this act till the 16th October, 1719, when the old proprietors sold their water-works in York Buildings for £7000 to Messrs Case Billingsley, Benj. Bradley, James Bradley, John Hardwar, Robert Thompson, and Edmund Watts.

The company, however, was not dissolved, but immediately entered in its corporate capacity on other speculations. Hence, on the 27th of the same month, it was ordered and enacted "That this company, in order to improve their undertaking of raising the Thames water in York Buildings, will forthwith lay open a subscription at Mercers' Hall, for raising a joint-stock or fund of £1,200,000 for purchasing forfeited and other estates in Great Britain, to be a fund for granting annuities for life, and for assuring lives." In 1720, this fund received several additions to the amount of £59,575, making the total £1,259,575. The remaining Scotch estates belonging to the company were not sold till 1783, and realized £102,537.

YORKSHIRE. *Agricultural Society* instituted at York, 1837; *Geological*, 1838; *Philosophical*, 1822.

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY SCHOOLS, established for the education of the sons of Yorkshire parents reduced by misfortune or death, 1812.

YORK TOWN, America, defended by Gen. Cornwallis with 7000 men against Gen. Washington and a French force under the Duke de Lauzan, together numbering 30,000 men; siege began, Oct. 6, 1781; capitulated, Oct. 19; taken by the Americans, April 27, 1813, but soon afterwards again occupied by the British.

YOUGHALL, Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, Sept., 1793, when the face of Mr Armstrong, the quartermaster, was so burnt, that the whole of his skin was scorched; he was much marked with the small-pox before the accident happened, but, on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pox marks.

YUCATAN, Mexico, constituted an independent state, May 16, 1841; annexed to Mexico, Jan. 24, 1844.

YVRES, battle, between Henry IV. of France and the Catholic League, when the latter were completely routed; Henry then advanced to Paris, which he reduced to the point of surrendering through famine, when the Duke of Parma marched to the aid of the League, by his master's orders, and Henry was obliged to abandon the siege, March 14, 1590.

Z

ZAMA, battle, the greatest in the second Punic war, when the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, were defeated by the Romans, under Scipio, near Carthage, B.C. 202.

ZAMBESI, South Africa, explored by Dr Livingstone, who discovered the Victoria Falls, Aug. 9, 1860.

ZANTE, one of the Ionian Islands, the *Zacynthus* of the Romans, was once subjected to the republic of Venice, before the French revolution; ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; taken by a Turco-Russian fleet, and made the republic of the Seven Islands, 1799; surrendered by the French to the Russians, with Ragusa, Aug. 14, 1807; submitted to the English, Oct. 3, 1809; put by the congress of Vienna under the protection of England, Nov. 5, 1815; the constitution of, ratified by the Prince Regent of England, Feb. 22, 1817. Forty people killed and several hundred wounded, and 80 houses

destroyed, by an earthquake, Dec. 29, 1820; another earthquake destroyed 240 houses in the town of Zante, Oct. 30, 1840.

ZANZALEANS, a Syrian sect, that arose under one Zanzalea, 535; the sect became very numerous; the doctrine they taught, that a baptism by water was of no effect, that it was necessary to be baptized with fire.

ZECCA, at Venice, built, 1570.

ZECHARIAH, the son of Berechiah, and grandson of Iddo, one of the 12 minor prophets, wrote his prophecies, B.C. 520—510.

ZEDWITZ, in Germany, the Catholic church of, the post-office, and 4000 private dwellings, destroyed by fire at, Dec. 12, 1814.

ZELICHOW, battle, between the Poles and Russians, in the last contest for Polish freedom. The combat was desperate and sanguinary. The Russians, commanded by the celebrated Diebitch, were defeated, with a loss of 12,000 killed, wounded, and missing—their commander himself narrowly escaping capture, April 6, 1831.

ZELL, Hanover, the prison of the unfortunate and injured Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, who was by a right royal marriage given to a poor imbecile monarch of Denmark. She was the sister of George III. of England, and was handed over at the age of 17, to be the victim of the queen-dowager, Juliana Maria of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, who found her intrigues opposed by Queen Matilda and the Counts Brandt and Struensee, whom she contrived to sacrifice to her objects. The queen, at the instance of her brother, the king of England, embarked, May 10, 1772, for Zell, where she died at the early age of 24.

ZEPHANIAH, one of the minor prophets, B.C. 642—611.

ZEUTA, battle, between Prince Eugene and the Turkey, fought, 1697; it was the means of bringing on the peace of Carlovitz, Jan., 1699.

ZINC. Henkel discovered a method to extract it from its ores, 1720; a mine of, discovered near Craven, in Yorkshire, 1809; known in China at a very remote period; the export of this metal in 1864 reached 103,760 cwts.; a mass of zinc ore, weighing 16,000 lbs., exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1861.

ZINCOGRAPHY introduced into England, 1815; partially superseded copper-plate printing, 1819-20.

ZINDIKITES, a sect of Mahometans, who were a species of heretics from that creed. They maintained that there was no God, that the four elements were eternal, that man is a mixture of them, and returns into them at his death, 950.

ZINZENDORF, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Moravians or Hernhutters, born, 1700; he began his theological teaching, 1722; banished his country, 1736; he visited England, becoming known to Wesley, 1738; his banishment revoked, 1747; returned to England, after visiting most of the principal towns on the continent, and obtained an act of parliament to protect his followers; he died at Hernhutt, 1760.

ZISK JOHN, the leader of the Hussites, and avenger of the death of John Huss, at lead of 40,000 men, whom he led to victory against his Catholic persecutors. His aim was to put down the intolerable pest of ecclesiastical tyranny. Going to meet the Emperor Sigismund at a conference, he was seized with the plague and died, Oct. 11, 1424.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS, brought to England from the south of Europe, *circa* 1639. The Zizyphus palenius is commonly called Christ's Thorn, and was brought to England from Africa about 1597.

ZODIAC, said to have been invented 547 B.C., and that Anaximander was the in-

ventor. The light called the zodiacal light of recent observations, sometimes observed, is thought to be electrical. Figure of, discovered by M. Biot, at the temple of Denderah, 1820 ; removed to France, 1821.

ZOE, daughter of Constantine IX., emperor of the East, who caused her husband to be poisoned, and married her gallant, a low-lived money-broker, placing him on the throne of the East as Michael IV., 1034, at 60 years of age. She took for a third husband Constantine, who succeeded to the imperial crown of the East, 1042.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. The society established, 1826 ; a plot of ground granted by the government in Regent's Park, and laid out by Mr Burton, 1827 ; first opened to the public, March 27, 1829. The Tower Menagerie removed here, 1834. The museum removed here from Leicester Square, 1843. The incubation of the great pythoness, Jan. 14, 1862. The Surrey Gardens established by Edward Cross, 1832. The first picture of Vesuvius exhibited, 1837 ; first volcanic eruption displayed, 1839. Sold in 1856, and the music hall erected from the designs of Horace Jones, cost £18,200 ; opened, July, 1856, and let to Mr Spurgeon for religious services ; 8 persons killed and 30 injured through an alarm of fire, Oct. 19, 1856 ; used temporarily for St Thomas's Hospital, 1864.

ZORNDORF, battle, between the Prussians and Russians ; the first, under the renowned Frederick, who obtained a great victory, with the loss of 11,000 men only, the Russians lost 21,529, Aug. 25—26, 1758.

ZOUAVES, origin of, in Algeria, 1833.

ZULLICHAN, battle. The Prussians, under Frederick the Great, defeated by Russian and Austrian armies, 1759.

ZURICH, Switzerland, admitted into the Swiss Confederacy, 1351. Zwinglius preached the pure gospel here, 1517 ; Samson, a vendor of indulgences, expelled from the canton, 1518 ; eight persons poisoned with sacramental wine, which had been drugged by the sexton, Sept. 4, 1776 ; university founded, 1834 ; insurrection in, upon the passing of the new educational law, Sept. 6, 1839 ; treaty of peace between Austria, France, and Sardinia, signed here, Nov. 10, 1859.

ZURICH, battles. The French defeated by the Austrians, June 4, 1799 ; the Russians defeated here by Massena, Sept. 24, 1799—the former lost 13,000 men and all the artillery.

ZUTPHEN, Holland, besieged by the English ; Sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded, Sept. 22, 1586.

ZWINGLIANS, the followers of Zwinglius the reformer, the Luther of Switzerland, 1518 ; he was killed in a battle against the Popish opponents of the reformed doctrines, on the field of Cappel, Oct. 11, 1531.

THE END.

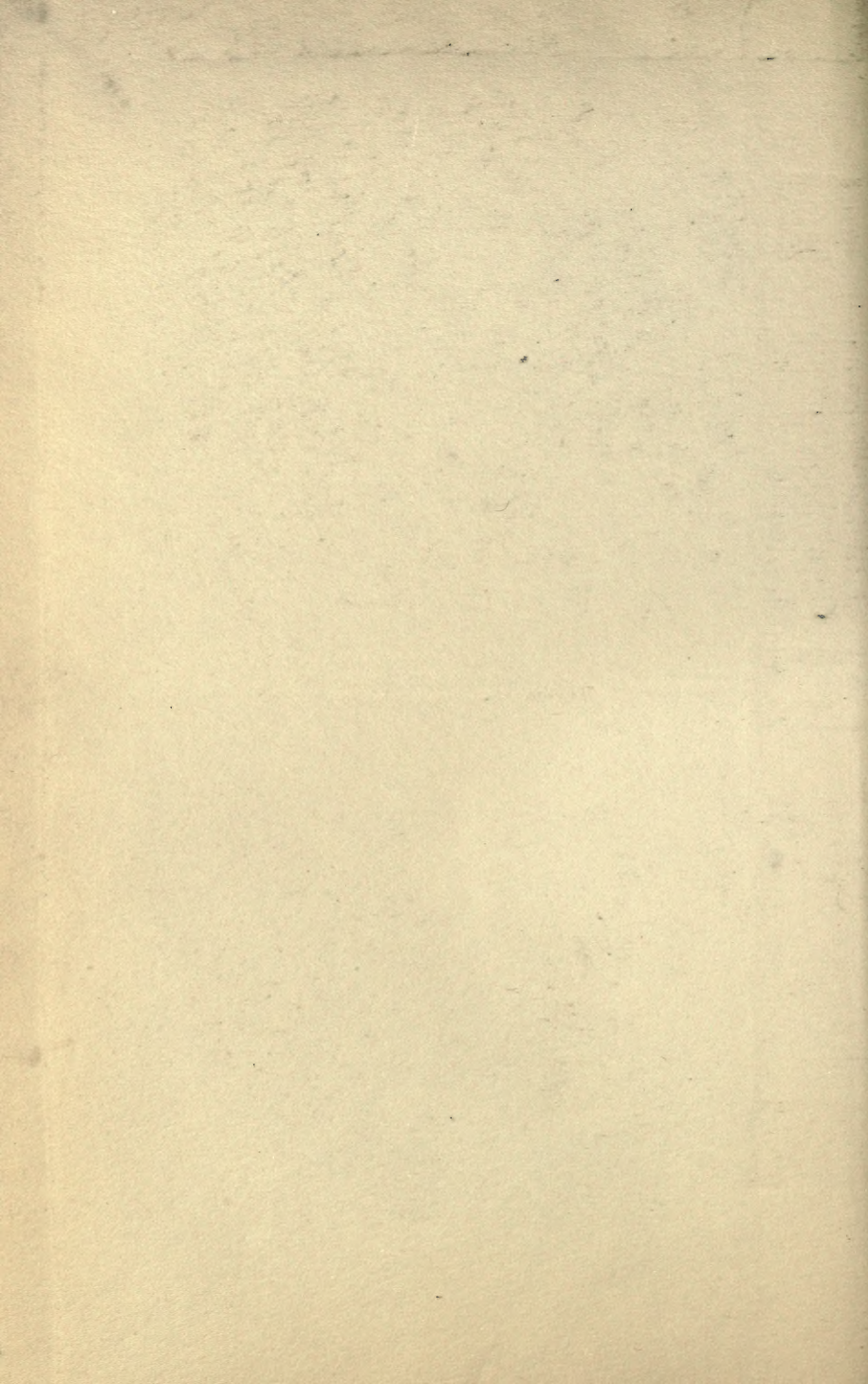
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